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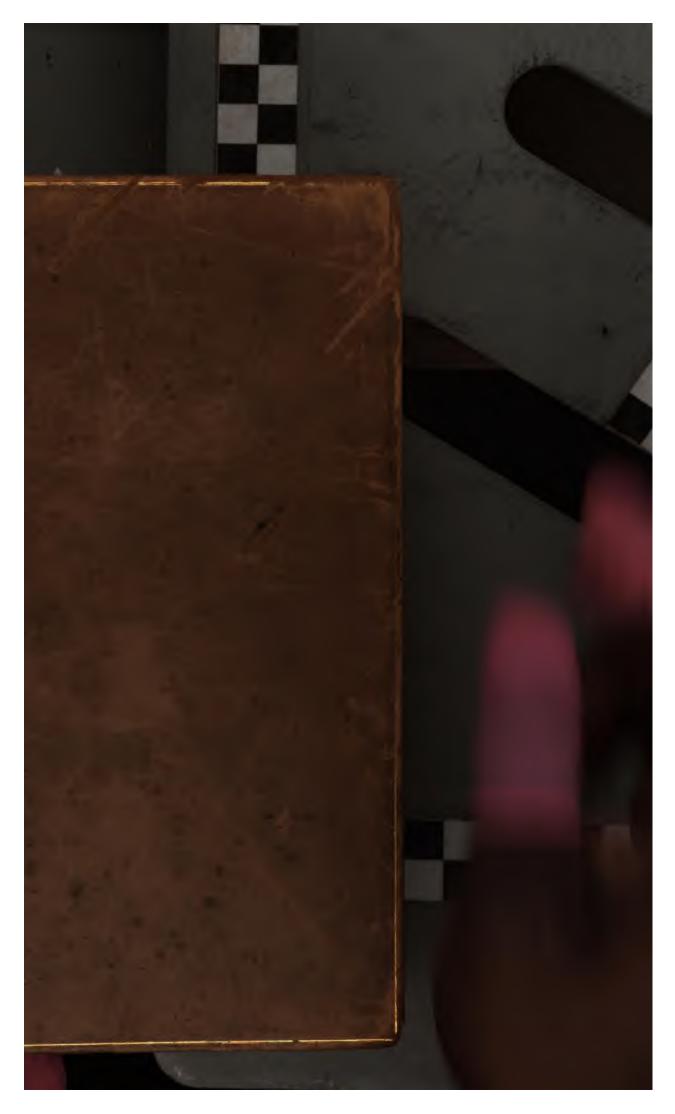
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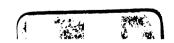
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## INSTITUTES

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# ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY,

ANCIENT AND MODERN.

VOL. II.

LONDON: GILBERT AND RIVINGTON, PRINTERS, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE.

### **INSTITUTES**

OF

## ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY,

ANCIENT AND MODERN,

BY

### JOHN LAURENCE VON MOSHEIM, D.D.

CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GOTTINGEN.

A NEW AND LITERAL TRANSLATION

PROM THE ORIGINAL LATIN, WITH COPIOUS ADDITIONAL NOTES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED,

JAMES MURDOCK, D.D.

EDITED, WITH ADDITIONS, BY

HENRY SOAMES, M.A.

RECTOR OF STAPLEFORD TAWNEY, WITH THOYDON MOUNT, ESSEX.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOL. II.-MEDIEVAL PERIOD.



#### LONDON:

PRINTED FOR LONGMAN & CO.; T. CADELL; HATCHARD & SON; S. BAGSTER; J. G. F. & J. RIVINGTON; J. BOHN; HAMILTON & CO.; DUNCAN & MALCOLM; WHITTAKER & CO.; SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO.; E. HODGSON; BIGG & SON; J. DOWDING; COWIE & CO.; J. BAIN; SMITH, ELDER, & CO.; H. WASHOUNDE; J. TEMPLEMAN; J. CHIDLEY; NISBET & CO.; HOULSTON & STONEMAN; T. & W. BOONE; H. G. BOHN; STEVENS & NORTON; G. ROUTLEDGE; J. SNOW; W. J. CLEAVER: AND J. FARKER, OXFORD.

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### **PREFACE**

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### SECOND VOLUME.

THE Medieval Period, in ecclesiastical history, draws its interest exclusively from the Roman church. The Greek church is, indeed, never out of sight, and other Oriental churches appear at intervals; but the popes are constantly found upon the alert to acquire power over them all. Thus the present volume of Mosheim's learned work is essentially a papal history. The facts, however, detailed in it are worthy of attentive consideration by studious minds of every class. The theologian, especially, should form a deliberate opinion upon them. One section of the learned world maintains that nothing happened in the middle ages, which did not naturally flow from the gradual development of a system ascending uninterruptedly to Jesus Christ and his apostles. Another section attributes to these very ages the stealthy growth of religious usages and principles, which the holy founders of Christianity never sanctioned; although much, undoubtedly, has their sanction, to which may reasonably be given a character utterly and irreconcileably opposite. It is idle, or insidious, to treat this question as a mere vent for the ill-humours, and a relief to the monotonous pursuits of recluse theologians. question which bears most importantly upon the interests of mankind, both temporal and eternal. Religious minds are at no loss to see that spiritual interests of vital moment are involved in the differences between protestant and papist. Mere men of the world, who look a little below the surface, know that civil affairs in Europe largely turned for ages, upon the ascendancy of Rome, or that of her opponents, and that such ascendancies are even still in full operation upon society. To understand the real nature of the two rival religious systems, a competent knowledge of medieval ecclesiastical history is indispensable.

If this portion be taken as beginning with the sixth century. (which seems its natural opening,) it exhibits the Gospel triumphant over the Roman empire; yet, at the same time, paganism by no means extinct. The ancient system was not only still cherished by the vulgar in secluded parts of the country: these were, indeed, its strongholds, and hence heathenism has long been denoted by a word which properly means rusticity. But the old theology was yet powerfully tenacious of superior life. Superficial observers, who merely think of paganism as it appears in the poets of classical antiquity, may be surprised at its influence over any cultivated mind, except as a mere vehicle for fascinating imagery. But it should be recollected that the grosser parts of mythology were treated, by ancients of learning and discernment, as fitted only for the grosser elements of society, to which they might be conceded from radical unfitness for anything truly valuable. Philosophers themselves looked upon the various deities as nothing more than inferior mediators with the Great Supreme, and their current histories as allegories, or ill-preserved It is most probable, besides, that additional purity and lustre were given to the last years of classical paganism by its contact with Christianity. It is at least certain, that many of the best informed were among its ad-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Paganism, from pagus, a country district.

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herents, and that they advocated its cause upon the grounds of antiquity, and fitness for mankind; much the same grounds that later ages have seen Romanists taking in their controversies with Protestants. The student of the earlier portions of medieval religious history will not fail to remark, that such arguments ably urged from quarters commanding public attention, had their natural weight even upon the Church herself. Many Christians, and often of considerable eminence, displayed a disposition for some sort of compromise between philosophy and Christianity. Thus the Platonic doctrines especially gained a footing in the Church, and an infusion of a spirit, originally placed in direct opposition to it, acted extensively upon professors of the Gospel. These facts demand attentive consideration from all who would understand the present aspect of the Christian body.

There are none who deny that this compromise with Paganism went at least so far as to introduce permanently into the Greek and Latin Churches some of the external usages of the former system. These usages may be thought unimportant, or otherwise, as men's dispositions, or pre-possessions, may variously incline. But medieval religious history shows them to have produced a natural, yet most lamentable re-action. Prone as men have always been to a gross and theatrical worship, they have never wanted some among them to represent a more spiritual system, as more agreeable to God, or rather, as alone agreeable to Him, and as more suitable to His rational creation. Upon the representations of this class, Mahomet reared an influence which eventually seemed at one time to threaten even the very existence of Christianity. Externally, the Church began to wear an aspect little different from the Paganism which she had supplanted. Her enemies represented her system under its present corrupt administration, as really identical with the heathenism that she professed to reprobate, and that must be reprobated by all acquainted with fivine truth. Let me compliances be defended as they now, all must see them to have found them a facul variage ground for evenus prejudices against the desput. As a more maturest their trees compliances are also worthy of observation, accurate they account for the appearance and success of Manomerousan.

Time win would insten Pagen principles upon the Church of Rome, in addition to Pagan unages, may also consider the remarkable rejection of the deutero-Nicene council by Germany. Ganl, and Britain. Italy and the East had been stammed by the clamours of acute, able, .nd virtuous philosoplay. in favour of the ancient system. The north-west of Europe knew it only as the gross and exploded superstition of bertarians. Hence that portion of the Christian world was startled and indignant at Roman patronage of image-worship. which missionaries had industriously decried. It was a worship, however, so deeply rooted in the human heart, and in the lingering habits of the north-western nations, that they silently, but readily, received the second council of Nice after no very long interval. This fact, however, is rather important, as showing the proneness of mankind for Paganism. The rejection that Adrian and the East originally experienced among Christians to the West, affords a fair ground for inferring that heathen rites were introduced into the Church quite as much to meet the arguments of philosophers as to meet the cravings of a vulgar appetite for sensual worship. Hence is may be considered, whether the philosophers, in affecting the face of the Church, did not also affect her principles.

The most prominent subject of this volume is, however, the important itself. It shows the bishops of Rome gradually becoming wompored princes, and eventually exerting a sort of paramount authority over European affairs. There are those who would be to work dismiss this remarkable picture as irrefragable units.

the steps by which such striking results were accomplished. These are all clearly to be seen by the student of medieval religious history. The removal of the court to Constantinople had left the very opulent and influential bishop of the ancient capital in a situation that he never could have attained if his imperial master had still tenanted the palatine hill. As years rolled on, that master wanted to suppress image-worship. The Roman populace was entraged by this attack upon inveterate habits, and its bishop took the popular side. A revolt now annihilated the imperial authority over Rome, thus rendering the pope more powerful than ever. This power gained its next and its most important augmentation from the Carlovini gian usurpation of the Frankish throne. To obtain an approval of this from the most influential of christian prelates was obviously desirable, and it was a concession which the usurping family repaid, by most profuse liberality to the Roman see. Thus Rome became a centre from which such able men as Sylvester II., Gregory VII., Innocent III., and Boniface VIII. could move the western world. It was under the first of these famous portifit, that the Roman see took something of that very lofty position which it occupied during four centuries. To the second was it indebted for the distinct enunciation of its encroaching claims, and for very considerable success in their establishment. The third saw papal greatness at its height. The fourth exceeded even his boldest predecessors in the tone of his pretensions. But a spirit of resistance was now abroad which he could not overcome, and which permanently eclipsed the Roman see. From the time of Boniface the papal power declined. This volume, therefore, unfolds the rise, progress, and commencing decline of that remarkable spiritual monarchy, which has exercised such a commanding influence over the affairs of men, both spiritual and temporal.

To trace the steps of that monarchy is not important merely, or even chiefly, as an interesting subject of historical inquiry.

The fact is, that for many years the papacy was generally considered as the supreme depositary of European power, even in temporals. Papal partisans adduce evidence of that fact, and would fain refer it to the heavenly endowment of St. Peter. The student of medieval religious history will watch the cases in which this power was recognised. He will examine whether princes were thus complaisant to the see of Rome, unless they had some selfish end in view. The reason why Rome could serve them is obvious enough. It was the ancient metropolis of Europe; it had retained a considerable degree of civilisation, when every thing else to the north and west was barbarous, or little better; it contained the ablest divines and canonists that the west could boast; it had been the scene of apostolic ministries and martyrdoms, which was a strong recommendation to superstitious minds. Its bishops had long been dear to inferior life, as the only effectual barrier against noble and princely avarice and oppression. Could princes, therefore, use an instrument so powerful upon occasions for their own purposes, they were willing enough to aid these purposes, by making, on the spur of the moment, strange and most impolitic CODICESSIONS.

It will be seen, too, that the papery really derived great advantage from the crusades, and bence it may be worth considering whether an opinion is well founded which has been advanced among protestants, that these ebullitions of military fanaticism were artfully promoted by the popes from sordid motives. The question however, is of little moment, except for the sake of historical justice; the crusades really having left fewer traces upon society than almost any other movement of equal magnitude, within such a distance of time. But it may be observed with little hesitation, that the popes in this case appear to have been unjustly blamed. They seem to have

For this may be consulted the of towary VII., a work that does abbe Jager's Introduction to his sumething more than instice to the memory of that very able pontiff.

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been hurried blindly on by the same stream of fanaticism that carried down their contemporaries, and only to have been actuated by that degree of selfishness which prompted a skilful use of such advantages as the folly of others threw in their way.

With respect to the monastic system, which this volume traces to its origin, and through the whole of its most brilliant period, the conduct of Rome seems hardly capable of so favourable a construction. To no institution does the papacy stand so deeply indebted, as to monachism. To suppose, indeed, that Rome, from interested foresight, stimulated the first movements of Benedict of Nursia, and undertook the guidance of his order, would be absurd, no less than uncharitable and untrue. But it is difficult to elude a suspicion, that when the monkish confederacies attained importance, their motions, controllable by a few superiors, their power to check the secular clergy, and their strong hold upon popular fanaticism and superstition did not tempt the Roman court to seek materials in them for its own aggrandisement.

Means of judging upon this, and upon other questions, besides those already mentioned, that are not yet grown into mere matters of liberal curiosity, are offered in the present volume. It exhibits, therefore, a portion of history which must be studied by all who would understand, not only what immediately follows, but also the present state of European society. The middle ages have left a vivid impress upon the present age, and none can understand its religion, literature, and institutions, who want either means or inclination to make inquiries into their remains.



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### INSTITUTES

01

## ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

UNDER THE

NEW TESTAMENT.

BOOK II.

EMBRACING

EVENTS FROM CONSTANTINE THE GREAT

TO

CHARLEMAGNE.

VOL. 11.

### CENTURY SIXTH.

### PART I.

### THE EXTERNAL HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

### CHAPTER I.

#### THE PROSPEROUS EVENTS OF THE CHURCH.

- § 1. Progress of christianity in the East—§ 2. and in the West.—§ 3. Jews converted in several places.—§ 4. The miracles of this century.
- § 1. It appears evident from the historical records of the Greek empire, that several barbarous tribes, especially among those resident near the Black Sea, were converted to christianity by the efforts of the Greek emperors and the bishops of Constantinople. Among these were the *Abasgi*, a barbarous nation inhabiting the country between the coasts of the Euxine sea and mount Caucasus, who embraced christianity under the emperor Justinian. The *Heruli*, who dwelt along the other
- ¹ Procopius, de Bello Gothico, lib. iv. c. 3. Le Quien, Oriens Christianus, tom. i. p. 1351, &c. [Their adoration (like that of the ancient Germans) had been previously given to forests and lofty trees. The emperor Justinian sent priests among them, and erected
- a church for them dedicated to the virgin Mary: and he rendered the people more inclined to become christians, by prohibiting their king from carrying on a shameful traffic in eunuchs. See the authors referred to by Dr. Mosheim. Tr.]

side of the Ister [or Danube], became christians under the same reign ; also the Alani, the Lazi, and the Zani, and some other tribes, whose residences are not definitely known at the present day 3. But there is abundant evidence, that nothing was required of these nations except externally to profers Christ, cease from offering victims to their gods, and learn certain forms to be repeated: the imbuing their minds with true religion and piety, was not even thought of. It is certain, that after their conversion, they retained their rude and savage manners, and were famous for rapines, murders, and every species of iniquity. In most provinces of the Greek empire, and even in the city of Constantinople, many idolaters were still lurking in concealment. A great multitude of these were baptized, during the reign of Justin, by John bishop of Asia 4.

§ 2. In the West, Remigius, bishop of Rheims, who has been called the Apostle of the Gauls, laboured with great zeal to convert idolaters to Christ; and not without success, especially after Cloris, the king of the Franks, had embraced christianity. In Britain, Ethelbert, king of Kent, the most distinguished of the seven Anglo-Saxon kings among whom the island was then divided, married, near the close of this century, a christian wife named Bertha, the daughter of Cherebert king of Paris; and she, partly by her own influence, and partly by that of the ministers of religion whom she brought with her, impressed her husband favourably towards christ-The king being thus prepared for it, Gregory the Great, at the suggestion undoubtedly of the queen, sent forty Benedictine monks, with one Augustine at the head of them, into Britain, in the year 596, to complete the work which the queen had begun. This Augustine, with the queen's assistance, converted the king and the greatest part of the inhabitants of Kent to christian worship, and laid the foundation of the modern British church . Among the Picts and Scots,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Procopius, de Bello Gothico, 1. ii.

c. 14.

<sup>8</sup> [See Evagrius, *Hist. Eccles.* l. iv. c. 20. 22, 23. All these conversions took place near the commencement of the reign of Justinian, about A. D. 430.

<sup>4</sup> Jos. Sim. Asseman, Biblioth. Orient-Vatican. tom. ii. p. 85.

<sup>·</sup> Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom.

iii. p. 155, &c.

Beda, Histor. Eccles. Gratis Anglor.
lib. i. c. 23. p. 55, &c. ed. Chiflet.
Rapin Thoyras, Hist. d'Angleterre, tom.

### Columbas, an Irish monk, began the work of administering

i. p. 222, &c. Acta Sanctor. tom. iii. Februar. p. 470. where is an account of Ethelbert, king of Kent. [The marriage of Bertha is said to have been consummated a. p. 579. It had been stipulated, that she should enjoy her own religion and worship. She therefore had her private chaplain, and a small church. Gregory the Great, before he was made pope, was so captivated with the beauty of some English youth offered for sale at Rome as alaves, that he wished to go himself as a missionary to England; but the Roman people restrained him. He was created pontiff in 590; and in 596, persuaded Augustine, abbot of St. Andrews at Rome, to undertake the conversion of the English nation. Augustine with a small retinue of monks, conversion of the English nation. Au-gustine with a small retinue of monks, set forward; but he scarcely reached France, before the courage of the whole party failed, and Augustine rewhole party failed, and Augustine returned to obtain leave to abandon the enterprize. Gregory, however, would not give it up; he exhorted Augustine to proceed, assigned him more assistants, gave him letters of introduction to bishops and princes on the way, and dismissed him. Augustine now proceeded through France, crossed the Channel, and landed with his forty monks on the isle of Thanet in Kent. There king Ethelbert met him, learned his object, gave him access to the country, promised him protection and sustenance, but refused to embrace the new religion till after further examination. Augustine and retinue now sasemance, but reduced to embrace the sew religion till after further examimation. Augustine and retinue now marched to Canterbury the capital, with a waving banner, and a silver reneiftx, chanting: O Lord, we beseek the, in the great mercy, to remote the few and the words from this city, and from thise boase, for we have sinned; halldwigh. For a considerable time, halldwigh. For a considerable time, halldwigh. For a considerable time, halldwigh. For a considerable and prayed, and chanted hymns, almost constantly. The next year, a. D. 597, the king had his mind made up, was laptized, and allowed, but did not compel, any of his subjects to follow his example. In a short time, however, all Kent was nominally christian. Having been so successful, Augustine

this year went to Gaul, and was or-dained archbishop of Canterbury and primate of all England; and returned with a fresh accession of monks. In the year 598, he sent two monks, Lau-rentius and Peter, to Rome, to inform Gregory of the prosperous state of the mission. Gregory exulted in its success, and sent back the messengers, with additional labours, the pall for the new archbishop, numerous presents for the cathedral, including holy relies, letters to the king and queen, &c. Ho confirmed Augustine's jurisdiction over all England, exhorted him to proceed with his work, advised him not to dewolish the pagan temples, but to convert them into churches, purifying them with holy water; for the pagans them with holy water; for the pagans would love to worship in the places long held sacred; yet the idols must be destroyed. He also advised, that the people be allowed on festal days to assemble around the churches, erect booths, and there feast themselves, much as during their pagan state; yet without sacrificing to their idols. Grearly libraries around the sacrand aroun gory likewise answered several ques-tions of Augustine, advising him and his associates to continue to live in monasteries, to use such a liturgy as should seem best suited to the country; and instructing him how thieves should be treated, how many bishops must concur in the ordination of a bishop, how he must demean himself among the Gallic bishops, and what was to be thought of some ceremonial impurities, thought of some ceremonial impurities, In 602, Augustine built his cathedral at Canterbury; and he creeted a monastery in which to train men for the ministry. In the year 604, he attempted to bring under his jurisdiction, and to a conformity with his churches, all the clergy and churches of the ancient Britons, whom the Saxons had conquered and driven chiefly into Wales. A council was held for the purpose. But as Augustine was quite bigotted and somewhat overbearing, nothing was effected. In the mean time, the conversion of the Saxons, beyond the kingdom of Kent, proceeded successfully; and several bishops were ordained, particularly a bishop for London, and another for Rochester. St. Paul's christian baptism'. In Germany, the Bohomians, the Thuringians, and Bavarians, are said to have received christianity :; which to many, however, appears extremely doubtful. Of these holy enterprises among the heathen, no one will form a high opinion, when he shall have learned from the writers of this and the following ages, that these nations still retained a great part of their former paganism, and paid only such a reverence to Christ as would comport with a rejection of his precepts, by their lives, their deeds, and their current usages '.

§ 3. A great many Jews, in various places, it is certain, made a profession of christianity. In the East, Justinian persuaded the Jews resident at Borium, a city of Libya, to acknowledge Christ1. In the West, many Jews yielded to the zeal and efforts of the kings of Gaul and Spain, and to those of

church in London was now founded; and the next year the West monastery, (Westminster,) adjoining London. In the year 607, Augustine died, and was by Laurentius. See Beda, Hist. Eccl. Brit. lib. i. c. 23, &c. and lib. ii. c. 2, 3. Mabillon, Annal. Benedict. tom. i. ann. 596—607. The legendary history of Augustine, both in a larger and a smaller form, by Goscelin, a monk of the eleventh century, may be found in Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. i. p. 485—543. Tr.]

7 [Some rays of light had penetrated the southernmost counties of Scotland at an earlier period. Ninia, or Ninian, was bishop of Whithern, on the borders of Scotland, in the year 400; and his successors sometimes extended their labours as far north as Glasgow. Indeed Kentigern is said to have actually removed his chair from Whithern to Glasgow, before the arrival of Columba, and to have invited this Irish missionary to visit him there. It was in the ar 563, that Columba, with twelve other monks, removed from the north of Ireland to Iona, Hii, I, or I-colmkill, an islet on the outer shore of Mull. one of the larger of the Hebrides or Western isles. The Scottish king of Western isles. The Scottish king of Argyle, Brude, or Bride, favoured his enterprise; and Aidan, a successor of The Scottish king of Brude, paid him the highest reverence. Columba had the sole jurisdiction of his little island, which became covered

with cloisters and churches, and was the residence of a numerous and learned body of monks. For several cen-turies Iona was the centre of the Scottish church, and the place where most of her clergy were educated. There also the Scottish kings, for many gene-rations, were interred. Columba died in the year 597. His memorable acts were recorded by Cummeneus Albus, (abbot of Iona from 657 to 669,) and may be seen in Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Benedict. tom. i. p. 342, &c. and his life at large, in three books, was written by Adamnanus, who presided at Iona from 679 to 704. See Usher, Britannicur. Ecclesiar. Antiq. cap. xv. p. 687—709. Tr.]

Henry Canisius, Lectiones Antiques, tom. iii. pt. ii. p. 308. Aventinus, Annal. Boiorum; and others.

<sup>9</sup> As to the Francs, the Benedictine monks express themselves ingenuously; Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. iii. Saxons, see what Gregory the Great himself allowed of, Epistolar. lib. ix. ep. 76. Opp. tom. ii. p. 1176. ed. Benedict. Among other things, he permitted the control of the ted the people, on festal days, to offer to the saints such victims as they had before offered to their gods. Dav. Wilkins, Concilia Magna Britan. tom. i.

p. 18, &c.

Procopius, de Edificiis Justiniani,

Gregory the Great, and Avitus [bishop of Clermont]. But it should be added, that far more were induced to make an external profession of christianity, by the rewards offered by the princes, and by the fear of punishment, than by the force of arguments. In Gaul, during the reign of Childeric, the Jews were compelled to receive baptism: and the same thing was done in Spain. But Gregory the Great wished this practice to be discontinued.

§ 4. If credit were to be given to the writers of this age, the conversion of barbarous nations to christianity, must be ascribed principally to the prodigies and miracles that were wrought. But an inspection of the converted nations will forbid our believing these statements; for had these nations seen so many wonderful deeds with their own eyes, they would have had a stronger faith in christianity, and would have more religiously obeyed its precepts. With the major part, the example and influence of their kings presented the chief argument for changing their religion. Nor were more solid reasons much needed; for the first preachers of christianity among them, required of them nothing very difficult, or crossing to their inclinations; they were only to worship the images of Christ, and of holy men, instead of those of their gods, and for the most part, with the same ceremonies ; and to commit to

<sup>2</sup> Gregory of Tours, Historia Francorum, lib. vi. c. 18. Jo. Launoi, de Vetri More Baptizandi Judæce et Infedeles, cap. i. in his Opp. tom. ii. pt. ii. p. 700. 704. [All these Jewish conversions were a victory of the christians, which did them little credit. Avitus, for instance, the bishop of Clermont, baptized 500 Jewa. But the circumstances were these: a Jew having voluntarily received baptism, was proceeding home in the customary white robe, when meeting with some Jews, one of them poured some fetid oil on his white robe. The people soon kindled into a rage, and pulled down the synagogue; and the bishop sent word to the Jews, that they must all submit to be baptized, or must quit the place. In this dilemma, 500 preferred receiving baptism: and the rest removed to Marseilles. See Gregory of Tours, Hist. Francor. L. v. c. 11. Sokl.]

<sup>2</sup> See his Epistles, lib. i. ep. 47, in his *Opp.* tom. ii. p. 541. ed. Benedict. [or the extract from it in Baronius, *Annal. ad ann.* 591. tom. viii. p. 26, 27. ed. Antw. 1600. Gregory commends the intentions of the Gallic bishops, but thinks, that as such converts seldom persevered, and therefore exposed themselves to a heavier punishment in the other world than if they had never been baptized, charity to them required, that they should not be compelled to receive baptism. *Tr.*]

<sup>4</sup> [Mosheim cites no authority for

\* [Mosheim cites no authority for this statement, and it might seem to be far from unreservedly admissible. It is known that the Anglo-Saxons, Franks, and Germans, rejected image-worship, even under a recommendation from Rome, at a much later period. It is, therefore, unlikely that they had originally combined it with christianity. •

nemory servain christian formulas. Some preachers, morener—as major easily be proved—deemed it lawful and right to restate the senses of the ignorant people, and to palm on them matural events for divine interpositions.

### CHAPTER II.

#### CHARLES TATEMEN THE WASHINGTON THE STATEMENT OF THE STATE

'hans util remaining among the christians.—

 2 Writers opposed to
 chrostonity.—
 3 Persecutions and vexisions.

A removed the imperial has crimined that no public office around by held by any one who would not abjure paganton, we show ever many learned and respectable men who follows the shown in the milits of the christians. The libertone complier of the Civil Law, Prilondamy', is thought a some or have been assess from the christian religion. Of the contrast the nections and intelligent historian the same

the control of a major of Said and the control of t

§ 25, 42, and Gibben, Puller and Pall, the wife wife 2, 5, 300, do. od. New York, 1836. [7]

2 Procurant of Camaron, (different from Procurants of Gama,) was a rhotoricular summarc, and historian. He was necrotary to the famous general Belimerum, from 533 to 542, during his companyon in Asia, Africa, and Italy; and a forwards, being made a Roman sension, resided at Constantinople, and devoted himself to writing the civil history of his own times; vin de Belle Person, i. ii. de Rolle Vandalica, l. ii. and de Rolle Continue, l. vi. His marration is claborate and exact, and the style rost unacceptable. He also wrote the following data to the continues of that emperor: likewise Ascelota, sier that emperor: likewise Ascelota, sier

suspicion is entertained by not a few. And it is still more certain, that Agathias 3 of Smyrna, an advocate at the bar, and also a historian, was an idolater. Indeed, as is commonly the case every where, the rigour of the laws fell only on those who had neither birth, nor wealth, nor the favour of the great to protect them.

§ 2. It is still more strange that the Platonists, who were universally known to be hostile to christianity, should have been allowed publicly to instil their principles, which were totally inconsistent with our religion, into the minds of the youth both in Greece and Egypt. This class of men affected, indeed, a high degree of moderation, and, for the most part, so modified their expressions as to make the pagan idolatry appear not very remote from christianity. This is evident from the examples of Chalcidius and Alexander of Lycopolis . Yet there were some among them who did not hesitate openly to attack the christian religion. Damascius, in his life of his master Isidore, and elsewhere, casts many reproaches on the

Historia Arcana, in which he describes the vices and crimes of Justinian, and his empress Theodora. Procopius was alive in the year 562. Some accuse him of leaning towards paganism. He was probably a man of no religion; but externally, a conformist to christianity. His works were published, Gr. and Lat. by C. Maltrel, Paris, 1662. 2 vols. fol. See Cave, Historia Litterar. tom. i. p. 510. Tr.]

1 [Agathias, an advocate at Smyrna, continued the history of Procopius, from the year 553 to a. p. 559, in five backs, written in an easy but florid style. He also wrote eighty epigrams. His works were published, Gr. and Lat., Paris, 1660. fol. His history, and that of Procopius, are both in the Corner Historicz Byzantine Scriptorum. See Lardner, Works, vol. ix. p. 35. the vices and crimes of Justinian, and

Tr.]

Concerning the religion of Chalcidius, I have spoken in my notes on R. Cudworth's Systema Intellectuale University, tom. i. p. 732. [Chalcidius Surrished about A. D. 330, and wrote his Latin translation of Plato's Timorus, with a Commentary, at the suggestion (as is reported) of Hosius of Corduba.

con of Carthage. See above, cent. iv. pt. i. c. i. § 18, with note 6, p. 301. vol. i.; and Cave, Hist. Lit. tom. i. p. 199. Tr.]

<sup>5</sup> The treatise of this philosopher, contra Manichaos, in Greek, was published by Fran. Combefis, Auctarium Noviss. Biblioth. Patrum, tom. ii. Concerning his religion, Is. de Beausobre has given a critical dissertation, Histoire de Manichée et du Manichéime, pt. ii. Discours Prélim. § 13. p. 236, &c. torre de Manichée et du Manichéeme, pt. ii. Discours Prélim. § 13. p. 236, &c. [Alexander, of Lycopolis in Thebais, Egypt, flourished probably about A. D. 350. Fabricius supposes, (Biblioth. Gr. tom. v. p. 290.) that he was first a pagan and a Manichee, and afterwards a catholic christian. Cave is of the a catholic christian. Cave is of the same opinion (Hist. Lit. tom. ii. de same opinion (Hist. Lit. tom. ii. de Scriptor. incertor estatis). Beausobre (ubi supra) thinks he was a mere pagan. Lardner (Works, vol. iii. p. 384; vol. viii. p. 349, &c.) thinks he was a gentile, but well acquainted with the Manichees and other christians; that he had some knowledge of the Old and New Testaments, to which he occasionally refers. He speaks with occasionally refers. He speaks with respect of Christ, and the christian philosophy; and appears to have been a learned and candid man. Tr.]

Simplicius, in his Expositions of Aristotle, not christians . obscurely carps at the christian faith. The Epicheiremata arrilli, contra christianos, written by Proclus, were in every body's hands; and, therefore, received a confutation from John Philoponus'. So much license would not have been allowed to these men, had there not been among the magistrates many who were christians in name and outward appearance, rather than in reality.

§ 3. The christians in some places had occasion, even in this century, to complain of the barbarity and cruelty of their enemies. During the greater part of it, the Anglo-Saxons, who had seized upon Britain, brought every kind of calamity and suffering upon the former inhabitants of the country, who were christians 1. The Huas having made an irruption into Thrace, Greece, and other provinces, during the reign of Justi-

Photius, Billisthers, Cod. cexlii. p. 1027. [Damascius was a native of Damascus, but studied and taught philosophy both at Athens and Alexan-dria. From the latter he fled to Perdria. From the latter ne ucu of the sia, during the persecution of the emperor pagan philosophers by the emperor Justinian, about the year 530. His subsequent history is unknown. He wrote the lives of Isidorus and others, agan philosophers by the emperor Commentaries on Plato, and four books on extraordinary events: all of which are lost. Photius calls him sig despor ενσσειβής, superlatively irreligi-ous, (Codex elxxxi.) and gives an epi-tome of his life of Isidore, Cod. ecxlii.

<sup>7</sup> [Simplicius, a native of Cilicia, a disciple of *Dumascius*, and an eclectic philosopher, was one of those who fled into Persia about the year 530. He returned a few years after, and wrote Commentaries on some of the philoso-phical and physical works of Aristotle: also a Commentary on the Enckridion of Epictetus; both edited, Greek and Latin, by H. Wolf, Leyden, 1640. 4to.

Tr.]

8 [Proclus was born at Constantinople A. D. 410, studied at Alexandria and at Athens, and became head of the philosophical school in the latter place, in the year 450. He died A. D. 485. He was a man of much philosophical reading, a great enthusiast, a

bold and whimsical speculator, and a most voluminous writer. His eighteen Arguments against the christians, are so many proofs that the world was eternal. This work, with the confutation of John Philoponus, was published in Greek, Venice, 1535. fol.; and in Latin, Lyons, 1557. fol. Tr.]

See J. A. Fabricius, Biblioth. Gr. vol. iii. p. 522, &c. [and Brucker, History

vol. iii. p. 522, &c. [and Brucker, Hu-terio (vit. Philos. tom. ii. p. 491, with Hamberger's Zuverläusje Nachrickten, tom. iii. p. 391. Schl.]

1 Ja. Usher, Index Chronolog. Antiq. Eccles. Britan. ad ann. 508, p. 1123 [and still more to the purpose, ad ann. fand still more to the purpose, ad ann.
511, p. 1135, and ad ann. 597, p. 1151,
&c. At the beginning of this century,
the Saxons held only Kent and Sussex, embracing about three counties in the south-east part of England; all the rest of the country was inhabited by christian Britons. But during this century, the Saxons gradually extended their conquests; and before the century closed, the Britons were shut up among the mountains of Wales and and before the Cornwall, except a few in Cumberland on the borders of Scotland, or were driven to take refuge beyond seas. Over all the rest of England paganism reigned: the churches were demolished, or converted into idolatrous temples, and the public worship of the true God had ceased. Tr.]

nian, treated the christians with cruelty'; yet they appear to have been influenced, not so much by a hatred of christianity, as by hostility to the Greek empire. A great change in the state of Italy took place, about the middle of this century, under Justinian I. This emperor, by Narses his general, overturned the kingdom of the Ostrogoths in that country, after it had stood ninety years, and annexed Italy to his empire. But under the emperor Justin, the Lombards, a very warlike German tribe, under their king Alboin, and accompanied by some other German people, broke into Italy from Pannonia, in the year 568; and having possessed themselves of the whole country, except Rome and Ravenna, founded a new kingdom at Pavia. Under new lords, who were not only barbarians, but averse from christianity, the Italian christians for a time endured immense evils and calamities. But the first rage of the conquerors gradually subsided, and the Lombards became more civilized. Authoris, their third king, made a profession of christianity, in the year 587; but he embraced the Arian creed. His successor, however, Agilulph, was induced by his queen, Theodelinda, to abandon the Arian sect, and join the catholics of the Nicene creed. Chornes, the king of Persia, exceeded all others in barbarity; for he publicly declared that he would make war, not upon Justinian, but upon the God of the christians; and he cut off an immense number of christians by various modes of execution 4.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Procopius, de Bello Persico, lib. ii. c. 4.
<sup>3</sup> Paulus Diaconus, de Gestis Longo-barderum, lib. ii. c. 2; and c. 27. p.
219. 231. cd. Lindenbrog. Muratori, Antiq. Italiæ, tom. i. p. 14; tom. ii.

p. 297, &c.; and Annales Italici. Giannone, Histoire de Naples, tom. i. p. 202, &c. 4 Procopius, de Bello Persico, lib. ii.

# PART IL

#### THE INTERNAL HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

#### CHAPTER I.

#### THE HISTORY OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

- \$ 1. The state of learning in the West. \$ 2. The sciences badly taught. \$ 3. The study of philosophy. § 4. State of learning among the Greeks-§ 5. and in the time
- \$ 1 his no run knows that the irruption of the fierce and burbarous nations into most of the provinces of the West, was extremely projudicial to literature, and to every species of All the liberal arts and sciences would have become wholly extinct, had they not found some sort of refuge among the lucheps and marks. To meet of these churches which are called artherine's schools were numerical in which either the bishop himself or some one appointed by him, instructed the youth in the seven liberal arts as a preparation for the study of the second books'. The monks and nons were nearly all required, by the founders of their houses, to devote some portion of every day to the reading of the works of the ancient fathers of the church, who were supposed to have exhausted the fountains

Charde Fleury, Discours our TH's ac. Herm. Courangins, Antiquit. Acases Electromatique is pass 7 m. 600 ac. is sue to 167. oi. Beamman. San. Sci. 18 Electron is a Sci. 18 Course of Course lib. vi. e. 36. Fleure, com. in larged, 5 acci. p. 12.

of sacred knowledge. It was, therefore, necessary that libraries should be formed in the monasteries, and that books should be multiplied by being transcribed. This labour of transcribing books was generally assigned to the more feeble-bodied monks, who were unable to encounter severe labour. To these establishments, we owe the preservation of all the ancient authors that have come down to us, both sacred and profane. Moreover, in most of the monasteries, schools were opened, in which the abbot or some one of the monks instructed the children and youth that were devoted to a monastic life.

§ 2. But, not to mention that many of the bishops and others, who had control over the monks, were inattentive to their duty; and that others had strong prejudices against learning and science, which they apprehended to be hazardous to piety,—a fault commonly attributed to *Gregory* the Great, bishop of Rome, who, it is said, wished to have many of the ancient authors committed to the flames ';—not to mention

<sup>2</sup> Benedict of Anian, Concordia Regularium, lib. ii. p. 55. 64. 75. 77. 80. 100. lib. iii. p. 16—41, &c. ed. Hug. Menard. Jo. Mabillon, Praf. ad Sacul. i. Actor. Sanctor. Ord. Benedict. p. xliv. &c.

<sup>2</sup> Benedict. Concordia Regular. lib.

ii. p. 232. Joh. Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Benedict. tom. i. p. 314, &c. [And yet it is certain, that these monkish schools kept aloof from the sources of real learning,—I mean the ancient classic authors; and that the best interpreters of scripture among the fathers, such as Origen and Theodorus of Mopsuestia, were left to moulder in the dust. On the contrary, the young monks were occupied with reading and transcribing the most silly fables and legends, by which their understandings and their imaginations were injured past recovery. In the Rule of Isidore, it is expressly stated:

Libros gentilium, kasereticorum, legere nefas. Schl.]

4 Gabr. Liron, Singularités Historiques et Littér. tom. i. p. 166, &c. [That Gregory was opposed to all secular learning, appears incontrovertibly from his conduct towards Desiderius, bishop of Vienne. This bishop was a man of great merit, virtues, and learning. But he instructed some of his friends in grammar and the fine arts, and read with them the pagan poets. Gregory looked upon all this as horrible wickedness; and, therefore, hesitated about sending him the pall; and reproved him very sharply, in an epistle which is still extant. (Gregory, Epist. lib. ix. ep. 48.) "Because (says the honest pope, who esteemed it no wrong to praise extravagantly the greatest villains and the cruellest murderers,) the praises of Christ and those of Jupiter cannot have place in the same mouth. And consider, how enormous a crime it is for a bishop to sing! which would be unbecoming even in a religious layman. The more horrible this is in a priest, the more earnestly and faithfully should it be inquired into.—If it should hereafter appear clearly that the reports which have reached me are false, and that you do not study vanities and secular literature (nee vos nugis et secularibus literis studere); I shall praise God, who has not permitted your heart to be defiled with the blasphemous praises of the horrible ones."—But whether it be true,

# PART II.

THE INTERNAL HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

## CHAPTER I.

THE HISTORY OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

- § 1. The state of learning in the West.—§ 2. The sciences badly taugled. The study of philosophy.—§ 4. State of learning among the Greeks—in the East.
- § 1. Every one knows, that the irruption of the fierce barbarous nations into most of the provinces of the was extremely prejudicial to literature, and to every specilearning. All the liberal arts and sciences would have be wholly extinct, had they not found some sort of refuge and the bishops and monks. To most of those churches which called cathedrals, schools were annexed, in which either the bishimself or some one appointed by him, instructed the youth the seven liberal arts, as a preparation for the study of sacred books 1. The monks and nuns were nearly all require by the founders of their houses, to devote some portion every day to the reading of the works of the ancient fathers the church, who were supposed to have exhaust the fountain

1 Claude Fleury, Discours and Free Ecclésiastique depuis l'an xi, &c. in his Histoir.

1. p. 56. Histoire

3

very branch of learning?: appears much smaller, hen this century comrishing in full splendour. were under masters of licius, Eulamius, Herde emperor Justinian, hilosophy at Athens, of this species of easure against those · philosophers took the enemies of the the year 533, on and the Romans'; rmer credit, and Such was the ost troublesome " contrary, the its obscurity, commentaries or the Greeks uphysites and onts to the suggested

sites, who

npublished Nicol. Aleium Arca-Venctae. Suidas, seem to Damasscianus, rus, reald not ations.

> √, lib. 19. ed.

> > Wes-



also, that some of the bishops, of set purpose, cultivated ignorance and barbarism, which they confounded with christian simplicity; to pass over these considerations, it remains to be stated, that the branches of learning taught in these schools, were confined within very narrow limits'; and that the teachers were ignorant and incompetent. Greek literature was almost every where neglected; and those who professed to cultivate Latin, consumed their time on grammatical subtilties and niceties; as is manifest from the examples of Isidorus and Cassiodorus. Eloquence had degenerated into a rhetorical parade, which was sustained by motley and frigid figures, and barbarous phraseology; as is shown by those who composed with most elegance, such as Boëthius, Cassiodorus, Ennodius, and others. The other liberal arts, as they were called, contained nothing elevated and liberal; but consisted of only a few precepts, and those very dry.

- § 3. Philosophy was wholly excluded from the schools, which were under the direction of the clergy; for nearly all supposed, that religious persons could do very well without it, or rather ought never to meddle with it. The most eminent, and indeed almost the only Latin philosopher of this age, was the celebrated Boëthius, privy councillor to Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths in Italy. He embraced the Platonic system; but, like most of the younger Platonists, approved also the precepts of Aristotle, and illustrated them by his writings. He is therefore not improperly regarded as the man, whose labours brought the Aristotelian philosophy into higher repute, among the Latins, than it had before been.
- § 4. Among the Greeks, the liberal arts were cultivated with more zeal, in several places; and some of the emperors en-

as John of Salisbury states, (de Nugis Curialium, lib. ii. c. 26; and lib. viii. c. 19.) that he caused the Palatine or Capitoline library to be burned; or as Antoninus of Florence tells us, (see Vossius, de Historiois Latinis, p. 98.) that he committed to the flames Livy's History, must be considered uncertain, as the witnesses are so modern. Yet it would not be improbable, in a man of such flaming zeal against the pagan writers. Schl.]

See M. Andr. Cassiodorus, de septem Disciplinis Liber; among his Works.

This will be evident to any one who, with some knowledge of the views of the younger Platonists, takes up his books de Consolatione Philosophics. See also Renat. Vallinus, Notes, p. 10. 50. Luc. Holstenius, de Vita Porphyrii, p. 7. ed. Cantabr.; likewise, Jo. Jas. Mascov, Historia Germanorum, tom. ii. p. 102, &c. [Brucker, Historia

couraged with honours and rewards every branch of learning 7; yet the number of the men of genius appears much smaller, than in the preceding century. When this century commenced, the younger Platonism was flourishing in full splendour. The schools of Alexandria and Athens were under masters of high credit, Damascius, Isidore', Simplicius, Eulamius, Hermias, Priscian, and others. But when the emperor Justinian, by an express law, forbade the teaching of philosophy at Athens', (which is undoubtedly to be understood of this species of philosophy,) and manifested peculiar displeasure against those who would not renounce idolatry, all these philosophers took up their residence among the Persians, the enemies of the Romans 1. They returned again, indeed, in the year 533, on the restoration of peace between the Persians and the Romans'; but they were never able to recover their former credit, and they gradually ceased to keep up their schools. Such was the termination of this sect, which had been a most troublesome one to the church for many centuries. On the contrary, the Aristotelian philosophy gradually emerged from its obscurity, and received explanations, particularly from the commentaries of John Philoponus. And it became necessary for the Greeks to acquaint themselves with it, because the Monophysites and the Nestorians endeavoured to confute the adherents to the councils of Ephesus and Chalcedon, by arguments suggested by this philosophy.

\$ 5. For the Nestorians as well as the Monophysites, who

Crit. Philos. tom. iii. p. 524, &c.; and Hamberger's Zuverlössige Nachrichten, vol. iii. p. 317, &c. Schl.]

7 See the Codex Theodox. tom. ii. lib. vi. p. 113, &c. Herm. Conringius, de Sadiis urbis Roma et Constantinop. annexed to his Dies. de Antiquit. Acude-

"[See Brucker's account of Isidore, in his Historia Crit. Philos. tom. ii. p. 341. Isidore was called Gazauus, from his mative place, Gaza in Palestine; and this discriminated him from Isidore Mercator, Hispalensis, and Pelusicia. Schl.]

"Johannes Malala, Historia Chronica, pt. ii. p. 187. ed. Oxon. Another testimony to the same point, derived

from, I know not what, unpublished Chronicon, is adduced by Nicol. Alemannus, ad Procepti Historiam Arcanam, cap. 26. p. 377. ed. Venetæ. [Also Agathias, cap. 2, and Suidas, art. πρεσβές, tom. iii. p. 171, seem to refer to this event, by saying: Damascius, Simplicius, Eulalius, Priscianus, Hermias, Diogenes, and Isidorus, retired to Persia, because they could not live according to their inclinations.

<sup>1</sup> Agathias, de Rebus Justiniani, lib. ii. Corpus Byzant. tom. iii. p. 49. ed.

<sup>2</sup> Consult the excellent Peter Wesselingius, Observat. Variar. lib. i. c. 18. 41. 974.

#### CHAPTER II.

#### HISTORY OF THE TEACHERS IN THE CHURCH.

- § 1. Contests between the bishops of Constantinople and Rome.—§ 2. Endeavours of the latter to obtain supreme power.—§ 3, 4. Corrupt lives of the clergy.— § 5. The monks.—§ 6. Order of Benedict.—§ 7. Its propagation.—§ 8. Principal authors among the Greeks—§ 9. Latin writers.
- § 1. In the constitution of the christian church there was no important change. But the two prelates, who considered themselves, and were regarded by others, as standing at the head of the whole church, the bishops of Rome and Constantinople, were incessantly contending for priority, and about the extent of their territories and jurisdiction. The bishop of Constantinople not only claimed the primacy in the eastern churches, but maintained that his see was in no respect inferior to that of Rome. But the pontiffs of Rome were exceedingly disturbed at this, and contended that their see held a rank and pre-eminence above that of Constantinople. In particular, the Roman pontiff, Gregory the Great, did so, in the year 587; when John of Constantinople, surnamed the Faster, on account of the austerity of his life, had by his own authority assembled a council of eastern bishops at Constantinople, to decide on charges brought against Peter [Gregory] bishop of Antioch; and on this occasion had arrogated to himself the title of ecumenical or universal bishop 1. For, although the bishops of
- 1 [Dr. Mosheim here confounds dates, names, and transactions. Gregory, (not Peter,) bishop of Antioch, being accused of incest and other erimes, appealed from the tribunal of the governor of the East, to the emperor Mauricius: and the emperor (not the patriarch John.) called a council, or appointed a court of Commissioners at Constantinople, in 587, composed of patriarchs, (or their delegates,) Roman senators, and metro-

politans, to hear and decide the case. (See Evagrius, Hist. Eccles. 1. vi. c. 7. Evagrius was Peter's counsellor at the trial, and has given us nearly all the information which has reached us respecting this council.) On this occasion, it is said, John, the patriarch of Constantinople, was honoured with the title of usinceral bishop,—a title which had for some time been used by the bishops of that see. The decisions of this council being sent to Pelagius II.

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Gothic kings in Italy would not allow the bishop of Rome to domineer excessively there; nor would they allow any one to be considered as pontiff whom they had not approved; and they wished to have his election controlled by their decisions. These kings also enacted laws relative to religious matters, arraigned the clergy before their tribunals, and summoned And the pontiffs themselves paid ecclesiastical councils 4. homage to these sovereigns, and afterwards to the emperors, in a submissive manner; for they had not yet become so lost to all shame, as to look upon temporal sovereigns as their vassals 7.

§ 3. The clergy were previously in possession of high privileges and great wealth, and the superstition of this century added considerably to both. For it was supposed, that sins might be expiated by munificence to churches and to monks; and that the prayers of departed saints, which were most efficacious with God, might be purchased, by presents offered to them, and by temples dedicated to their names. This increase of wealth and privileges was accompanied with an equal increase of the vices usually attendant on affluence, in the clergy of all ranks, from the highest to the lowest'; as is manifest even from the laws enacted by councils and by the emperors

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> See Joh. Ja. Mascov, Historia Ger-

manorum, tom. ii. note, p. 113.

Ja. Basnage, Histoire des Eglises Réformée, tom. i. p. 381, &c. [Thus, e. g. Theodoric assembled the Italian bishops at Rome, to settle the contested election of Symmachus to the papal election of Symmachus to the papal chair. (Walch, Historie der Kirokentersommungen, p. 347.) The council of Orleans, in 511, was held by order of Clovis. (Ibid. p. 351.) Another at Orleans, in 533, by order of Childebert. (Ibid. p. 367.) And in the year 549. (Ibid. p. 375.) And at Clermont, by order of Theudebert. (Ibid. p. 368.) Sold.]

7 See the collections from Gregory

the Great, by Jo. Launoy, de Regia Potestate in Matrimon. Opp. tom. i. pt. ii. p. 601, &c. and Americo in Privile-gium S. Medardi, Opp. tom. iii. pt. ii. p. 275. Giannone, Histoire de Naples, n. ii. p. **202**, &c.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> [Thus, e. g. Gregory (in cap. xv. Jobi, l. xii. c. 23.) says: "Whenever, after committing a crime, we give alms, after committing a crime, we give alms, we do as it were compensate for our wicked actions." So also, in his Epistles (lib. ix. ep. 38.): "The intercessions in heaven of him, whose body you have covered on earth, will protect you from all sins," &c. Sohl.]

9 [Theophanes (on the second year of Justinian's reign) states, that Esaias, bishop of Rhodes, and Alexander, bishop of Diospolis in Thrage, were, for the crime of sodomy, deprived of their offices, and castrated, by order of the

offices, and castrated, by order of the emperor; and then carried about as a w, with a herald proclaiming: "All ye bishops, beware of disgracing your venerable office." So in the epistles of Gregory the Great, many proofs occur of impure conduct among the clergy: e. g. l. viii. ep. 11. l. iii. ep. 26 and 9. l. i. ep. 18. 42. Soll.]



# INSTITUTES

OF

# ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY,

ANCIENT AND MODERN.

VOL. II.

LONDON:
GILBERT AND RIVINGTON, PRINTERS,
ST. JOHN'S SQUARE.

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# **INSTITUTES**

OF

# ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY,

ANCIENT AND MODERN,

BY

# JOHN LAURENCE VON MOSHEIM, D.D.

CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GOTTINGEN.

A NEW AND LITERAL TRANSLATION

FROM THE ORIGINAL LATIN, WITH COPIOUS ADDITIONAL NOTES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED,

JAMES MURDOCK, D.D.

EDITED, WITH ADDITIONS, BY

HENRY SOAMES, M.A.

RECTOR OF STAPLEFORD TAWNEY, WITH THOYDON MOUNT, ESSEX.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOL. II.—MEDIEVAL PERIOD.

### LONDON:

PRINTED FOR LONGMAN & CO.; T. CADELL; HATCHARD & SON; S. BAGSTER; J. G. F. & J. RIVINGTON; J. BOHN; HAMILTON & CO.; DUNCAN & MALCOLM; WHITTAKER & CO.; SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO.; E. HODGSON; BIGG & SON; J. DOWDING; COWIE & CO.; J. BAIN; SMITH, ELDER, & CO.; H. WASHBOURNE; J. TEMPLEMAN; J. CHIDLEY; NISBET & CO.; HOULSTON & STONEMAN; T. & W. BOONE; H. G. BOHN; STEVENS & NORTON; G. ROUTLEDGE; J. SNOW; W. J. CLEAVER: AND J. FARKER, OXFORD.

1841.

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# PREFACE

TO THE

# SECOND VOLUME.

THE Medieval Period, in ecclesiastical history, draws its interest exclusively from the Roman church. The Greek church is, indeed, never out of sight, and other Oriental churches appear at intervals; but the popes are constantly found upon the alert to acquire power over them all. Thus the present volume of Mosheim's learned work is essentially a papel history. The facts, however, detailed in it are worthy of attentive consideration by studious minds of every class. The theologian, especially, should form a deliberate opinion upon them. One section of the learned world maintains that nothing happened in the middle ages, which did not naturally flow from the gradual development of a system ascending uninterruptedly to Jesus Christ and his apostles. Another section attributes to these very ages the stealthy growth of religious usages and principles, which the holy founders of Christianity never sanctioned; although much, undoubtedly, has their sanction, to which may reasonably be given a character utterly and irreconcileably opposite. It is idle, or insidious, to treat this question as a mere vent for the ill-humours, and a relief to the monotonous pursuits of recluse theologians. question which bears most importantly upon the interests of maintain. But rempose me seems. Isologue minds are at months in the first sparting merceus a via months are instance in the difference between months of min maintain. More men if the word, who does a fittle below the surface. There are in the word, who does a fittle below the surface. There are in the surface in the surface maintains and themselves are even still in the proposition months whereast. To impression the surface maintain in the surface and surface are surfaced in the surfaced are surfaced in the surfa

if the person is there as beginning with the early believe. when some is more person, it exists the based rimmiant wer in Laure appear, we at the same time. pagemian by in themse excines. The inches system was not only still character it the unique in socialist parts of the country: these were to broke in several and being him chemian ins lang down demond by a wire which properly means mariner. Due the six therings was we presentedly remediate of superior life. Superior observers who merely dans in conservation of the consequent of the antiferror in aiming quity, may be suspensed at its influence over any continued mind except as a mere reliable for decimating imagery. But is abouted be recollected that the grower parts of transfer is best a manerosi in gairms i barring and iscrement as itself only for the grower elements of society, or which they might he muscled from called unitaries for anything waly valuable. Philosophers themselves lovined upon the various deities as arching more than inferior mediantes with the threat Supreme. and their current histories as allegaries or ill-preserved traditions. It is most probable, besides, that additional parity and lastre were given so the last years of classical segment by its contact with Christianity. It is at least certain, that many of the best informed were among its ad-

<sup>1</sup> Pagamen, from pages, a receive distress.

energetic in opposing the heresies of the times. John, bishop of Constantinople, called the Faster, on account of the austerity of his life, distinguished himself by some small treatises, and particularly by his Panitential. Leontius of Byzantium has left us a book against the heretics, and some other writings. Evagrius, Scholasticus, has furnished us with an Ecclesiastical History; but it is disfigured with fabulous tales. Anastasius, Sinaita, is generally supposed to be the author of a well-known yet futile book, entitled Hodegus contra Acephalos (a Guide against the Acephali.)

<sup>6</sup> [Eulogius of Antioch was made bishop of Alexandria in the year 581. A homily of his is extant, Greek and Latin, in Combefis, Auction. Nov. tom. i.; and large extracts from his six books against Novatus, his two books against Timotheus and Severus, his book against Theodosius and Severus, and another against the compromise between the Theodosians and the Gainaites, are in Photius, Biblioth. Codex, No. 182. 208. 225—227. Tr.]

7 [John the Faster was a native of

7 [John the Faster was a native of Cappadocia, and bishop of Constantinople from 585 to 596. The title of swirersal bishop given him in the council of 589, involved him in trouble with Pelagius II. and Gregory I. bishops of Rome. Two of his Homilies are extant, Greek and Latin, among those of Chrysostom; and his Paniential, (or rules for treating penitents,) and a discourse on confessions and penitence, are published, Greek and Latin, by Morin, de Panientia, Appendix, p. 77.
92. Tr.]

2 [Leontius of Byzantium was first and then a monk in a

<sup>6</sup> [Leontius of Byzantium was first an advocate, and then a monk in a monastery in Palestine, and flourished a. D. 590 and onwards. Cyril (in his life of St. Sabas, cap. 72.) says he was accused of Origenism. Vossius (de Hist. Gr. lib. iv. c. 8.) thinks he was the same as Leontius bishop of Cyprus. He wrote de Sectis Liber, Greek and Latin, in Auctuar. Biblioth. Patr. Paris, 1624. tom. i. p. 493; likewise, ade. Eutychianos et Nestorianos, lib. iii. ade. Fraudes Apollisaristar. lib. ii. Solutiones Argumentorum Sereri: Dubitationes et Definitiones contra cos qui norgunt in Christo duas naturas; extant, in Latin, Biblioth. Patr. tom. ix.; also

an Oration on the man blind from his birth, Greek and Latin, in Combess, Auctuar. Nov. tom. i.; and some other tracts, never published. Tr.]

<sup>9</sup> [Évagrius, Scholasticus, was born at Epiphania, in Syria, A. D. 536. At four years of age he was sent to school; after grammar he studied rhetoric, and became an advocate at the bar in Antioch. He was much esteemed, and especially by Gregory, bishop of Antioch, whom he often assisted in difficult cases. The emperor Tiberius made him a quæstor; and Maurice, an honorary præfect. His only work, that has reached us, is his Ecclesiastical History, in six books. It is a continuation of the histories of Socrates and Sozomen, from the council of Ephesus in 431, to the year 594. Its chief fault is, that of the age, credulity, and an over-estimation of monkish legends and other trash. It was published, Greek and Latin, by Valesius, among the other Greek Ecclesiastical Historians; and has been translated into English, Cambridge, 1683, fol. Tr.1

has been translated more language, cambridge, 1683. fol. Tr.]

1 See Rich. Simon, Critique de la Bibliothèque Ecolés. de M. du Pis, tom. i. p. 232; and Barat, Bibliothèque Ecolés. de M. du Pis, tom. ii. p. 21, &c. [There were three persons, called Anastasius Sinaita. The first, after being a monk in the monastery on mount Sinai, was made patriarch of Antioch, A. D. 561; but was banished in the year 570, for opposing the edict of Justinian respecting the incorruptibility of Christ's body. He was restored in 592, and died in 599. He was a learned and orthodox man, and a considerable writer.—The accord of this name was the immediate successor of the first in

with divine truth. Let her compliances be defended as they may, all must see them to have found here a fatal vantage ground for Oriental prejudices against the Gospel. As a mere historical fact, these compliances are also worthy of observation, because they account for the appearance and success of Mahometanism.

Those who would fasten Pagan principles upon the Church of Rome, in addition to Pagan usages, may also consider the remarkable rejection of the deutero-Nicene council by Ger-Italy and the East had been many, Gaul, and Britain. stunned by the clamours of acute, able, and virtuous philosophy, in favour of the ancient system. The north-west of Europe knew it only as the gross and exploded superstition of barbarians. Hence that portion of the Christian world was startled and indignant at Roman patronage of image-worship, which missionaries had industriously decried. It was a worship, however, so deeply rooted in the human heart, and in the lingering habits of the north-western nations, that they silently, but readily, received the second council of Nice after no very long interval. This fact, however, is rather important, as showing the proneness of mankind for Paganism. The rejection that Adrian and the East originally experienced among Christians to the West, affords a fair ground for inferring that heathen rites were introduced into the Church quite as much to meet the arguments of philosophers as to meet the cravings of a vulgar appetite for sensual worship. Hence it may be considered, whether the philosophers, in affecting the face of the Church, did not also affect her principles.

The most prominent subject of this volume is, however, the papacy itself. It shows the bishops of Rome gradually becoming temporal princes, and eventually exerting a sort of paramount authority over European affairs. There are those who would at once dismiss this remarkable picture as irrefragable evidence of some divine right. Others will rather seek to trace

the following. Gregory the Great, Roman Pontiff; a man of

the death of Anastasius, and accession of Justin to the empire, in 518, he was proceribed, and fled to Egypt, where he lived many years. Here he became involved with Timothy patriarch of Alexandria and Gainus his deacon, by asserting that the body of Christ, previously to its resurrection, was corruptible. He now went to Constantinople; and persuaded Anthimus the patriarch to embrace Eutychian prin-ciples; and was producing great com-motions, when two councils condemned him and Anthimus, A.D. 536. His subsequent history is little known. He was a man of talents, ambitious, rest-less, little careful to maintain consistency in conduct or belief, a great writer, and possessed of vast influence among the Eutychians. He wrote an immense number of epistles, many homilies and tracts, and extensive Commentaries on Scripture; none of which are published entire, his works having been proscribed and ordered to be all burned, by authority of the emperor. Yet numerous extracts are preserved; and some whole treatises are supposed to exist still in the East. The Ritual for baptism and public worship in the Syrian church, which is extant, Syr. and Lat. Antw. 1572. 4to, has been attributed to him. His Commentaries are often quoted in the Catena Patrum. See Cave, Histor. Litter. tom. i. p. 499, &c.

John, of Cappadocia, patriarch of Constantinople A. D. 517—520. He condemned Severus of Antioch in 518; and the next year, by order of the emperor Justin, became reconciled with the Roman pontiffs. Five of his Epistles are extant in the Coscilia, tom. iv. and v.
Theodorus, Lector,

flourished Constantinople A. D. 518. He compiled an Eccles. History from Socrates, Sozomen, and Theodorit, in two books: to which he annexed a Continuation, in two additional books. Large extracts from the Continuation, by Nicephorus from the Continuation, by Nicephorus Calistus, are preserved, and published, Gr. and Lat., among the Gr. Eccl. Historians, by Valesius.

Timotheus III., patriarch of Alexandria, a. D. 519—535, a warm Eutychian, and protector of Severus and

Julian, till he fell out with them respecting the corruptibility of Christ's body. He wrote numerous Sermons and theological tracts, large extracts from which are preserved by Cosmas Indicopleustes.

Epiphanius, patriarch of Constanti-nople A. D. 520—535. He confirmed the reconciliation between the sees of Rome and Constantinople, made by John his predecessor; and approved the council of Chalcedon. Five of his Epistles to Hormisdas, bishop of Rome, re extant, in Concilior. Collect. tom. iv.

Ephraim, patriarch of Antioch A. D.
525—546. He was a native of Syria,
a civil magistrate, and count of the
East, when made bishop. He wrote
pro Eccleriaticis Dogmatibus, a Synodo
Chaledonensi, Libri iii.: which are lost, except copious extracts from the two first books, in Photius, Biblioth. Cod. 228, 229.

Simeon, Stylites junior. In his child-hood he mounted his pillar, near An-tioch, which he occupied 68 years, A. D. 527—595. He is often mentioned Evagrius, who knew him well. His is extant Gr. and Lat. in the transactions of the second Nicene council, Actio V. Concilior. tom. vii. Some other tracts of his exist in MS. in the

Vatican library.

Zacharias, Scholasticus, archbishop
of Mytilene. He was first a lawyer at Berytus, then a bishop, and flourished A. D. 536. While at Berytus, he wrote a Dissertation, or dialogue, against the philosophers who maintain that the world is eternal; extant, Gr. and Lat. Lips. 1654. 4to, and in Fr. Ducseus' Auctuar. tom. i. He also wrote a disputation against the two first principles of all things, beld by the Manicheans; extant, Lat. in Henr. Canis. Antique

extant, Lat. in Henr. Camis. America.
Lection. tom. v. and both works, in
Biblioth. Patr. tom, ix.

Nonnosus, Justinian's ambassador
to the Saracens, the Auxumitæ, and the Homerites, about A. D. 540. wrote a history of his travels; from which Photius has preserved extracts,

Biblioth. Cod. 3.

Isaac, bishop of Nineve, who turned monk, and travelled as far as Italy. He flourished about the year 540, and

The fact is, that for many years the papacy was generally considered as the supreme depositary of European power, even in temporals '. Papal partisans adduce evidence of that fact, and would fain refer it to the heavenly endowment of St. Peter. The student of medieval religious history will watch the cases in which this power was recognised. He will examine whether princes were thus complaisant to the see of Rome, unless they had some selfish end in view. The reason why Rome could serve them is obvious enough. It was the ancient metropolis of Europe; it had retained a considerable degree of civilisation, when every thing else to the north and west was barbarous, or little better; it contained the ablest divines and canonists that the west could boast; it had been the scene of apostolic ministries and martyrdoms, which was a strong recommendation to superstitious minds. Its bishops had long been dear to inferior life, as the only effectual barrier against noble and princely avarice and oppression. Could princes, therefore, use an instrument so powerful upon occasions for their own purposes, they were willing enough to aid these purposes, by making, on the spur of the moment, strange and most impolitic concessions.

It will be seen, too, that the papacy really derived great advantage from the crusades, and hence it may be worth considering whether an opinion is well founded which has been advanced among protestants, that these ebullitions of military fanaticism were artfully promoted by the popes from sordid The question, however, is of little moment, except for the sake of historical justice; the crusades really having left fewer traces upon society than almost any other movement of equal magnitude, within such a distance of time. But it may be observed with little hesitation, that the popes in this case appear to have been unjustly blamed. They seem to have

abbé Jager's Introduction to his French translation of Voigt's History

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> For this may be consulted the of *Gregory* VII., a work that does something more than justice to the rench translation of Voigt's *History* memory of that very able pontiff.

as his Epistles and Dialogues show 2. Cæsarius, of Arles, composed some tracts on moral subjects, and a Rule for holy

fourth Act of the second Nicene council; Coscilior. tom. vii. p. 236. He also wrote some homilies, and biographies of saints. But it is not easy to distinguish his writings from those of Leontius of Byzantium. Tr.]

His works were published by the French Benedictine, Denys de St. Marthe, in four splendid volumes, fol. Paris, 1705. For an account of him, see the Acta Sanctor. tom. ii. Martii, p. 121, &c. [Gregory the Great, of sena-torian rank, was born at Rome about a. D. 540. After a good education, being a youth of great promise, he was early admitted to the senate, and made governor of the city before he was thirty years old. The death of his father put him in possession of a vast estate; which he devoted wholly to pious and charitable uses. Renouncing public life, he became a monk, built and endowed six monasteries in Sicily, and a seventh at Rome, in which he himself lived under the control of the abbot. In 579, he was drawn from his monastery, ordained a deacon, and sent as papal legate to the court of Constanople; where he resided five years, and became very popular. Returning in 584, with a rich treasure of relics, he retired to his monastery, and his favourite mode of life. In 590, he was raised to the papal chair, much against his will; and for thirteen years and a half, was an indefatigable bishop, a zealous reformer of the clergy and the monasteries, and a strenuous defender of the prerogatives of his see. He failed in his attempt to coerce the Illyrian bishops to condemn the three chapters; but succeeded in disturbing harmony between the Orthodox and the Donatists in Africa. He discouraged all coercive measures for the conversion of the Jews; endeavoured to confine the monks to their monasteries and to a more religious life; and attempted to eradicate the prevailing vices of the clergy, simony, and de-banchery. He was instrumental in converting the Arian Lombards to the orthodox faith, and in restraining the ravages of that warlike people. He interfered in the discipline of foreign churches; remonstrated against an imperial law forbidding soldiers to be-come monks; laboured to effect a peace between the Lombards and the emperors; and attended to every in-terest of the church and the people under him. Yet he claimed no civil under him. Yet he claimed no civil authority; but always treated the em-perors as his lords and masters. In 595, he commenced his long contest with the patriarchs of Constantinople, who had assumed the honorary title of saicersal bislops. This title, Gregory maintained to be blasphemous, anti-christian, and diabolical, by whomso-ever assumed. But he could not induce any of the orientals to join with him. In 596, he sent Augustine and other monks, to convert the Anglo-Saxons; which they accomplished. In 601, he defended the use of images in churches; allowed the Saxons to retain some of their pagan customs; and endeavoured to extend the power of Augustine over the ancient British churches. In the same year, when Phocas, the usurper, murdered all the imperial family, and clothed himself with the purple, Gregory obsequiously flattered him, and submitted to his usurpation. At length, worn out with cares and disease, he died in March A.D. 604, having reigned thirteen years and a half. Gregory was exceedingly active, self-denying, submissive to his superiors, and court ous, sympathetic, and benevolent to all; yet he was an enthusiast for monkery, and for the honour of his see. His writings are more voluminous than those of any other Roman pontiff. His letters amount to 840; besides which, he wrote 35 Books on Job, called Gregory's Morals; a Pastoral, a treatise on the duties of a pastor, in 4 books; 22 Homilies on Ezekiel; 40 Homilies on the Gospels; 4 books of Dialogues. To him are ascribed also, an Exposition of the first book of Samuel, in six books; an Exposition of the seven penitential Psalms; and an Exposition of the Casticles. His best works are his Pastoral and his Morals. His Dialogue is stuffed with monkish tales; and the Exposition of the penitential Psalms breathes the spirit of later

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authority of mortals 5. Benedict of Nursia, whose name is immortalized by his Rule for a monastic life, and the numerous families of monks who have followed it 6. Dionysius, surnamed Exiguus on account of his lowliness of mind, has deserved well of his own age and of posterity, by his collection of ancient canons, and his chronological researches'. Fulgentius Ferandus, an African, procured himself reputation by some small treatises, especially by his Abridgment of the canons; but his diction Facundus, of Hermiane, was a strenuous has no charms. defender of the three chapters, of which an account will be given hereafter. Arator versified the Acts of the Apostles, in Latin,

Trinitate Liber: on Predestination and Grace, three books; and various other and Homilies: all of which were published, Paris, 1002. 200. Shis lost works, were seven books on grace and free will, addressed to Faustus; and ten books on predestinates. published, Paris, 1684. 4to. Among nation and grace, against Fabian. See

nation and grace, against Fabian. See Cave, Hist. Lit. tom. i. p. 493. Tr.]

See the Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. iii. p. 96, &c. [Ennodius was born A. D. 473, of a pro-consular family. He married young; was afterwards deacon of Pavia, and subsequently at Rome; was twice papal gate to the emperor at Constantinople; was made bishop of Pavia in 511, and died in 521. He wrote nine books of Epistles, or 297 in number; unpublished, and of little use to the history of his times; a Panagyric on Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths; an Apology for the Synod of Rome A. D. 503; the for the Synod of Rome A. D. 503; the life of Epiphanius, his predecessor at Pavia; life of Antony, a monk of Lerins; two books of poems or epigrams; and various other little pieces: all of which were published by Ja. Sirmond, Paris, 1611. 8vo.; and in the Works of Sirmond, vol. i. Paris, 1696; also in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. ix. Tr.]

• [See above. p. 22. 8 6, and note 6]

ix. Tr.]

6 [See above, p. 22. § 6. and note 6. He has left us nothing in writing, except his monastic regulations, two Epistles, and two discourses; which are in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. ix. p. 640, Tr.

7 [A monk of Scythian extract, who flourished at Rome A. D. 533, and died before A. D. 556. He was intimate with Cassiodorus; who gives him a high

character for intelligence and virtue. Being familiar with Greek, he collected and translated a body of canons, including the first fifty Apostolic Canons, and those of the councils of Nice, Constantinople, Chalcedon, Sardica, and some in Africa; he also made a collection of the decrees of the Roman pontiffs from Siricius to Anastasius II.; both are extant in Justell's *Biblioth*. Juris Canonioi, tom. i. He likewise Juris Canonici, tom. i. translated a synodic epistle of Cyril of Alexandria; a paschal epistle of Pro-terius; the life of St. Pachomius; an Oration of Proclus; Gregory Nyssen de Opificio Hominis; and a history of the discovery of the head of John the Baptist; and composed a Paschal Cycle of ninety-seven years, commencing A.D. 527, of which only a fragment remaina. In the last work, he proposed that christians should use the time of Christ's birth as their era; which proposal was soon followed universally. Hence the christian era is called the Dionysian cra. But Dionysius miscalculated the time of Christ's birth, placing it four years (as most writers suppose) too late.
Tr.]

Fulgentius Ferrandus was a pupil

of Fulgentius Ruspensis, and a dead at Carthage. He flourished A.D. 533 and onwards. His Abridgment of the canons is a short digest of ecclesias-tical law, reduced to 232 heads; it is in Justell's Biblioth. Juris ('anon. tom. i. He also wrote the life of Fulgentius of Ruspe, and seven doctrinal Epistles. All his works were published by Chiffle Dijon, 1649. 4to, and then in the Bib-lioth. Patr. tom. ix. Tr.]

• [Facundus was bishop of Hermiane

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of Tours, the father of French history, would have been in higher esteem with the moderns if his Annals of the Francs, and his other writings, did not exhibit so many marks of weakness and credulity'. Gildas, of Britain, is not to be passed over, because he is the most ancient of the British writers, and because his little book on the destruction of Britain contains many things worth being known 6. Columbanus, of Ireland, acquired celebrity by his Rule for monks, some poems, and uncommon zeal for the erection of monasteries'. Isidorus, of Seville (Hispalensis), composed various grammatical, theolo-

A particular account is given of him in the Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. iii. p. 372. For an account of his faults, see Fran. Pagi, Diss. de Dionysio, Paris. § xxv. p. 16, annexed to his Breviar. Pontis Romanor. nexed to his Breviar. Pontij. Romanor. tom. iv. But many of his defects are extenuated by Jo. Launoy, Opp. tom. i. pt. ii. p. 131, &c. [Georgius Florentinus Gregorius was born of noble parentage, at Auvergne, A.D. 544. After an education under his bishop, he went an education under his bishop, he went to Tours in the year 556, became dea-con in 569, and bishop in 573, and died in 595, aged 52. He was much en-gaged in councils, and in theological disputes, and at the same time gaged in councils, and in theological disputes, and at the same time a great writer. Orthodox, active, and rather indiscreet, he was frequently involved in difficulties, for he was deficient in judgment and acumen. His great work, Annoles Francorum, (sometimes called Chronica, Gesta, Historia, and Historia Ecclesiastica Francorum,) in ten books, gives a summary history of the world, from the creation to the establishment of the kingdom of the Francs; and afterwards a detailed history to the year 591. He also wrote Miraculorum libri vii.; containing the miracles of St. Martin, in four books; on the glory St. Martin, in four books; on the glory of Martyrs, two books; and on the glory of Confessors, one book. Besides these, he wrote de Vitis Patrum (monks) Liber usus; de Vita et Morte VII. Dormientium; and an Epitome of the history of the Francs, composed before he wrote his Annales. All his works, collectively, were best edited by Theod. Ruinart, Paris, 1699. fol. They are also in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. xi. Tr.]

6 Concerning Gildas and Columbanus, none have treated more accurately than the Benedictines, in the *Histoire Littéraire de la France*, tom. iii. p. 279 and 505. [Gildas was surnamed the Wise, and also Badonius, from the battle of Badon (Bath) about the time of his birth, which was A. D. 520. By these epithets he is distinguished from Gildas Albanius, who lived a little earlier. He was well educated, became a monk of Bangor, and is said to have visited and laboured some time in Ire-On his return he visited the monastery of Lhancarvan, lately founded by a nobleman of South whose example Gildas urged others to imitate. He spent some time in the northern part of Britain; visited France normern part of Britain; visited France and Italy; and returned and laboured as a faithful preacher. He is supposed to have died at Bangor, A. D. 590; though some place his death twenty years earlier. His only entire work, now existing, is his Epistola de Ercidio Britanniae, et Castigatione Ordinis Ecolesistici; in which he depicts and laments over the almost total ruin of his country, and the profigure of manners. country, and the profligacy of manners then prevailing. It was first published by Polydore Virgil, in 1525; but the best edition is that of Tho. Gale, in the first vol. of his Historica Britannica, Saxonica, &c. Scriptores quindecim, Lond. 1691. fol. He also wrote several Lond. 1691. fol. rie also machine letters, and perhaps some other pieces, of which only extracts remain. See Cave, Hist. Litter. tom. i. p. 538, &c.

7 [For a notice of Columbanus, see above, p. 22, note 5. Tr.]

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Eugyppius, an African presbyter and abbot, who flourished about A.D. 553. He compiled from the works of St. Augustine a collection of sentences on various subjects, in 338 chapters; printed, Basil, 1542.

victor, bishop of Tunis in Africa, a resolute defender of the three chapters, in prisons and banishments, from A. D. 555—565. He wrote a Chronicon, from the creation to A.D. 566; but the last 122 years of it are all that remain; published by Scaliger, with the Chroicon of Eusebius.

Germanus, (St. Germain,) born at Autun, France, A. D. 496; deacon, 533; presbyter, 536; and bishop of Paris, A. D. 555—576. An epistle of his to queen Brunechild, written A. D.

his to queen Brunechild, written A. D. 573, is in the Concilior. tom. v. His life, written by Venantius Fortunatus, is in Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. i. p. 222, &c.

Pelagius I. Roman pontiff A. D. 555—559. He was papal legate at Constantinople A. D. 535—545; and a strenuous opposer of the three chapters. Sixteen of his Epistles are in the Concilior. tom. v. the Concilior. tom. v.

the Concilior. tom. v.

Martin, a monk, born in Pannonia.
He travelled in Palestine, preached
and became an abbot in Spain, and
finally bishop of Braga in Portugal,
A. D. 563—583. He has left us Collectio Canonum, (extant, in Concilior.
tom. v.; and in Justell's Biblioth. Juris Canon. tom. i.) Sententiæ Patrum
Agyptiorum, (in Roswiyd, de Vitis
Patr.) and Formula Honestæ Vitæ,
extant in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. x.
p. 282. р. 282.

Pelagius II. Roman pontiff A. D. 579-590. He had much contention

with the western bishops, who defended the three chapters; and, after A. D. 589, with John, bishop of Constantino-ple, who assumed the title of universal bishop. Ten of his Epistles, and six Decrees, are extant, in the Concilior. tom. v.

Marius, bishop of Avenches in Switzerland for twenty years, flourish-ed a. p. 581. He has left us a Chronicon, continuing that of Prosper, from 455 to 581.

455 to 581.

Licinianus, bishop of Carthagena, in Spain, A. D. 584. He has left us three Epistles; in de Aguirre, Collect. Max. Concil. Hispan. tom. ii.

John, a Spanish Goth, educated at Constantinople, returned to Spain A. D. 584, became an abbot, was persecuted by Leuvigild the Arian king, and died early in the seventh century. He has left a Chronicon, from A. D. 565 to 590. **590.** 

Leander, archbishop of Seville (Hispalensis) in Spain, flourished a. D. 583, and died 595. He was a monk, an ambassador to Constantinople, and a principal means of the conversion of the Arian Goths of Spain to the cath-olic faith. A monastic *Rule* is all we have of him; unless he was author of the Missa Mozarabum.

Dynamius, collector of the revenues of the Romish church in Gaul. He flourished a. p. 593; and wrote the life of St. Maximus, bishop of Reiz; and the life of St. Marius, abbot of

Bobi.

Eutropius, a monk, and bishop of Valencia in Spain, flourished A. D. 599. One of his Epistles is preserved by Lu. Holstenius, Codex Regular. Paris, 1602. 1663. Tr.]

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virtues and efficacy, and added both holiness and security to its possessors 1.

- § 3. To give directions for expounding the holy scriptures, was the object of Junilius, in his two books on the parts of the divine law . The treatise consists of a few questions, neither scientifically arranged, nor judiciously considered; for the author lacked the learning necessary for his undertaking. Cassiodorus likewise laid down some rules for interpretation, in his two books on the divine laws. Among the Syrians, Philoxenus translated the books of the New Testament and the Psalms of David into Syriac \*. The number of interpreters was considerable. Among the Greeks, the best were Procopius of Gaza (rather a pleasing expositor) ', Severus of Antioch, Julianus, and some others. Among the Latins, the more prominent were Gregory the Great, Cassiodorus, Primasius', Isidorus of Seville , Bellator, and a few others.
- § 4. All these expositors, a few only excepted (and particularly the Nestorians in the East, who, following the example of Theodorus of Mopsuestia, searched for the true sense and meaning of the words), are scarcely worthy of the name of They may be divided into two classes. interpreters. merely collected the opinions and interpretations of the earlier doctors, in works which were afterwards called Catenæ (or Chains) by the Latins. Such is the Catena of Olympiodorus on Job, that of Victor of Capua on the four Gospels, and the Commentary of *Primasius* on the Epistle to the Romans, compiled from Augustine, Jerome, Ambrose, and others. Nor is

<sup>3</sup> Jos. Sim. Asseman, Biblioth. Orient.

Vatican. tom. ii. p. 83.

See Rich. Simon, Lettres choisics,

tom. iv. p. 120, of the new edition.
Rich. Simon, Histoire Critique des principaux Commentateurs du Noveau Test. cap. xxiv. p. 337. and Critique de

la Bibliothèque de M. Du Pin, tom. i. p.

226.

Rich. Simon, Critique de la Bibliothèque de M. Du Pin, tom. i. p. 259. 7 [Bellator was a presbyter, a friend of Cassiodorus, and flourished A.D. 550. He wrote numerous Commentaries; viz. four books on Esther, five books on Tobit, seven books on Judith, eight books on the Wisdom of Solomon, and

ten books on the Maccabees; all of which are now lost. Tr.]

See Step. le Moyne, Prolegom. ad Varia Sacra, p. 53, &c. and Jo. Alb. Fabricius, Biblioth. Graece, lib. v. cap.

17. or vol. vii. p. 727, &c.

<sup>1</sup> See the List of sacred oils, which Gregory the Great sent to queen Theo-Gregory the Great sent to queen Theodelinda; in Theod. Ruinart, Acta Martyr. Sincera et Selecta, p. 619. [and in Muratori, Ancedota Latina, tom. ii. p. 194. Schl.]

2 See Rich. Simon, Critique de la Bibliothèque de M. Du Pin, tom. i. p. 200



# CENTURY SIXTH.

# PART L

#### THE EXTERNAL HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

#### CHAPTER I.

## THE PROSPEROUS EVENTS OF THE CHURCH.

- § 1. Progress of christianity in the East—§ 2. and in the West.—§ 3. Jews converted in several places.—§ 4. The miracles of this century.
- § 1. It appears evident from the historical records of the Greek empire, that several barbarous tribes, especially among those resident near the Black Sea, were converted to christianity by the efforts of the Greek emperors and the bishops of Constantinople. Among these were the Abasgi, a barbarous nation inhabiting the country between the coasts of the Euxine sea and mount Caucasus, who embraced christianity under the emperor Justinian. The Heruli, who dwelt along the other
- <sup>1</sup> Procopius, de Bello Gothico, lib. iv. c. 3. Le Quien, Oriens Christianus, tom. i. p. 1351, &c. [Their adoration (like that of the ancient Germans) had been previously given to forests and lofty trees. The emperor Justinian sent priests among them, and erected
- a church for them dedicated to the virgin Mary: and he rendered the people more inclined to become christians, by prohibiting their king from carrying on a shameful traffic in eunuchs. See the authors referred to by Dr. Mosheim.

side of the Ister [or Danube], became christians under the same reign ; also the Alani, the Lazi, and the Zani, and some other tribes, whose residences are not definitely known at the present day 3. But there is abundant evidence, that nothing was required of these nations except externally to profess Christ, cease from offering victims to their gods, and learn certain forms to be repeated: the imbuing their minds with true religion and piety, was not even thought of. It is certain, that after their conversion, they retained their rude and savage manners, and were famous for rapines, murders, and every species of iniquity. In most provinces of the Greek empire, and even in the city of Constantinople, many idolaters were still lurking in concealment. A great multitude of these were baptized, during the reign of Justin, by John bishop of Asia 4.

§ 2. In the West, Remigius, bishop of Rheims, who has been called the Apostle of the Gauls, laboured with great zeal to convert idolaters to Christ; and not without success, especially after Clovis, the king of the Franks, had embraced christianity. In Britain, Ethelbert, king of Kent, the most distinguished of the seven Anglo-Saxon kings among whom the island was then divided, married, near the close of this century, a christian wife named Bertha, the daughter of Cherebert king of Paris; and she, partly by her own influence, and partly by that of the ministers of religion whom she brought with her, impressed her husband favourably towards christ-The king being thus prepared for it, Gregory the Great, at the suggestion undoubtedly of the queen, sent forty Benedictine monks, with one Augustine at the head of them, into Britain, in the year 596, to complete the work which the queen had begun. This Augustine, with the queen's assistance, converted the king and the greatest part of the inhabitants of Kent to christian worship, and laid the foundation of the modern British church . Among the Picts and Scots,

<sup>5</sup> Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Procopius, de Bello Gothico, 1. ii.

c. 14.

<sup>3</sup> [See Evagrius, *Hist. Eccles.* l. iv. c. 20. 22, 23. All these conversions took place near the commencement of Instinian, about A. D. 430.

<sup>4</sup> Jos. Sim. Asseman, Biblioth. Orient-Vatican. tom. ii. p. 85.

iii. p. 155, &c.

<sup>6</sup> Beda, *Histor. Eccles. Gentis Anglor.*lib. i. c. 23. p. 55, &c. ed. Chiflet.
Rapin Thoyras, *Hist. d'Angleterre*, tom.

# Columbas, an Irish monk, began the work of administering

i. p. 222, &c. Acta Sanctor. tom. iii. Februar. p. 470. where is an account of Ethelbert, king of Kent. [The marriage of Berthn is said to have been consummated a. p. 579. It had been stipulated, that she should enjoy her own religion and worship. She therefore had her private chaplain, and a small church. Gregory the Great, before he was made pope, was so captivated with the beauty of some English youth offered for sale at Rome as daves, that he wished to go himself as a missionary to England; but the Roman people restrained him. He was created pontiff in 590; and in 596, created pontiff in 590; and in 596, persuaded Augustine, abbot of St. Andrews at Rome, to undertake the conversion of the English nation. Auconversion of the English nation. Ad-gustine with a small retinue of monks, set forward; but he scarcely reached France, before the courage of the whole party failed, and Augustine re-turned to obtain leave to abandon the enterprize. Gregory, however, would not give it up; he exhorted Augustine to proceed, assigned him more assis-tants, gave him letters of introduction to bishops and princes on the way, and dismissed him. Augustine now pro-ceeded through France, crossed the Channel, and landed with his forty monks on the isle of Thanet in Kent. There king Ethelbert met him, learned his object, gave him access to the country, promised him protection and enstanance, but refused to embrace the new religion till after further examiaw religion till after further examimation. Angustine and retinue now
marched to Canterbury the capital,
with a waving banner, and a silver
rucifix, chanting: O Lord, we beseek
the, in thy great mercy, to remore thy
fary and thy greath from this city, and
from thins house, for we have sinned:
ballelsjah. For a considerable time,
Augustine and his monks worshipped
in the queen's chapel; and fasted, and
prayed, and chanted hymns, almost
constantly. The next year, a. D. 597,
the hing had his mind made up, was
laptized, and allowed, but did not compsi, any of his subjects to follow his
cample. In a short time, however,
all kent was nominally christian.
Having been so successful, Augustine

this year went to Gaul, and was or-dained archbishop of Canterbury and primate of all England; and returned with a fresh accession of monks. In the year 598, he sent two monks, Lau-rentius and Peter, to Rome, to of the Gregory of the prosperous state of the mission. Gregory exulted in its sucwith additional labours, the pall for the new archbishop, numerous presents for the cathedral, including holy relies, letters to the king and queen, &c. He confirmed Augustine's jurisdiction over all England, exhorted him to proceed with his work, advised him not to de-malish the pages temples but to conwith his work, advised him not to de-molish the pagan temples, but to con-vert them into churches, purifying them with holy water; for the pagans would love to worship in the places long held sacred; yet the idols must be destroyed. He also advised, that the people be allowed on festal days to assemble around the churches, erect booths, and there feast themselves, booths, and there feast themselves, much as during their pagan state; yet without sacrificing to their idols. Gregory likewise answered several ques-tions of Augustine, advising him and his associates to continue to live in monasteries, to use such a liturgy as should seem best suited to the country; and instructing him how thieves should be treated, how many bishops must concur in the ordination of a bishop, how he must demean himself among the Gallic bishops, and what was to be thought of some ceremonial impurities, thought of some ceremonial impurities. In 602, Augustine built his cathedral at Canterbury; and he erected a monastery in which to train men for the ministry. In the year 604, he attempted to bring under his jurisdiction, and to a conformity with his churches, all the clergy and churches of the ancient the clergy and churches of the ancient Britons, whom the Saxons had conquered and driven chiefly into Wales. A council was held for the purpose. But as Augustine was quite bigotted and somewhat overbearing, nothing was effected. In the mean time, the conversion of the Saxons, beyond the kingdom of Kent, proceeded successfully; and several bishops were ordained, particularly a bishop for London, and another for Rochester. St. Paul's

christian baptism. In Germany, the Bohomians, the Thuringians, and Bavarians, are said to have received christianity; which to many, however, appears extremely doubtful. Of these holy enterprises among the heathen, no one will form a high opinion, when he shall have learned from the writers of this and the following ages, that these nations still retained a great part of their former paganism, and paid only such a reverence to Christ as would comport with a rejection of his precepts, by their lives, their deeds, and their current usages.

§ 3. A great many Jews, in various places, it is certain, made a profession of christianity. In the East, *Justinian* persuaded the Jews resident at Borium, a city of Libya, to acknowledge *Christ*. In the West, many Jews yielded to the zeal and efforts of the kings of Gaul and Spain, and to those of

church in London was now founded; and the next year the West monastery, (Westminster,) adjoining London. In the year 607, Augustine died, and was succeeded in the see of Canterbury by Laurentius. See Beda, Hist. Ecol. Brit. lib. i. c. 23, &c. and lib. ii. c. 2, 3. Mabillon, Annal. Benedict. tom. i. ann. 596—607. The legendary history of Augustine, both in a larger and a smaller form, by Goscelin, a monk of the eleventh century, may be found in Mabillon, Acta Sunctor. Ord. Bened. tom. i. p. 485—543. Tr.]

7 [Some rays of light had penetrated the southernmost counties of Scotland at an earlier period. Ninia, or Ninian, was bishop of Whithern, on the borders of Scotland, in the year 400; and his successors sometimes extended their labours as far north as Glasgow. Indeed Kentigern is said to have actually removed his chair from Whithern to Glasgow, before the arrival of Columba, and to have invited this Irish missionary to visit him there. It was in the year 563, that Columba, with twelve other monks, removed from the north of Ireland to Iona, Hii, I, or I-colmkill, an islet on the outer shore of Mull, one of the larger of the Hebrides or Western isles. The Scottish king of Argyle, Brude, or Bride, favoured his enterprise; and Aidan, a successor of Brude, paid him the highest reverence. Columba had the sole jurisdiction of his little island, which became covered

with cloisters and churches, and was the residence of a numerous and learned body of monks. For several centuries Iona was the centre of the Scottish church, and the place where most of her clergy were educated. There also the Scottish kings, for many generations, were interred. Columba died in the year 597. His memorable acts were recorded by Cummeneus Albus, (abbot of Iona from 657 to 669,) and may be seen in Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Benedist. tom. i. p. 342, &c. and his life at large, in three books, was written by Adammanus, who presided at Iona from 679 to 704. See Usher, Britannicar. Ecolesiar. Antiq. cap. xv. p. 687—709. Tr.]

b Henry Canisius, Lectiones Antiques, tom. iii. pt. ii. p. 208. Aventinus, Annal. Boiorum; and others.

As to the Francs, the Benedictine monks express themselves ingenuously; Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. iii. introd. p. 8. 11. 13. As to the Anglo-Saxons, see what Gregory the Great himself allowed of, Epistolar. lib. ix. ep. 76. Opp. tom. ii. p. 1176. ed. Benedict. Among other things, he permitted the people, on feetal days, to offer to the saints such victims as they had before offered to their gods. Dav. Wilkins, Concilia Magnæ Britan. tom. i. 18 &c.

p. 18, &c.

Procopius, de Edifioiis Justiniani, lib. vi. cap. 2.

bishops of the West and of Africa; and especially from Vioilius the Roman pontiff, who maintained that great injury was done by it, both to the council of Chalcedon, and to deceased worthies who died in the communion of the church. Justinian summoned Vigilius to Constantinople, and compelled him to condemn the three Chapters. But the African and Illyrian bishops, on the other hand, compelled Vigilius to revoke that condemnation. For no one of them would own him for a bishop and a brother, until he had approved those three chapters. Justinian again condemned the three chapters by a new edict, in the year 551.

§ 11. After various contentions, it was thought best to refer the controversy to the decision of a general council. Justinian, therefore, in the year 553, assembled at Constantinople what is called the fifth general council. In this council, the opinions of Origen', as well as the three Chalcedonian Chapters, accord-

torians, who separated the two natures of Christ too much, and the Eutychians or Monophysites, who commingled them too much, were the two extremes; between which the orthodox took their stand, condemning both. But the orthodox themselves did not all think alike. Some, in their zeal against the Nestorians, came near to the Monophysite ground; and these of course felt willing to condemn the three Chapters. Others, zealous only against the Monophysites, were not far being Nestorians; and these of course defended the three Chapters; for Theodorus, Theodoret, and Ibas had been leading men of this very character. Hence the interest shown by the oriental bishops in this controversy. But in the West, where the Nestorian and Eutychian contests had been less severe, and where the persons and writings of Theodorus, Ibas, and Theodoret were little known; the three Chapters were felt to be of little consequence; except as the condemning them seemed to impair the authority of the decrees of Chalcedon, and to asperse characters once held venerable in the church.-It was doubtless a most rash thing, in Justinian, to condemn the three Chapters. But having done it, he resolved to persevere in it. The church was agitated long, and severely; and at

length, this precipitate act of the emperor, being sanctioned by the requisite authority, had the effect to shape the creed of the catholic church, from that day to this. See Walch, Historie der Ketzereyen, vol. viii. p. 3—468, but especially, p. 437, &c. Tr.]

Hen. Noris, de Synodo Quinta, cap.

x. &c. Opp. tom. i. p. 579. Ja. Bas-nage, *Histoire de l'Eglise*, tom. i. l. x. c. vi. p. 523, &c. [also Dr. Walch, ubi

supra.]
7 [According to the acts of this council, as they have come down to us, by this general council, than by having his name inserted in the list of heretics, collectively anathematized in the 11th anathema. The celebrated 15 anathemas of as many Origenian errors, said to have been decreed by this council, are found in no copy of its Acts; nor are they mentioned by any ancient writer. Peter Lambecius first disco-vered them in the Imperial library at Vienna, in an old MS. of Photius' Syntagina Canonium, bearing the super-scription, "Canons of the 165 holy Fathers of the fifth holy council at Constantinople;" and published them with a Latin translation; whence Baluze first introduced them into the Collections of Councils. But Cave, Walch, Valesius, and others, suppose they memory certain christian formulas. Some preachers, moreover,—as might easily be proved,—deemed it lawful and right to delude the senses of the ignorant people, and to palm on them natural events for divine interpositions.

## CHAPTER II.

#### ADVERSE EVENTS AND OCCURRENCES.

- § 1. Pagans still remaining among the christians.—§ 2. Writers opposed to christianity.—§ 3. Persecutions and vexations.
- § 1. ALTHOUGH the imperial laws ordained that no public office should be held by any one who would not abjure paganism, yet there were many learned and respectable men who followed the old religion in the midst of the christians. The illustrious compiler of the Civil Law, *Tribonianus*, is thought by some to have been averse from the christian religion. Of *Procopius*, the celebrated and intelligent historian, the same
- <sup>1</sup> [Tribonianus was a native of Side in Pamphylia, flourished about A. D. 530, and died about A. D. 546. Richly furnished with Greek and Roman literature, he applied himself especially to the study of law. He was advanced to various civil offices, and was in high favour with Justinian, on account of his eminent talents and his obsequiousness. The Codex Justinianus was the joint work of Tribonianus and others; but the compilation of the Pandects and Institutes was committed to him as chief, with others to assist him. Tribonianus was avaricious and irreligious. He had been accused of atheism and paganism. The truth probably was, that he had no fixed religious principles. See J. H. Hermann, Historia Juris Romani et Justiniani, lib. ii. c. i.

§ 27, &c. and Gibbon, Decline and Fall, ch. xliv. vol. iv. p. 360, &c. ed. New York, 1826. Tr.]

2 [Procopius of Cæsarea, (different

<sup>2</sup> [Procopius of Cæsarea, (different from Procopius of Gaza,) was a rhetorician, senator, and historian. He was secretary to the famous general Belisarius, from 533 to 542, during his campaigns in Asia, Africa, and Italy; and afterwards, being made a Roman senator, resided at Constantinople, and devoted himself to writing the civil history of his own times; viza de Belio Persico, l. ii. de Belio Vandalico, l. ii. and de Belio Gothico, l. iv. His narration is elaborate and exact, and the style not unacceptable. He also wrote de Edificiis Justiniani, l. vi. in which he displays the munificence and greatness of that emperor: likewise Ancodota, sice

## CHAPTER IV.

#### HISTORY OF RITES.

- § 1. Rites multiplied.—§ 2. Explanations of the ceremonies.—§ 3. Public worship. The Eucharist. Baptism.—§ 4. Temples. Festivals.
- § 1. In proportion as true religion and piety, from various causes, declined in this century, the external signs of religion and piety, that is, rites and ceremonies, were augmented. In the East, the Nestorian and Eutychian contests occasioned the invention of various rites and forms, which might serve as marks to distinguish the contending sects. In the West, Gregory the Great was wonderfully dexterous and ingenious in devising and recommending new ceremonies. Nor will this appear strange to those who are aware that he was of the opinion that the words of the holy scriptures were images of recondite things. For whoever can believe this, can easily bring himself to inculcate all the doctrines and precepts of

conjecture has some probability. [But Dr. Walch, Historie der Ketzereyen, vol. vii. p. 296, 297, says of this conjecture: "it is not only improbable, but is certainly false." And the documents relative to the controversy (of which he had there just closed the recital,) do appear, as Dr. Walch affirms, "adequate to prove, that these men were really from Scythia." Together with the two modes of expression relative to the Trinity, which they advocated, these monks were stressuous opposers of Pelagianism. Having had disagreement with some bishops of their province, particularly with Paternus, bishop of Tomis, a deputies of them went to Constantinople with their complaint. Among these deputies, John Maxentius, Leontius, and Achilles, were the principal. The emperor

rather favoured them; but the bishops of the East were not agreed. The emperor obliged the pope's legates at the court to hear the cause. But they were not disposed to decide it; at least, not as the monks wished. A part of them now repaired to Rome, where they stayed more than a year. Hormisdas disapproved their phraseology, but was not very ready to condemn it outright. While at Rome, these monks wrote to the exiled African bishops in Sardinia, and by taking part in their controversy obtained their friendship. They certainly had many friends; but the ancient historians have transmitted to us only some slight notices of their history. See Walch, Hist. der Ketservers, vol. vii. p. 262—313. Bower, Liess of the Popes, (Hormisdas,) vol. ii. p. 366—309. Tr.]

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christians 6. Simplicius, in his Expositions of Aristotle, not obscurely carps at the christian faith7. The Epicheiremata xviii. contra christianos, written by Proclus\*, were in every body's hands; and, therefore, received a confutation from John Philoponus 9. So much license would not have been allowed to these men, had there not been among the magistrates many who were christians in name and outward appearance, rather than in reality.

§ 3. The christians in some places had occasion, even in this century, to complain of the barbarity and cruelty of their enemies. During the greater part of it, the Anglo-Saxons, who had seized upon Britain, brought every kind of calamity and suffering upon the former inhabitants of the country, who were christians 1. The Huns having made an irruption into Thrace, Greece, and other provinces, during the reign of Justi-

6 Photius, Bibliotheca, Cod. ccxlii. p. 1027. [Damascius was a native of Damascus, but studied and taught phi-losophy both at Athens and Alexan-dria. From the latter he fled to Perdria. From the latter he ned to I ersia, during the persecution of the pagan philosophers by the emperor Justinian, about the year 530. His subsequent history is unknown. He wrote the lives of Isidorus and others, and four wrote the lives of Isidorus and others, Commentaries on Plato, and four books on extraordinary events: all of which are lost. Photius calls him εἰς ἀκρον δυσσεβής, superlatively irreligious, (Codex clxxxi.) and gives an epitome of his life of Isidore, Cod. ecxlii.

7 [Simplicius, a native of Cilicia, a disciple of Damascius, and an eclectic philosopher, was one of those who fled into Persia about the year 530. He returned a few years after, and wrote Commentaries on some of the philosophical and physical works of Aristotle: also a Commentary on the Encheiridion of Epictetus; both edited, Greek and Latin, by H. Wolf, Leyden, 1640. 4to.

Tr.]
[Proclus was born at Constantinople A. D. 410, studied at Alexandria and at Athens, and became head of the philosophical school in the latter place, in the year 450. He died A. D. 485. He was a man of much philosophical reading, a great enthusiast, a

bold and whimsical speculator, and a most voluminous writer. His eighteen Arguments against the christians, are so many proofs that the world was eternal. This work, with the confuta-

so many proofs that the world was ternal. This work, with the confutation of John Philoponus, was published in Greek, Venice, 1535. fol.; and in Latin, Lyons, 1557. fol. Tr.]

9 See J. A. Fabricius, Biblioth. Gr. vol. iii. p. 522, &c. [and Brucker, Historia Crit. Philos. tom. ii. p. 491, with Hamberger's Zuverlässige Nachrichten, tom. iii. p. 391. Schl.]

1 Ja. Usher, Indea Chronolog. Antiq. Eccles. Britan. ad ann. 508, p. 1123 [and still more to the purpose, ad ann. 511, p. 1125, and ad ann. 597, p. 1151, &c. At the beginning of this century, the Saxons held only Kent and Sussex, embracing about three counties in the south-east part of England; all the rest of the country was inhabited by christian Britons. But during this century, the Saxons gradually extendby christian Britons. But during this century, the Saxons gradually extended their conquests; and before the century closed, the Britons were shut up among the mountains of Wales and Cornwall, except a few in Cumberland on the borders of Scotland, or were driven to take refuge beyond seas. Over all the rest of England paganism reigned: the churches were demolished, or converted into idolatrous temples, and the public worship of the ples, and the public worship of the true God had ceased. Tr.]

nian, treated the christians with cruelty'; yet they appear to have been influenced, not so much by a hatred of christianity, as by hostility to the Greek empire. A great change in the state of Italy took place, about the middle of this century, under Justinian I. This emperor, by Narses his general, overturned the kingdom of the Ostrogoths in that country, after it had stood ninety years, and annexed Italy to his empire. But under the emperor Justin, the Lombards, a very warlike German tribe, under their king Alboin, and accompanied by some other German people, broke into Italy from Pannonia, in the year 568; and having possessed themselves of the whole country, except Rome and Ravenna, founded a new kingdom at Pavia. Under new lords, who were not only barbarians, but averse from christianity, the Italian christians for a time endured immense evils and calamities. But the first rage of the conquerors gradually subsided, and the Lombards became more civilized. Authoris, their third king, made a profession of christianity, in the year 587; but he embraced the Arian creed. His successor, however, Agilulph, was induced by his queen, Theodelinda, to abandon the Arian sect, and join the catholics of the Nicene creed . Chosroes, the king of Persia, exceeded all others in barbarity; for he publicly declared that he would make war, not upon Justinian, but upon the God of the christians; and he cut off an immense number of christians by various modes of execution 4.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Procopius, de Bello Persico, lib. ii.

c. 4.

Paulus Diaconus, de Gestis Longoburdorum, lib. ii. c. 2; and c. 27. p. 219. 231. ed. Lindenbrog. Muratori, Autiq. Italiæ, tom. i. p. 14; tom. ii.

p. 297, &c.; and Annales Italici. Giannone, Histoire de Naples, tom. i. p. 302, &c.

Procopius, de Bello Persico, lib. ii. c. 26.

## PART II.

THE INTERNAL HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

## CHAPTER I.

THE HISTORY OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

- § 1. The state of learning in the West.—§ 2. The sciences badly taught.—§ 3. The study of philosophy.—§ 4. State of learning among the Greeks—§ 5. and in the East.
- § 1. Every one knows, that the irruption of the fierce and barbarous nations into most of the provinces of the West, was extremely prejudicial to literature, and to every species of learning. All the liberal arts and sciences would have become wholly extinct, had they not found some sort of refuge among the bishops and monks. To most of those churches which are called cathedrals, schools were annexed, in which either the bishop himself or some one appointed by him, instructed the youth in the seven liberal arts, as a preparation for the study of the sacred books <sup>1</sup>. The monks and nuns were nearly all required, by the founders of their houses, to devote some portion of every day to the reading of the works of the ancient fathers of the church, who were supposed to have exhausted the fountains

&c. Herm. Conringius, Antiquit. Academics, p. 66—167. ed. Heumann. [Gregory of Tours, lib. vi. c. 36. Schl.]

<sup>1</sup> Claude Fleury, Discours sur l'Histoire Ecclésiastique depuis l'an. 600, &c. § xxi. &c. in his Histoire Ecclés. tom. xiii. p. 56. Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. iii. Introd. § xxxii. p. 12,

of sacred knowledge 2. It was, therefore, necessary that libraries should be formed in the monasteries, and that books should be multiplied by being transcribed. This labour of transcribing books was generally assigned to the more feeblebodied monks, who were unable to encounter severe labour. To these establishments, we owe the preservation of all the ancient authors that have come down to us, both sacred and profane. Moreover, in most of the monasteries, schools were opened, in which the abbot or some one of the monks instructed the children and youth that were devoted to a monastic life .

§ 2. But, not to mention that many of the bishops and others, who had control over the monks, were inattentive to their duty; and that others had strong prejudices against learning and science, which they apprehended to be hazardous to piety, -a fault commonly attributed to Gregory the Great, bishop of Rome, who, it is said, wished to have many of the ancient authors committed to the flames ';-not to mention

<sup>2</sup> Benedict of Anian, Concordia Regularium, lib. ii. p. 55. 64. 75. 77. 80. 100. lib. iii. p. 16—41, &c. ed. Hug. Menard. Jo. Mabillon, Praf. ad Sacul. i. Actor. Sanctor. Ord. Benedict. p. xliv. &c.
<sup>3</sup> Remediat. Concordia Regular. lib.

cal. 1. Actor. Sanctor. Ord. Benedict.
p. xliv. &c.

Benedict. Concordia Regular. lib.
ii. p. 232. Joh. Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Benedict. tom. i. p. 314, &c.
[And yet it is certain, that these monkish schools kept aloof from the sources of real learning,—I mean the ancient classic authors; and that the best interpreters of scripture among the fathers, such as Origen and Theodorus of Mopsuestia, were left to moulder in the dust. On the contrary, the young monks were occupied with reading and transcribing the most silly fables and legends, by which their understandings and their imaginations were injured past recovery. In the Rule of Isidore, it is expressly stated:
Libros gentilium, havereticorum, legera actas. Schl.]

Gabr. Liron, Singularités Historique of Litter. tom. i. p. 166, &c.
[That Gregory was opposed to all secular learning, appears incontrovertibly from his conduct towards Desideries, bishop of Vienne. This bishop

was a man of great merit, virtues, and learning. But he instructed some of his friends in grammar and the fine arts, and read with them the pagan poets. Gregory looked upon all this as horrible wickedness; and, thereas horrible wickedness; and, therefore, hesitated about sending him the pall; and reproved him very sharply, in an epistle which is still extant. (Gregory, Epist. lib. ix. ep. 48.) "Because (says the honest pope, who esteemed it no wrong to praise extravagantly the greatest villains and the cruelest murderers,) the praises of Christ and those of Jupiter cannot have place in the same mouth. And consider, how enormous a crime it is for a bishop to sing! which would be unbecoming even in a religious layman. The more horrible this is in a priest, the more carnestly and faithfully should it be inquired into.—If it should hereafter appear clearly that should hereafter appear clearly that the reports which have reached me are false, and that you do not study vanities and secular literature (nec vos nugis et secularibus literis studere); I shall praise God, who has not per-mitted your heart to be defiled with the blasphemous praises of the hor-rible ones."—But whether it be true,

also, that some of the bishops, of set purpose, cultivated ignorance and barbarism, which they confounded with christian simplicity; to pass over these considerations, it remains to be stated, that the branches of learning taught in these schools, were confined within very narrow limits; and that the teachers were ignorant and incompetent. Greek literature was almost every where neglected; and those who professed to cultivate Latin, consumed their time on grammatical subtilties and niceties; as is manifest from the examples of Isidorus and Cassiodorus. Eloquence had degenerated into a rhetorical parade, which was sustained by motley and frigid figures, and barbarous phraseology; as is shown by those who composed with most elegance, such as Boëthius, Cassiodorus, Ennodius, and others. The other liberal arts, as they were called, contained nothing elevated and liberal; but consisted of only a few precepts, and those very dry.

- § 3. Philosophy was wholly excluded from the schools, which were under the direction of the clergy; for nearly all supposed, that religious persons could do very well without it, or rather ought never to meddle with it. The most eminent, and indeed almost the only Latin philosopher of this age, was the celebrated Boëthius, privy councillor to Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths in Italy. He embraced the Platonic system; but, like most of the younger Platonists, approved also the precepts of Aristotle, and illustrated them by his writings. He is therefore not improperly regarded as the man, whose labours brought the Aristotelian philosophy into higher repute, among the Latins, than it had before been.
- § 4. Among the Greeks, the liberal arts were cultivated with more zeal, in several places; and some of the emperors en-

<sup>4</sup> See M. Andr. Cassiodorus, de septem Disciplinis Liber; among his Works.

as John of Salisbury states, (de Nugis Curialium, lib. ii. c. 26; and lib. viii. c. 19.) that he caused the Palatine or Capitoline library to be burned; or as Antoninus of Florence tells us, (see Vossius, de Historiois Latinis, p. 98.) that he committed to the flames Livy's History, must be considered uncertain, as the witnesses are so modern. Yet it would not be improbable, in a man of such flaming neal against the pagan writers. Sold.]

This will be evident to any one who, with some knowledge of the views of the younger Platonists, takes up his books de Consolatione Philosophia. See also Renat. Vallinus, Note, p. 10. 50. Luc. Holstenius, de Vita Porphyrii, p. 7. ed. Cantabr.; likewise, Jo. Jas. Mascov, Historia Germanorum, tom. ii. p. 102, &c. [Brucker, Historia

couraged with honours and rewards every branch of learning 7: yet the number of the men of genius appears much smaller, than in the preceding century. When this century commenced, the younger Platonism was flourishing in full splendour. The schools of Alexandria and Athens were under masters of high credit, Damascius, Isidore's, Simplicius, Eulamius, Hermias, Priscian, and others. But when the emperor Justinian, by an express law, forbade the teaching of philosophy at Athens', (which is undoubtedly to be understood of this species of philosophy,) and manifested peculiar displeasure against those who would not renounce idolatry, all these philosophers took up their residence among the Persians, the enemies of the Romans 1. They returned again, indeed, in the year 533, on the restoration of peace between the Persians and the Romans'; but they were never able to recover their former credit, and they gradually ceased to keep up their schools. Such was the termination of this sect, which had been a most troublesome one to the church for many centuries. On the contrary, the Aristotelian philosophy gradually emerged from its obscurity, and received explanations, particularly from the commentaries of John Philoponus. And it became necessary for the Greeks to acquaint themselves with it, because the Monophysites and the Nestorians endeavoured to confute the adherents to the councils of Ephesus and Chalcedon, by arguments suggested by this philosophy.

§ 5. For the Nestorians as well as the Monophysites, who

Crit. Philos. tom. iii. p. 524, &c.; and Hamberger's Zuverlässige Nachrichten, vol. iii. p. 317, &c. Schl.]

7 See the Codex Theodos. tom. ii. lib. vi. p. 113, &c. Herm. Conringius, de Studiis urbis Romæ et Constantinop. annexed to his Diss. de Antiquit. Acade-

in his Historia Crit. Philos. tom. ii. p. 341. Isidore was called Gazzeus, from his native place, Gaza in Palestine; and this discriminated him from Isi-

dore Mercator, Hispalensis, and Pelusista. Schl.]

\* Johannes Malala, Historia Chrosico, pt. ii. p. 187. ed. Oxon. Another lestimony to the same point, derived

from, I know not what, unpublished Chronicon, is adduced by Nicol. Alemannus, ad Procepti Historiam Arcanam, cap. 26. p. 377. ed. Venetæ. [Also Agathias, cap. 2, and Suidas, art. πρεσβύς, tom. iii. p. 171, seem to refer to this event, by saying: Damascius, Simplicius, Eulalius, Priscianus, Hermias, Diogenes, and Isidorus, retired to Persia, because they could not live according to their inclinations. live according to their inclinations. Schl.]

 Agathias, de Rebus Justiniani, lib.
 Corpus Byzant. tom. iii. p. 49. ed. Venetre.

<sup>2</sup> Consult the excellent Peter Wes selingius, Observat. Variar. lib. i. c. 18.

lived in the East, kept Aristotle in their eye; and to enable their adherents to be good disputants, translated his principal works out of Greek into their vernacular tongues. In the Syriac language, Sergius Rasainensis, a Monophysite and a philosopher, exhibited the writings of Aristotle'. In Persia, one Uranius, a Syrian, propagated his doctrines; and even instilled them into the mind of Cheeroes, the king, who was studious of such matters 4. Another, who was doubtless of the Nestorian sect (for no other in this age prevailed in Persia, the Greeks being excluded), presented the king with a Persian translation of Aristotle'. Yet there were among these christians some who, rejecting both Plato and Aristotle, chose to philosophize or speculate according as their own genius led them. Such was the Nestorian Cosmas, called Indicopleustes; whose opinions were quite peculiar, and more consentaneous with those of the orientals, than with those of the Greeks. Such also was the writer, from whose Exposition of the Octateuch, Photius has preserved some extracts 7.

Georgius Abulpharajus, Historia
 Dynastiar. p. 94. 172. ed. of Pocock.
 Agathias, de Rebus Justiniani, lib.

ii. p. 48. That this Uranius accommodated the precepts of Aristotle to the Eutychian controversies, appears from this, that Agathias represents him as disputing about the passibility and immiscibility of God, καὶ τὸ παθητον και αξύγχυτον. [Uranius was in so high esteem with king Chosroes, that he had him constantly at his table. He wished to be accounted a seeptic; but may more justly be ranked among the Nestorians, than among the proper philosophers. Soll.] the proper philosophers.

he proper philosophers. Sold.]
Agathias, de Rebus Justiniani, lib.
ii. p. 48. ed. Venetse.
Bernh. de Montfaucon, Praf. ad
Cosman, p. x. &c., in his Collectio Nov.
Patr. Gracorum. [This Cosmas was
an Egyptian monk. In early life he was a merchant, and drove a traffic through the whole length of the Red Sea, and quite to India: whence he

got the name of *Indicopleuses*, an *India Navigator*. After many years spent in this manner, he took up residence in a monastery in Egypt, and devoted himself to composing books. His chief work is *Topographia Christiana*, sice Christianorum opinio de mundo, in twelve books. It is his great aim to prove the earth not spherical, but a prove the earth not spherical, but a vast oblong plain; the length, east and west, being double the breadth. He argues from scripture, reason, testimony, and the authority of the fathers. But while pressing his main point, he introduces much valuable geographical information, which he had collected in his voyages. He flourished and propably wrette about rished, and probably wrote about A. D. The best edition is that of Montfaucon, Greek and Latin, in Collect. Nov. Patr. Gr. tom. ii. Paris, 1706. See Cave's Historia Litteraria, tom. i. p. 515, &c. Tr.]

Photius, Biblioth. Cod. xxxvi. p.

22, 23.

## CHAPTER II.

### HISTORY OF THE TEACHERS IN THE CHURCH.

- § 1. Contests between the bishops of Constantinople and Rome.—§ 2. Endeavours of the latter to obtain supreme power.—§ 3, 4. Corrupt lives of the clergy.— § 5. The monks.—§ 6. Order of Benedict.—§ 7. Its propagation.—§ 8. Principal authors among the Greeks—§ 9. Latin writers.
- § 1. In the constitution of the christian church there was no important change. But the two prelates, who considered themselves, and were regarded by others, as standing at the head of the whole church, the bishops of Rome and Constantinople, were incessantly contending for priority, and about the extent of their territories and jurisdiction. The bishop of Constantinople not only claimed the primacy in the eastern churches, but maintained that his see was in no respect inferior to that of Rome. But the pontiffs of Rome were exceedingly disturbed at this, and contended that their see held a rank and pre-eminence above that of Constantinople. In particular, the Roman pontiff, Gregory the Great, did so, in the year 587; when John of Constantinople, surnamed the Faster, on account of the austerity of his life, had by his own authority assembled a council of eastern bishops at Constantinople, to decide on charges brought against Peter [Gregory] bishop of Antioch; and on this occasion had arrogated to himself the title of acumenical or universal bishop 1. For, although the bishops of
- 1 [Dr. Mosheim here confounds dates, names, and transactions. Gregory, (not Peter.) bishop of Antioch, being accused of incest and other rimes, appealed from the tribunal of the governor of the East, to the emperor Mauricius: and the emperor (not the patriarch John.) called a council, or appointed a court of Commissioners at Constantinople, in 587, composed of patriarchs, (or their delegates,) Roman senators, and metro-

politans, to hear and decide the case. (See Evagrius, Hist. Eccles. l. vi. c. 7. Evagrius was Peter's counsellor at the trial, and has given us nearly all the information which has reached us respecting this council.) On this occasion, it is said, John, the patriarch of Constantinople, was honoured with the title of universal bishop,—a title which had for some time been used by the bishops of that see. The decisions of this council being sent to Pelagius II.

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Constantinople had long used this title, which was capable of a harmless interpretation, yet Gregory concluded, from the time and the occasion on which it was now used, that John was aiming at a supremacy over all christian churches; and he therefore wrote letters to the emperor, and to others, in which he vehemently inveighed against this title. But he could effect nothing: and the bishops of Constantinople continued to assume it, though not in the sense which Gregory supposed?.

\$ 2. The history of Rome persevering in his opposition, exexted examination every where, in order to bring the christian world under his own control. And he was in some degree nuccessful, especially in the West; but in the East, scarcely any would listen to him, unless actuated by hostility to the bishop of Constantinople; and this last was always in a condition to oppose his ambitious designs in that quarter. How greatly the ideas of many had advanced respecting the powers of the bishop of Rome, cannot better be shown than by the example of Ennodius, the insane flatterer of Symmachus; who, among other extravagant expressions, said, the postiff judges in the place of God, vice Dei judicare'. But, on the other hand, there are numerous proofs, that the emperors, as well as some whole nations, would not patiently bear this new yoke '. The

(not to Gregory the Great,) bishop of Rome, Pelagius confirmed the acquittal of Peter, but remonstrated strongly against the title given to John. His etters on the occasion are lost, but they are mentioned by his successor. In the year 590, Pelagius died, and was succeeded by Gregory the Great; and he, finding that John continued to use this title, took up the business in carnest, about the year 595, and for some years laboured by intreaties and threats, and continued applications to the emperors and to the other eastern patriarche, to divest the Constantinopolitan patriarchs of a title which he maintained to be profane, anti-christian, and infernal, by whomsoever assumed. and infernal, by whomsoever assumed. See Gregory the Great, Epistolar. lib. iv. ep. 36. 38. and lib. vi. ep. 39, &c. Bower's Lives of the Popes, (Pelagius II.) vol. ii. p. 459. and (Gregory) vol. ii. p. 506. 511. 517. ed. Lond. 1750. Natalis Alexander, Hist. Ecoles. secul. vi. cap. ii. art. 12, 13. tom. x. p. 18. 25,

&c. ed. Paris, 1743. Tr.]

<sup>2</sup> Gregory the Great, Epistolar. lib. iv. v. vi. All the passages in these Epistles, relating to this important subject, are collected and illustrated by Jo. Launoy, Amerio in Freeseyns. S. Medardi, Opp. tom. iii. pt. ii. p. 266, &c. See Mich. le Quien, Oriens Christian i p. 67, &c. Chr. Matth. anus, tom. i. p. 67, &c. Chr. Matth. Pfaff, Diss. de Titulo Ecumenicus; in the Tempe Heloctica, tom. iv. p. 99. and the authors there mentioned. [As a sort of tacit reproof to the Faster, Gregory styled himself Serrant of the Serts of God: a designation yet used by his successors. Acta SS. Ord. Benedict. i. 386. Ed.]

See his Apologeticum pro Synodo, in the Biblioth. Mag. Patr. tom. xv. p.

248. ed. Paris.

4 See, particularly respecting Spain, Mich. Geddes, On the Papal Supremacy, chiefly with relation to the ancient Spanish church; published among his Miscellaneous Tracts, vol. ii. p. 1, &c.

Gothic kings in Italy would not allow the bishop of Rome to domineer excessively there; nor would they allow any one to be considered as pontiff whom they had not approved; and they wished to have his election controlled by their decisions. These kings also enacted laws relative to religious matters, arraigned the clergy before their tribunals, and summoned ecclesiastical councils. And the pontiffs themselves paid homage to these sovereigns, and afterwards to the emperors, in a submissive manner; for they had not yet become so lost to all shame, as to look upon temporal sovereigns as their vassals.

§ 3. The clergy were previously in possession of high privileges and great wealth, and the superstition of this century added considerably to both. For it was supposed, that sins might be expiated by munificence to churches and to monks; and that the prayers of departed saints, which were most efficacious with God, might be purchased, by presents offered to them, and by temples dedicated to their names. This increase of wealth and privileges was accompanied with an equal increase of the vices usually attendant on affluence, in the clergy of all ranks, from the highest to the lowest; as is manifest even from the laws enacted by councils and by the emperors

<sup>6</sup> [Thus, e. g. Gregory (in cap. xv. Jobi, l. xii. c. 23.) says: "Whenever, after committing a crime, we give alms, we do as it were compensate for our wicked actions." So also, in his Epistles (lib. ix. ep. 38.): "The intercessions in heaven of him, whose body you have covered on earth, will protect you from all sins," &c. Schl.]

<sup>9</sup> [Theophanes (on the second year

of [Theophanes (on the second year of Justinian's reign) states, that Esaias, bishop of Rhodes, and Alexander, bishop of Diospolis in Thrage, were, for the crime of sodomy, deprived of their offices, and castrated, by order of the emperor; and then carried about as a show, with a herald proclaiming: "All ye bishops, beware of disgracing your venerable office." So in the epistles of Gregory the Great, many proofs occur of impure conduct among the clergy: e. g. l. viii. ep. 11. l. iii. ep. 26 and 9. l. i. ep. 18. 42. Schl.]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> See Joh. Ja. Mascov, Historia Germanorum, tom. ii. note, p. 113. <sup>6</sup> Ja. Basnage, Histoire des Eglises

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Ja. Basnage, Histoire des Eqlises Réformées, tom. i. p. 381, &c. [Thus, c. g. Theodoric assembled the Italian bishops at Rome, to settle the contested election of Symmachus to the papal chair. (Walch, Historic der Kirchentersymmlungen, p. 347.) The council of Orleans, in 511, was held by order of Clovis. (Ibid. p. 351.) Another at Orleans, in 533, by order of Childebert. (Ibid. p. 367.) And in the year 549. (Ibid. p. 375.) And at Clermont, by order of Theudebert. (Ibid. p. 368.) Sch.]

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treatise, which abounds in rhetorical colouring, we may clearly learn, that the foundations of that exorbitant power which the pontiffs afterwards obtained, were already laid; but not that Symmachus had been inconsiderately and unjustly accused.

§ 5. The progress of monkery was very great, both in the East and in the West. In the East, whole armies of monks might have been enrolled, without any sensible diminution of the number any where. In the West, this mode of life found patrons and followers, almost without number, in all the provinces: as may appear from the various rules, drawn up by different individuals, for regulating the lives of monks and nuns\*. In Great Britain, one Congal is said to have persuaded an immense number to abandon active life, and spend their days in solitude, according to a rule which he prescribed .

at Ravenna. He decided, that the one who should be found to have had most who should be found to have had most votes, and to have been elected at the earliest hour, should be considered the legal pontiff. This secured the election of Symmachus. The king likewise ordered the bishops to make regulations for the election of future popes, which should prevent the recurrence of similar difficulties. This was done in the year 499. But the party of Laurentins were not yet quiet. In the year 500, they accused Symmachus of several heinous crimes before the king; and the tumults and civil chus of several heinous crimes before the king; and the tumults and civil wars of Rome were renewed with in-creased violence. Some senators in-formed the king of the state of Rome, and requested him to send a visitor to Rome, with full power to settle all the difficulties. Peter, bishop of Altino, was appointed. He repaired to Rome, and at once suspended Symmachus, and took the goods of the church into his own hands. This curaged the par-turns of Symmachus to madness, and prostrated all order and subordination. prostrated all order and subordination. prestrated all order and subordination. Being apprised of the state of things, the king now repaired to Rome in person, and spent six months in tranquillizing that distracted city. He ordered all the bishops of Italy to meet in council, and decide on the charges against Symmachus. The essentil held several meetings in that and the following years. Symmachus,

when sent for, set out to go to the council, attended by a mob: a battle ensued in the streets; several were killed; Symmachus himself was wounded, turned back, and refused to appear before the council. The council, after some delay, proceeded in his absence; decreed that the witnesses, being slaves, were incompretent to prove any thing: were incompetent to prove any thing; and therefore dismissed the complaint. and therefore dismissed the complaint. The friends of Laurentius protested against the decision. The council met again, and adopted as their own the apology for them drawn up by Ennodius. See Bower's Lives of the Popes, (Symmachus) vol. ii. p. 248—261. ed. Lond. 1750. Harduin, Concilia, tom. ii. p. 961, &c. 975. 983. 989. Tr.]

Most of these Rules are extant, in Lu. Holstein's Codex Regularum, pt. ii. published at Rome, 1661. in 3 vols. 4to. Add Edm. Martene and Ursin. Durand, Thesaurus novus Ancodotorum, tom. i. p. 4.

i. p. 4.

<sup>4</sup> Ja. Usher, Antiq. Eccles. Britan.
p. 132, 441. 911. [Congallus, or Congellus, was an Irish monk, who founded gellus, was an Irish monk, who founded several monasteries; the most important of which was that of Banchor, or Bangor, (on the south shore of Carrick-fergus bay, in the north-easterly part of Ireland,) erected about a. d. 530. Congal is said to have ruled over 3000 monks, living in different monasteries and cells. See Usher, loc. cit. Tr.] His disciples filled Ireland. Gaul. Germany, Switzerland, and other countries, with convents of monks. The most famous of them was Columbanus, who has left us a rule of his own, distinguished for its simplicity and brevity. The whole monastic order abounded with fanatics and profligates. In the oriental monasteries, there were more fanatics than knaves.

§ 6. A new order of monks, which in time absorbed all the others in the West, was established at mount Cassino, in the year 529. by Benedict of Nursia, a devout and a distinguished man, according to the standard of that age. His Rule is still extant; and it shows that it was not his aim to bring all monks under his regulations; but rather to found a new society, more stable, of better morals, and living under milder rules than the other monks; the members of which should lead a retired and holy life, employed in prayers, reading, manual labour, and the instruction of youth '. But his followers departed widely from

<sup>6</sup> Ja. Usher, Sylloge Antiquar. Epistolar. Hibernicarum, p. 5—15. Lu. Holstein, Coder Regular. tom. ii. p. 48, &c. Mabillon, Prof. ad Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. Secul. ii. p. iv. [St. Columbanus (a different person from Columbas, the apostle of Scotland, mentioned pp. 5, 6. supra,) was born in Leinster, Ireland, about the year 559. After a good education in the literature of that age, he became a monk in the mona tery of Bangor, under Congal. In the year 589, with twelve companions, he assed through England into Gaul; and passed through Engiana into Gaur, and actiled in Burgundy, where he built the monastery of Luxeul, or Luxovium; and there spent about twenty years great reputation. But in the year having offended Theodoric the with great reputation. king, by reproving his vices, he was banished that territory; and after wandering a few years in different parts of Gaul and Germany along the Rhine, and spending three years near live-gentz, in Helvetia, he went into Italy; ras received kindly by Agilulph the Lounbard king, built the monastery of Bobio near Pavia, presided over it one year, and then died about a.n. 615. He was a man of superior genius, and possessed vast influence. His works, yet remaining, are his monastic rule; his monastic discipline; some poems and epistles; and seventeen discourses; which were published at Louvain in 1667, by Patric Fleming, an Irish monk. His life, written by Jonas, an about of Bobium, while several co-temporaries of Columbanus were yet living, is extant in Mabillon, Acts Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. ii. p. 2—26.

Tr.] 17.]
<sup>6</sup> See Jo. Mabillon, Acta Sanctor.
(Ird. Bened. tom. i. and Annales Ord.
Benedict. tom. i. Helyot, [Histoire des Ordres monastiques religious et militaires, Ordres monastiques religious et militaires, fr. in 8 vols. 4to. Paris, 1714—19. and the other historians of the m tic orders.-[Benedict was born of reputable parents at Nursia, in Italy, [once an episcopal see, in the duchy of Spoleto, a district of the modern papal states. Ed.] A. R. 480. At the age of fourteen, he was sent to Rome for edu-cation; but, disgusted with the dissipations of the city and the school, he oon ran away, and concealed himself three wars in a cave at Sublacum, [Subiago] about forty miles from Rome. At length he was discovered, and his cell became much frequented. He was now chosen abbot of a monastery in the vicinity; but the rigour of his discipline gave offence, and he relin-quished the office, and returned to Sublacum, where he continued till about the year 529. Many monks here joined him, and he had twelve cells, each conthe principles of their founder; for, after they had acquired immense riches, from the liberality of princes and pious indivi-

taining twelve monks, under his jurisdiction. Many of the first Roman families placed their sons under his instruction; and his reputation for piety and for miracles procured him almost unbounded respect. But his fame excited the envy of some clergymen, and led to plots against his life. After twenty-five years spent at Sublacum, he retired to mount Cassino, about fifty miles south of Sublacum, and about as far from Naples. Here he converted a body of pagan mountaineers, and as far from Naples. Here he converted a body of pagan mountaineers, and turned their temple into a monastery, in which he spent the remainder of his days in quietude and honour. He died about A. D. 543. His life was written by pope Gregory the Great, and constitutes the second book of his Dialogue: it is also inserted in Mabillon's Acta Sauctor. Ord. Ben. tom. i. p. 1—25.—According to the Rule of Benedict, the monks were to rise at 2 A. M. in winter, (and in summer at such in winter, (and in summer at such hours as the abbot might direct,) rein winter, (and in summer at such hours as the abbot might direct,) repair to the place of worship for vigils; and then spend the remainder of the night in committing psalms, private meditation, and reading. At sun rise, they assembled for matins; then spent four hours in labour; then two hours in reading; then dined, and read in private till half past two r.m. when they met again for worship; and afterwards laboured till their vespers. In their vigils and matins, twenty-four Psalms were to be chanted each day; as to complete the Psalter every week. Besides their social worship, even hours each day were devoted to labour, two at least to private study, one to private meditation, and the rest to meals, sleep, and refreshment. The abour was agriculture, gardening, and various mechanical trades; and each wholly every species of personal liberty. They are twice a day at a common table; first, about noon, and then at evening. Both the quantity and the quality of their food were limited. To cach was allowed one pound of bread per day, and a small quantity of wine. each was allowed one pound of bread per day, and a small quantity of wine. On the public table no ment was al-

lowed, but always two kinds of por-ridge. To the sick, flesh was allowed. While at table all conversation was While at table all conversation was prohibited; and some one read aloud the whole time. They all served as cooks and waiters, by turns of a week each. Their clothing was coarse and simple, and regulated at the discretion of the abbot. Each was provided with two suits, a knife, a needle, and all other necessaries. They slept in common dormitories of ten or twenty, in separate beds, without undressing, and had a light burning, and an inspector sleepa light burning, and an inspector sleep-ing in each dormitory. They were allowed no conversation after they reallowed no conversation after they retired; nor at any time were they permitted to jest, or to talk for mere amusement. No one could receive a present of any kind, not even from a parent; nor have any correspondence with persons without the monastery, except by its passing under the inspection of the abbot. A porter always sat at the gate, which was kept locked day and night; and no stranger was admitted without leave from the abbot: mitted without leave from the abbot; and no monk could go out unless he had permission from the same source. The school for the children of the neigh-The whole establishment was under an abbot, whose power was despotic. His under-officers were, a prior or deputy, a steward, a superintendent of the sick and the hospital, an attendant on visitors a porter to the with the on visitors, a porter, &c. with the necessary assistants, and a number of or inspectors over tens, who attended the monks at all times. The abbot was elected by the common suf-frage of the brotherhood; and when inaugurated, he appointed and removed his under-officers at pleasure. On great emergencies, he summoned the whole brotherhood to meet in council; and on more common occasions, only the seniors; but in either case, after hear-ing what each one was pleased to say, the decision rested wholly with himself. For admission to the society, a probation of twelve months was required; during which the applicant was fed and clothed, and employed in the meaner offices of the monks, and closely

duals, they gave themselves up to luxury, idleness, and every vice; became involved in civil affairs and the cabals of courts; were intent on multiplying vain and superstitious rites, and most eager to advance the authority and power of the Roman pontiffs. None of these things were enjoined or permitted by St. Benedict; whose Rule, though still highly extolled, has for many ages ceased to be observed'. Yet the institution of Benedict changed the state of monkery in the West, in various respects; not the least important of which was, that the application, and profession, made by the monks, bound them for ever to observe his rules: whereas, previously, the monks changed the rule and regulations of their founders at pleasure .

watched. At the end of his probation, if approved, he took solemn and irrevocable vows of perfect chastity, absolute poverty, and implicit obedience to lute poverty, and implicit obedience to his superiors in every thing. If he had property, he must give it all away, either to his friends or the poor, or the monastery; and never after must pos-sess the least particle of private pro-perty, nor claim any personal rights or liberties. For lighter offences, a repri-mand was to be administered by some under-officer. For greater offences, after two admonitions, a person was after two admonitions, a person was debarred his privileges, not allowed to read in his turn, or to sit at table, or enjoy his modicum of comforts. If still refractory, he was expelled the monastery; yet might be restored on repenttery; yet might be restored on repentance. See the Rule, at large, in Hospinian, Opp. tom. iv. (de Monachis, libri vii.) p. 202—222. ed. Genev. 1669. fol, and as abridged by Fleury, Histoire Ecolés, lib, xxxii. § 14—19. Yet it is questionable whether the Rule, as there hald down was precisely what Benedict

laid down, was precisely what Benedict prescribed. Tr.]

<sup>7</sup> [The modern Benedictines are themselves obliged to admit, that the themselves obliged to admit, that the Rule of their founder is no longer fully obeyed. But they resort to a convenient distinction. The Rule, say they, has its essential, and its accidental parts. That the monks should labour, earn their own bread, and live frugally, belongs to the accidental part. The essential parts are the rows; which we observe religiously, a few faults excepted. We admit freely,

that the order is richer than in the days of its founder. Father Benedict would be amazed, should he rise out of his grave, and instead of the mise-rable huts which he erected on mount Cassino, find there a palace, in which kings and princes might reside; and see the abbot transformed into a

see the abbot transformed into a prince of the empire, with a multitude of subjects, and an income of five or six hundred thousand ducats. Schl.—On the present state of this monastery, see Stäudlin's Kirchliche Geographie, vol. i. p. 565. Tr.]

See Mabillon's Praf. ad Sacul. iv. pt. i. (Actorum Sanctor. Ord. Benedict. tom. v.) p. xviii. &c. [Benedict changed the state of monkery, especially, by restraining the instability of the monks, and rendering their vows irrevocable. It was not strange that the order spread far and wide. His Rule was better calculated for Europeans than any other; and the first ropeans than any other; and the first Benedictines were virtuous, upright, and useful people. Wherever they came, they converted the wilderness into a cultivated country: they pursued the breeding of cattle, and agriculture, laboured with their own hands, drained moreases, and cleared away. drained morasses, and cleared away forests. These monks, — taking the word Benedictines in its largest extent, as embracing the ramifications of the order, the Carthusians, Cistersians, Premonstratensians, Camaldulensians, &c.—were of great advantage to all Europe, and particularly to Germany. By them Germany was cultivated, and

§ 7. Only a short time elapsed before this new order of monks was in a most flourishing state in all the western countries. In Gaul, it was propagated by St. Maurus; in Sicily and Sardinia, by Placidus and others; in England, by Augustine and Mellitus; in Italy and in other parts, by Gregory the Great, who is reported to have lived some time in this order 9. In Germany, Boniface afterwards caused it to be received 1. This rapid progress of their order, the Benedictines

rendered a fruitful country. They preserved for us all the books of anti-quity, all the sciences and learning of the ancients. For they were obliged to have libraries in their monasteries; to have libraries in their monasteries; because their rule required them to read a portion of each day. Some individuals were occupied in transcribing the books of the ancients; and hence came the manuscripts, which still exist here and there in the libraries of monasteries. The sciences were cultivated no where but in their cloisters. They kept up schools there, for the manks, and for such as were destined to be manks. And without their cloisters they also had schools, in which the people of the world were instructed. From these monasteries proceeded men of learning, who were employed in courts, as chancellors, vice-chancellors, secretaries, &c., and these again patronized the monasteries. Even the children of sovereign princes were hrought up among the Benedictines, and after they came to their thrones retained attachment and reverence for the Order, to whom they were indebted for their their colounts. retained attachment and reverence for the Order, to whom they were indebt-ed for their education. The Bene-dictines were esteemed saints, and their prayers were supposed to be particu-larly efficacious. All this rendered the Order powerful and rich. But as soon as they became rich, they became voluptuous and indolent, and their clositers were haunts of vice and wickclossors were haunts of vice and wick-edness. In the seventeenth century, this Order began to revert back to its original designs, especially in France; and it performed essential service to the republic of learning, in particular, by publishing beautiful editions of the Fabers. Schl.—Among monastic ser-vices, those rendered to the arts should not be forgotten. The Benedictine order, especially, overspread Europe

with noble and tasteful piles of build-ing. It is, indeed, an order to which civilization is much indebted. It long furnished a nursery and a citadel for all that is most valuable in man. Undoubtedly, it was, even when most serviceable, a stronghold of idleness and imposture; but it answered ends of great importance, at a time when nothing peaceful could be secure without a protecting mantle of superstition. Ed.]

Ed.]

<sup>9</sup> See Jo. Mabillon, Diss. de Vita
Monastica Gregorii Magni; annexed
to Hadr. Valesius, Analect. Veter. tom.
ii.; and Mabillon's Praf. ad Sweul. i.
[Acta Sanctor. Ord.] Benedict. p. xxix.
&c. Yet some deny this, as Anton.
Gallonius; [de Monachatu Gregorii,
&c.] on whose book, see Rich. Simon,
Lettres Choisies, tom. iii. p. 63. [Yet
the monkery of Gregory the Great,
after the investigations of Mabillon,
seems no longer liable to doubt. He seems no longer liable to doubt. He established six monasteries in Sicily, and assigned them, out of his great riches, as much landed estate as was

and assigned them, out of mis great riches, as much landed estate as was necessary for their support. A seventh monastery he founded at Rome, in his own house, dedicated to St. Andrew; which still exists, and is in the hands of the Camaldulensians. See Fleury, Histoire Ecclés. liv. xxxiv. § 34. Schl.]

<sup>1</sup> Anton. Dandini Altessera, Origines Rei Monasticæ, lib. i. cap. 9. p. 33. On the propagation of the Benedictine Rule in the various countries of Europe, Jo. Mabillon has a particular treatise, Praf. ad Sacul. i. [Acta Sanctor. Ord.] Benedict. and Praf. ad Sacul. iv. pt. i. [Acta Sanctor. Ord.] Benedict. tom. v.] p. lxii. &c. [St. Maurus, whose mame a distinguished congregation still bears, was one of the most famous disciples of Benedict; though some have questioned his existence. some have questioned his existence.

ascribe to the miracles of St. Bonedict and his disciples, and to the holiness and superiority of the rules which he prescribed. But those who more critically examine the causes of events, have very nearly all united in the opinion, that the favour shown them by the Roman pontiffs, to whose glory and exaltation this whole order was especially devoted, contributed more than all other causes to its wide extension and grandeur. Yet it was not till the ninth century, that all other rules and societies became extinct, and the Benedictines alone reigned .

§ 8. Among the Greek and Oriental christians, the most distinguished writers of this century were the following. Procopius of Gaza expounded some books of the bible, not unhappily. John Maxentius, a monk of Antioch, besides some books against the sects of his times, wrote Scholia on Dionysius Areopagita'. Agapetus procured himself a place among the wise men of the age, by his Scheda Regia, addressed to the emperor Justinian. Eulogius, a presbyter of Antioch, was ardent and

Placidus was an historian of this order. Of Augustine, notice has already been taken. Mellitus preached to the east Saxons, and was afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, and very active in pro-pagating the order.—The great and rapid dissemination of this order was wonderful. Many particular and new orders, distinguished from each other by their dress, their caps, and forms of government originated government, originated from it. The Carthusians, Cistersians, Celestines, Grandimontensians, Præmontensians, Cluniacensians, Camaldulensians, &c. were only branches growing out of this principal stock. The most respectable and renowned men were trained up in it. Volaterranus enumerates 200 ardinals, 1600 archbishops, 4000 bishops, and 15,700 abbots and men of learning, who belonged to this order.

learning, who belongs

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<sup>2</sup> Ja. l'Enfant, Histoire du Concile de
Constance, tom. ii. p. 32, 33.

<sup>3</sup> See Rich. Simon, Critique de la
Bibliothèque Ecclésiant. de M. du Pin,

107 [Procopius, a teacher tom. i. p. 197. [Procopius, a teacher of eloquence at Gaza, in the reign of Justinian, A. D. 520, &c., has left us several Commentaries on the scriptures, which are chiefly compilations from earlier writers: viz. on the Octa-

teuch, (extant only in Latin;) on the books of Samuel, Kings, and Chronicles, Greek and Latin, Lugd. Bat. 1620. 4to.; on Isaiah, Greek and Latin, Paris, 1580; on Proverbs, and the twelve Minor Prophets; never published. Also many neat Epistles, published by Aldus. Tr.]

John Maxentius was a Scythian monk, and a presbyter of Antioch, who flourished about the year 520. Several of his epistles and tracts, defending the doctrine, that one of the Trinity was crucified, and opposing the Pelagian errors, are extant in Latin, in the Bibliotheca Patrum, tom. ix. His scholia on Dionysius the Arcopagite are published, Greek and Latin, with that author. Tr.]

§ [Arapetus a deacon in the great

<sup>5</sup> [Agapetus, a deacon in the great church at Constantinople, flourished A. D. 527; in which year he composed his Instructions for a prince, addressed to the emperor Justinian, then recently invested with the purple. The book contains seventy-two heads of advice, displaying good common sense, but not displaying good common sense, our arcopyrofound. It has been often published: as, Venice, 1509. 8vo; and with a commentary, Francker, 1608. 8vo. Francf. 1659. 4to. Lips. 1669. 8vo. energetic in opposing the heresies of the times. John, bishop of Constantinople, called the Faster, on account of the austerity of his life, distinguished himself by some small treatises, and particularly by his Panitential. Leontius of Byzantium has left us a book against the heretics, and some other writings. Evagrius, Scholasticus, has furnished us with an Ecclesiastical History; but it is disfigured with fabulous tales. Anastasius, Sinaita, is generally supposed to be the author of a well-known yet futile book, entitled Hodegus contra Acephalos (a Guide against the Acephali.)

6 [Eulogius of Antioch was made bishop of Alexandria in the year 581. A hearnly of his is extant, Greek and Latin, in Combefis, Auctuar. Noc. tom. i.; and large extracts from his six books against Novatus, his two looks against Timotheus and Severus, his book against Theodosius and Severus, and another against the compromise between the Theodosians and the Gainaites, are in Photius, Biblioth, Color. No. 182, 208, 225—227. Tr.1

his book against Theodosius and Severus, and another against the compromise between the Theodosians and the Gainaites, are in Photius, Biblioth. Codex, No. 182. 208. 225—227. Tr.]

<sup>\*</sup> [John the Faster was a native of Cappadocia, and bishop of Constantinople from 585 to 596. The title of microral bishop given him in the council of 529, involved him in trouble with Pelagius II. and Gregory I. bishops of Rome. Two of his Homilies are extant, Greek and Latin, among those of Chrysostom; and his Panitential, (or rules for treating penitents,) and a discourse on confessions and penitence, are published, Greek and Latin, by Morim, de Panitentia, Appendix, p. 77. 92. Tr.]

\*\*Lecontins of Byzantium was first

Morin, de Pandentia, Appendix, p. 77.

12. Tr.]

12. Leontius of Byzantium was first an advocate, and then a monk in a monastery in Palestine, and flourished a. b. 590 and onwards. Cyril (in his fife of St. Sabas, cap. 72.) says he was accused of Origonism. Vossius (de Hist. Gr. lib. iv. c. 8.) thinks he was the same as Leontius bishop of Cyprus. He wrote de Sectis Liber, Greek and Latin, in Auctuor. Biblioth. Patr. Paris, 1624 tom. i. p. 493; likewise, adv. Estychionar et Nestorianos, lib. iii. adv. Frances Applicaristor. lib. iii. Solutions Argumentorum Seceri: Dubitations at Definitionar contra cos qui seguat in Christo duas naturas; extant, in Latin, Biblioth. Patr. tom. ix.; also

an Oration on the man blind from his birth, Greek and Latin, in Combess, Auctuar. Nov. tom. i.; and some other tracts, never published. Tr.1

tracts, never published. Tr.]

<sup>9</sup> [Evagrius, Scholasticus, was born at Epiphania, in Syria, a. n. 536. At four years of age he was sent to school; after grammar he studied rhetoric, and became an advocate at the bar in Antioch. He was much esteemed, and especially by Gregory, bishop of Antioch, whom he often assisted in difficult cases. The emperor Tiberius made him a quaestor; and Maurice, an honorary praefect. His only work, that has reached us, is his Ecclesiastical History, in six books. It is a continuation of the histories of Socrates and Sozomen, from the council of Ephesus in 431, to the year 594. Its chief fault is, that of the age, credulity, and an over-estimation of monkish legends and other trush. It was published, Greek and Latin, by Valesius, among the other Greek Ecclesiastical Historians; and has been translated into English, Cambridge, 1633, fol. Tr.]

has been translated into English, Cambridge, 1683, fol. Tr.]

1 See Rich. Simon, Critique de la Bibliothèque Ecclés. de M. du Pin, tom. i. p. 232; and Barat, Bibliothèque Choisie, tom. ii. p. 21, &c. [There were three persons, called Anastasius Sinaita. The first, after being a monk in the monastery on mount Sinai, was made patriarch of Antioch, A. D. 561; but was banished in the year 570, for opposing the edict of Justinian respecting the incorruptibility of Christ's body. He was restored in 592, and died in 599. He was a learned and orthodox man, and a considerable writer.—The eccond of this name was the immediate successor of the first in

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le en 1 ameri, pur 1 50, 3 1 60, Ten e ma mineral V le erm, le massiri le vers d transcribe ress. O le l'assum the ru and mi free: nr re THE TOTAL AND THE SAME THE SAM Ŧ erre : rimcessible errout ( beben. Lin I be running that conserning the lens from the sames numer, of the lens of the le În-Te ore, rese o 🗪 he is ether. I a Marient without Reflect, and without next, I has bed settled to be lare similarity C entered a residence of the control of events besteror to the times of the ing the district name. AREA D THE THE REAL PROPERTY AND THE THE राजार राज्य भारत स्व ता स्वतंत्र से साम्बर्धाना STATE OF THE PART OF THE PERSON AS THE is vein vin ansonen mennes ir mermations. I was irmited. Irons and latin. It from Limit. 1994. Mil.—The In Austria that reserve resource minima emperatuaritei m the for Ametasine and numbered. the and hear marks of a new age. Care supposes they were compiled the many of the few Americans. His ever of many of the section from a 4th Heatelments, were pulmoned in Latin, Paris, 1609. Dr. Alt. punished the twenty been trees and Latin, Lond. 1632. \$10. His the decreal Discourse, (on the Tranty, Imarra-tion, &c.) together with all the words enumerated, are extant, in Latin, Billioth. Patr. tom. ix. Six of his Homilies are extant, Greek and Latin, in Combess, Auctuar. Nov. 1648, tom. i. Another tract of his, on the three Quadragesime, is extant, Greek and Latin, in Cotelier, Monum. Eccl. Gr. tom. iii. Various other tracts of his exist only in MS., and a considerable number of others are lost. [The Acc-phali were a branch of the Eutychians, and appear to have been called the Headlest, either because they separated from their patriarch, or were altoge-thes without hishops. They were con-smi-Eutychians. Suicer,

a. Ed.]

Te mirent er statement de ----Ter. missa v Jr. famen.

ANTONINOSSE A RESERVE OF LANSAUcommencement e tos senter. Be erraces. In our less tenum s stres, irrest ant Latin. in THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PARTY OF THE PARTY O 188 an au to immenter in Jin 5 Properties across control II fine (a-leas in the full instant, through and La-me or Part summer Lamb 1935, Sal-ottling, married of Project Spaces in Larry a material and particular anuer anneaus ..... iill. uni vas active n the someon of un times. On the account of Justin, and Jild, he field to an examinal where he advanced the the that there's body was always derapase ir virminiai ami perdaced a repeate it to represent that presented a more summer the Mana-newstern. The writer a management on the summer of the summer of

Timotheus, instant of Constantinople, 2.3. \$11—\$17. Instantinople for his in the in the presence Macedonius. He wrene a book on the various heresans, vicin is extent, Gr. and Lat, in Completes Assess. No. tom. it and more perfect, in Coteller, Monus. Ecolo, tec. tem. iii. p. 377.

Severas a leading man among the Applical of M morphysites, was in his youth a param, and studied in the law school at Berytus; afterwards he became a mona at Gaza, and embracing and propagating Eutychian principles, was expelled the monastery. He repaired to Constantinople, and insinuated himself into the graces of the emperor Anastasius, who favoured the Eutychians. In the year 513, on the expulsion of the orthodox Flavian, he was made patriarch of Antioch, sub-scribed the Henoticon of Zeno, and condemned the council of Chalcodon. Some bishops withdrew from his communion; but, aided by Jews, he violently persecuted the orthodox, and especially the monks of Palestine, of whom he slew 350, and left their bodies to be consumed by beasts of prey. On

the following. Gregory the Great, Roman Pontiff: a man of

the death of Anastasius, and accession of Justin to the empire, in 518, he was proscribed, and fied to Egypt, where he lived many years. Here he became involved with Timothy patriarch of Alexandria and Gainus his descen, by Alexandria and Gainus his deacon, by asserting that the body of Christ, pre viously to its resurrection, was corruptible. He now went to Constantinople; and persuaded Anthimus the patriarch to embrace Eutychian principles; and was producing great commotions, when two councils condemned him and Anthimus, a. D. 536. His subsequent history is little known. He was a man of talents, ambitious, restless, little careful to maintain consistency in conduct or belief, a great writer, and possessed of vast influence among the Eutychians. He wrote an immense number of epistles, many homilies and tracts, and extensive Commentaries on Scripture; none of which are published entire, his works having been proscribed and ordered to be all burned, by authority of the emperor. Yet numerous extracts are preserved; and some whole treatises are supposed to exist still in the East. The Ritual for baptism and public worship in the Syrian church, which is extant, Syr. and Lat. Antw. 1572. 4to, has been attributed to him. His Commentaries are often quoted in the Catena Patrum. See Cave, Histor. Litter. tom. i. p. 499, &c.

John, of Cappadocia, patriarch of Constantinople A.D. 517—520. He condemned Severus of Antioch in 518; and the next year, by order of the emperor Justin, became reconciled with the Roman pontiffs. Five of his Epistles are extant in the Concilia, tom.

Theodorus, Lector, flourished at Constantinople a. D. 518. He compiled an Eccles. History from Socrates, Somen, and Theodorit, in two books: to which he annexed a Continuation, in two additional books. Large extracts from the Continuation, by Nicephorus

from the Continuation, by Nicephorus Calistus, are preserved, and published, Gr. and Lat., among the Gr. Eccl. Historians, by Valesius.

Timotheus III., patriarch of Alexandria, a. D. 519—535, a warm Eutychian, and protector of Severus and

Julian, till he fell out with them respecting the corruptibility of Christ's body. He wrote numerous Sermons body. He wrote numerous Sermons and theological tracts, large extracts from which are preserved by Cosmas Indicopleustes.

Epiphanius, patriarch of Constanti-nople A. D. 520—535. He confirmed the reconciliation between the sees of Rome and Constantinople, made by John his predecessor; and approved the council of Chalcedon. Five of his Epistles to Hormisdas, bishop of Rome, are extant, in Concilior. Collect. tom. iv.

Ephraim, patriarch of Antioch A. D. 25—546. He was a native of Syria, 525 a civil magistrate, and count of the East, when made bishop. He wrote pro Ecclesiasticis Dogmatibus, et Synodo Chalcedonensi, Libri iii.: which are lost, except copious extracts from the two first books, in Photius, Biblioth. Cod. 228, 229,

Simeon, Stylites junior. In his child-hood he mounted his pillar, near Antioch, which he occupied 68 years, a. D. 527—595. He is often mentioned by Evagrius, who knew him well. His fifth Epistle to the emperor Justinian, is extant Gr. and Lat. in the transactions of the second Nicene council, Actio V. Concilior. tom. vii. Some other tracts of his exist in MS. in the

Vatican library.

Zacharias, Scholasticus, archbishop
of Mytilene. He was first a lawyer at Berytus, then a bishop, and flourished A. D. 536. While at Berytus, he wrote a Dissertation, or dialogue, against the philosophers who maintain that the world is eternal; extant, Gr. and Lat. Lips. 1654. 4to, and in Fr. Ducæus' Auctuar. tom. i. He also wrote a disputation against the two first principles of all things, held by the Manicheans; extant, Lat. in Henr. Canis. Antique Lection. tom. v. and both works, in Biblioth. Patr. tom. ix.

Nonnosus, Justinian's ambassador to the Saracens, the Auxumitæ, and the Homerites, about A. D. 540. wrote a history of his travels; from which Photius has preserved extracts, Biblioth, Cod. 3.

Isaac, bishop of Nineve, who turned monk, and travelled as far as Italy. He flourished about the year 540, and good and upright intentions, for the most part, but greatly lacking in judgment, superstitious, and opposed to all learning,

wrote 87 ascetic discourses, which still exist in MS. A had Latin translation of 53 of them, much garbled, was published in the *Biblioth*. Magn. Patr. tom. xi.

Arethas, archbishop of Casarea in Cappadocia, is supposed to have lived about a. D. 540. He compiled from Andreas Casariensis, an Esposition of the Apocalypes; extant, Gr. and Latannexed to Ecomesius, Paris, 1631.

Gregentius, archbishop of Taphar, the metropolis of the Homerites in Arabia Felix, flourished a. D. 540, and died 559. An account of his dispute

Gregentius, archbishop of Taphar, the metropolis of the Homerites in Arabia Felix, flourished A. D. 540, and died 552. An account of his dispute with Herbanus, a learned Jew, is extant, Gr. and Lat. Paris, 1586. 8vo. and in Fr. Ducseus, Auctuar. tom. i. He also compiled a code of civil laws, for the Homerites, by order of Abram, their king; which still exists in MS.

Barsanuphins, an anchorite of Gaza, in the middle of this century, composed a large amount of ascetic writings, which still exist; but are not thought

worth publishing.

Eutychius, a monk, and bishop of Constantinople A. D. 553—585. In the year 564 he was deprived of his see and banished, by Justinian, for not admitting the incorruptibility of Christ's body, while he was on earth; but he was restored in the year 578, and died in 585, aged 73. One epistle of his, to pope Vigilius, is extant among the Acts of the fifth general council, A. D. 553, Concil. tom. v. p. 425.

Cyril, a monk of Palestine, who

Cyril, a monk of Palestine, who flourished a. p. 557. He composed the lives of several monks, as of St. John the Silentiary, of St. Euthymius, and of St. Sabas; all of which are still

extant.

Paul Cyrus Florus, a poet who flourished about A. D. 555. His poetic description of the church of St. Sophia at Constantinople, built by Justinian, is still extant, Gr. and Lat. by Carol. du Fresne, Paris, 1670, subjoined to the history of Cinnamus.

John, surnamed Climacus, from his book, and Sinaita, from his residence, also Scholasticus; a monk of Mount Sinai, who flourished about A. D. 564. He wrote Scala Paradisi, in 30 chap-

ters, each marking a grade of virtue; also *Liber ad Pastorem*: both published Gr. and Lat. by Matth. Rader, Paris, 1833 60.

John Scholasticus, a presbyter at Antioch, deputy to Constantinople, and bishop there a. n. 564—578. He wrote Collectio Casonum, in 50 titles, and including the 85 Canons of the Apostles: also Nomocuson; which, besides a collection of canons, contained an epitome of the civil laws concerning ecclesiastical affairs: likewise, Capita Ecclesiastica. All these tracts were published, Gr. and Lat, in Justell's Biblioth Juris Cason. tom. ii. p. 499. 603. 660. ed. Paris, 1662.

Theodorus, bishop of Iconium, about a. n. 564, wrote the martyrdom of Julitta and her son Cirycus, only three years old, in the persecution of Diocletian: published, Gr. and Lat. by Combefis, Acta Martyr. Astig. Paris, 1660.

8vo. p. 231.

Eustratius, a presbyter of the great church at Constantinople, under Eutychius the patriarch, about a. D. 578. He wrote a book in confutation of those who say, the soul is inactive when separated from the body: published Gr. and Lat. by Leo Allat. in his historical work concerning purgatory, Rome, 1655. 8vo. p. 319—581. He also wrote the Life of Eutychius the patriarch; published Gr. and Lat. by Surius, and by Papebroch.

Theophanes of Byzantium, flourished

Theophanes of Byzantium, flourished A. D. 580, and wrote a History of the wars of the Romans with the Persians, A. D. 567—573, in ten books; and some other parts of the history of his own times. Only extracts remain.

John Maro, a very prominent man among the Maronites, who flourished about A. D. 580. He wrote Commentaries on the Liturgy of St. James, which are still extant in Syriac, and have been much quoted by Abr. Echellensis, Morin, Nairon, and others.

Leontius, bishop of Neapolis or Hagiopolis in Cyprus, who flourished about A. D. 600, and died about A. D. 620 or 630. He wrote an Apology for the christians, against the Jews; of which a large part is preserved in the as his Epistles and Dialogues show 2. Casarius, of Arles, composed some tracts on moral subjects, and a Rule for holy

fourth Act of the second Nicene council; Concilior. tom. vii. p. 236. He also wrote some homilies, and biographies of saints. But it is not easy to distinguish his writings from those of Leontius of Byzantium. Tr.]

2 His works were published by the

destinguish his writings from those of Leontius of Byzantium. Tr.]

<sup>2</sup> His works were published by the French Benedictine, Denys de St. Marthe, in four splendid volumes, fol. Paris, 1705. For an account of him, see the Acta Sanctor. tom. ii. Martii, p. 121, &c. [Gregory the Great, of senatorian rank, was born at Rome about a. n. 540. After a good education, leing a youth of great promise, he was early admitted to the senate, and made governor of the city before he was thirty years old. The death of his father put him in possession of a vast estate; which he devoted wholly to pious and charitable uses. Renouncing public life, he became a monk, built and endowed six monasteries in Sicily, and a seventh at Rome, in which he himself lived under the control of the labbot. In 579, he was drawn from his momestery, ordained a deacon, and sent as papal legate to the court of Constantinopie; where he resided five years, and became very popular. Returning in 584, with a rich treasure of relics, he retired to his monastery, and his favourite mode of life. In 590, he was raised to the papal chair, much against his will; and for thirteen years and a half, was an indefatigable bishop, a realous reformer of the clergy and the momasteries, and a stremuous defender of the prerogatives of his see. He failed in his attempt to coerce the hilyrian bishops to condemn the three chapters; but succeeded in disturbing the harmony between the Orthodox and the Donatists in Africa. He discouraged all coercive measures for the conversion of the Jews; endeavoured to confine the monks to their monasteries and to a more religious life; and attempted to eradicate the prevailing vices of the clergy, simony, and dehauchery. He was instrumental in converting the Arian Lombards to the relatedox faith, and in restraining the ravages of that warlike people. He interfered in the discipline of foreign

churches; remonstrated against an imperial law forbidding soldiers to be-come monks; laboured to effect a peace between the Lombards and the peace between the Lombards and the emperors; and attended to every interest of the church and the people under him. Yet he claimed no civil authority; but always treated the emperors as his lords and masters. In 595, he commenced his long contest with the retrievely of Constantively. 595, he commenced his long contest with the patriarchs of Constantinople, who had assumed the honorary title of universal bishops. This title, Gregory maintained to be blasphemous, antichristian, and diabolical, by whomsoever assumed. But he could not induce any of the orientals to join with him. In 596, he sent Augustine and other monks, to convert the Anglo-Saxons; which they accomplished. In 601, he defended the use of images in churches; allowed the Saxons to retain some of their pagan customs; and endeavoured their pagan customs; and endeavoured to extend the power of Augustine over the ancient British churches. In the the ancient British churches. In the same year, when Phocas, the usurper, murdered all the imperial family, and clothed himself with the purple, Gregory obsequiously flattered him, and submitted to his usurpation. At length, worn out with cares and disease, he died in March A.D. 604, having reigned thirteen years and a half. Gregory was exceedingly active, self-denying, submissive to his superiors, and courte-ous, sympathetic, and benevolent to all: ous, sympathetic, and benevolent to all; yet he was an enthusiast for monkery, and for the honour of his sec. His writings are more voluminous than those of any other Roman pontiff. His letters amount to 840; besides which, he wrote 35 Books on Job, called Gregory's Morals; a Pastoral, a treatise on the duties of a pastor, in 4 books; 22 Homilies on Ezekiel; 40 Homilies on the Gospels; 4 books of Dialogues. To him are ascribed also, an Exposition of the first book of Samuel, in six tion of the first book of Samuel, in six books; an Exposition of the seven penitential Psalms; and an Exposition of the Canticles. His best works are his Pastoral and his Morals. His Dialogue is stuffed with monkish tales; and the Exposition of the penitential Psalms breathes the spirit of later virgins\*. Fulgentius, of Ruspe in Africa, contended valiantly in numerous books, against the Pelagians and the Arians\*; but his diction is harsh and uncouth, like that of most Africans. Ennodius, of Pavia, was not contemptible among the writers of this age, either for prose or poetry; but he was an infatuated adulator of the Roman pontiff, whom he exalted to supreme power on earth, maintaining that he was amenable to no

times, and has been ascribed to Gregory VII. The best edition is said to be that of St. Marthe; but that of de Sousainville, Paris, 1675. 3 vols. fol. is esteemed; the latest edition is that of Joh. Bapt. Gallicciolli, Venice, 1768—76. in 17 vols. 4to.—His life by Paulus Diaconus, of the ninth century; and another by John, deacon at Rome, about 880, in four books; are in Mabillon's Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. i. p. 378—484. Among the moderns, besides Du Pin, Bayle, and Oudin, we have Maimbourg's Histoire du Pontificat de S. Gregoire le Grand, Paris, 1686. 4to.: Denys de St. Marthe, Histoire de S. Greg. le Gr. Rouen, 1698. 4to. and in the Opp. Greg. M. tom. iv. 199—305. See also Bower, Lices of the Popes (Gregory I.) vol. ii. p. 463—543. ed. Lond. 1750. and Schroeckh, Kirchengesch. vol. xvii. p. 243—371.

32

Tr.]

The Benedictines have recently given a learned account of Caesarius, in their Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. iii. p. 190. [His life written by his pupils, Cyprian, Messian, and Stephan, in two books, is extant in Mabillon, Acta SS. Ord. Benedict. tom. i. p. 636—654. He was born in Gaul, A. D. 469. While a boy, he ran away, and entered the monastery of Lerins; where he lived many years, and became the butlar. His health failing, he retired to Arles; of which place he was made bishop in the year 502. In the year 506, he was falsely accused of treason, and banished by Alaric, king of the Visigoths, to Bourdeaux; but soon recalled. In 508, Theodoric, king of the Goths, summoned him to Ravenna to answer a similar charge. Being acquitted, he visited Italy, and returned to Arles. He presided at the council of Arles in 524; and at that of Valencia in 529, he triumphantly main-

tained the principle, that a man cannot obtain salvation without precenting grace. He died a. p. 542, aged 73. He was zealous for monkery, and a strenuous advocate for the doctrines of Angustine, respecting free grace and predestination. He has left us 46 Homilies, a Rule for monks, another for nuns, a treatise on the ten virgins, an exhortation to charity, an Epistle, and his Will. He also wrote two books on grace and free will, against Faustus, which are lost. His works are printed in the Biblioth. Patr. vol. viii. and vol. xxvii. See Cave, Hist.

are printed in the Biblioth. Patr. voi. 2011. Litter. tom. i. p. 492. Tr.]

4 See, concerning Fulgentius, the Acta Sanctor. tom. i. Januarii, p. 32, &c. [He was born at Carthage, about a. D. 468. His father, who was a senator, died while he was young; but his mother gave him an excellent education. While a boy, he had all Homer by rote, and could talk Greek fluently. He was early made procurator of the city. But soon weary of public life, he retired to a monastery, became a monk and an abbot, changed his monastery, endured persecution from the Arians, went to Syracuse, and thence to Rome in the year 500; returned to Africa again, was elected bishop of Ruspe in 507, was banished to Sardinia, by Thrasimund the Arian king of the Vandals, recalled by Hilderic, the succeeding king, and ruled his church till his death in 533. He was one of the most learned, pious, and influential bishops of his age. He wrote three books ad Monimum, (on predestination and kindred doctrines;) one book against the Arians; three books ad Thrasimundum Regem, (on the person and offices of Christ;) ten Sermons on divers subjects; de Fide Orthodoxo, Liber ad Donatum; de Fide Liber, ad Patr. Diacon.; eleven Epistles; de

authority of mortals 3. Benedict of Nursia, whose name is immortalized by his Rule for a monastic life, and the numerous families of monks who have followed it . Dionysius, surnamed Exiques on account of his lowliness of mind, has deserved well of his own age and of posterity, by his collection of ancient canons, and his chronological researches7. Fulgentius Ferandus, an African, procured himself reputation by some small treatises, especially by his Abridgment of the canons; but his diction has no charms . Facundus, of Hermiane, was a strenuous defender of the three chapters, of which an account will be given hereafter". Arator versified the Acts of the Apostles, in Latin,

Trimitate Liber; on Predestination and Grace, three books; and various other Tracts and Homilies: all of which were

Grace, three books; and various other Tracts and Homilies: all of which were published, Paris, 1684. 4to. Among his lost works, were seven books on grace and free will, addressed to Faustus; and ten books on predestination and grace, against Fabian. See Cave, Hist. Lit. tom. i. p. 493. Tr.]

See the Histoire Litteraire de la Frasce, tom. iii. p. 96, &c. [Ennodius was born A. D. 473, of a pro-consular family. He married young; was afterwards deacon of Pavia, and subsequently at Rome; was twice papal legate to the emperor at Constantinople; was made bishop of Pavia in 511, and died in 521. He wrote nine books of Epistles, or 297 in number; unpublished, and of little use to the history of his times; a Panegyric on Theodoric, hing of the Ostrogoths; an Apology for the Synod of Rome A. D. 503; the life of Epiphanius, his predecessor at Pavia; life of Antony, a monk of Lerins; two books of poems or epigrams; and various other little pieces: all of which were published by Ja. Samond, Paris, 1611. 8vo.; and in the Works of Sirmond, vol. i. Paris, 1696; also in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. in. Tr.]

\* [See above, p. 22. § 6. and note 6. He has left us nothing in writing, except his monastic regulations, two Epistles, and two discourses; which are in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. ix. Tr.]

\* [See above, p. 22. § 6. and note 6. He has left us nothing in writing, except his monastic regulations, two Epistles, and two discourses; which are in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. ix. p. 640, &c. Tr.]

\* [A monk of Scythian extract, who

character for intelligence and virtue. Being familiar with Greek, he collected and translated a body of canons, including the first fifty Apostolic Canons, and those of the councils of Nice, Con-stantinople, Chalcedon, Sardica, and some in Africa; he also made a collection of the decrees of the Roman pontion of the decrees of the Roman pon-tiffs from Siricius to Anastasius II.; both are extant in Justell's Biblioth. Juris Canonioi, tom. i. He likewise translated a synodic epistle of Cyril of Alexandria; a paschal epistle of Pro-terius; the life of St. Pachomius; an Oration of Proclus; Gregory Nyssen de Opificio Hominis; and a history of the discovery of the head of John the Baptist; and composed a Paschal Cycle of ninety-seven years, commencing a.p. Baptist; and composed a Paschal Cycle of ninety-seven years, commencing A.D. 527, of which only a fragment remains. In the last work, he proposed that christians should use the time of Christ's birth as their era; which proposal was soon followed universally. Hence the christian era is called the Dionysian era. But Dionysius miscalculated the time of Christ's birth, placing it four years (as most writers suppose) too late. Tr..]

§ [Fulgentius Ferrandus was a pupil of Fulgentius Ruspensis, and a deacon at Carthage. He flourished A.D. 533 and onwards. His Abridgment of the canons is a short digest of ecclesias-

canons is a short digest of ecclesias-tical law, reduced to 232 heads; it is in Justell's Biblioth. Juris Canon. tom. i. He also wrote the life of Fulgentius of Ruspe, and seven doctrinal Epistles. All his works were published by Chifflet, Dijon, 1649. 4to, and then in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. ix. Tr.]

9 [Facundus was bishop of Hermiane

not badly 1. Primeries. of Adrumetum, wrote Commentaries on the Epistles of Paul, and a book on herevies; which are yet extant 2. Liberatus, by his Brevierium, or concise history of the Nestorian and Eutychian controversies, merits a respectable place among the writers of these times3. Fortunatus possessed a happy vein for poetry, which he employed on various subjects, so that he is read with pleasure at the present day '. Gregory

in Africa, but spent many years at Constantinople, as a representative of the African churches at the imperial court. It was here, and in the years 546 and 547, that he composed his twelve books per Dykminer trium (in-pitulorum, which be presented to the emperor Justinian. He also wrote a book against Mutianus Scholasticus, who had inveighed against the African who had inveighed against the African churches for refusing communion with Vigilius. These, together with an Epistle in defence of the three chapters, were published by Ja. Sirmond, Paris, 1629. 8vo. and annexed to Optatus of Milevi, Paris, 1675. fol. and thence in the Biblioth. Parr. tom. x. p. 1. 163. Tr.]

[Arator was first an advocate, then one of the court of king Atha-larie, and finally a subdeacon at Rome. He flourished from a. D. 527 to 544: in which latter year he presented his poetic version of the Acts, in two books, to Vigilius the Roman pontiff. He was much esteemed and honoured both by Athalaric and Vigilius. The poem was first published, with a com-mentary, at Salamanca, 1516; and after-wards in the Billioth. Patr. tom. x. p. 125. Tr.]

<sup>2</sup> [Primasius, bishop of Adrumetum or Justimianopolis in Africa, was a dele-gate to the court of Constantinople, a. p. 556 and 552, and defended the

gate to the court of Constantinopte, A. D. 550 and 553, and defended the three chapters. His Commentary on the Epistles of Paul was compiled from Jerome, Ambrose, Augustine, and others. He likewise composed a Mysterial Emission of the Constanting Section 19 tion Esposition of the Apsendypse, in five books. Both are in the Biblioth.

Patr. tom. x. He moreover wrote de Harceibus, libri iii.; which are lost, miles they are those published in the Rillingh, Par. tom. xxvii. the author as been so much disputed.

Hist. Litterar. tom. i. p.

\$35, &c. Tr.]
<sup>5</sup> [Liberatus was archdencon of the church of Carthage. He was sent twice as a legate to Rome, in 534 and 535. His Bretieri m is esteemed very authentic and correct, though not elegant. It contains the history of that controversy for 125 years, or to about A. D. 553; and was the result of great research and labour. It was published by Garnier, Paris, 1675. 8vo. and in most of the Collections of Coun-

cils. [r.] \* Histoire Littéroire de la France, tean. iii. p. 464. [Vemantius Honora-rius Clementianus Fortumatus was born in Italy, and educated at Ravenna. About the middle of the century, having been cured of his diseased eyes by St. Martin of Tours, he determined to visit the tomb of that mint. From Tours he went to Poictiers, where he Tours he went to Poictiers, where he lived to the end of the century; wrote much, became a presbyter, and at last hishop of Poictiers. His poetic works are, two books of short poems, dedicated to Gregory of Tours; four books on the life of St. Martin; and several other short poems. They are in the Biblioth. Putr. tom. x. and were published by Brower, Mogunt. 1603, and 1616 to. His prose writings are, short Explanations of the Lord's Prayer, and of the Apostles' Creed; and the and of the Apostles' Creed; and the lives of eight or ten Gallic saints; viz. St. Albinus, bishop of Angers; St. Gor-manus, bishop of Paris; St. Radegund, a queen; St. Hilarius, bishop of Poic-tiers; St. Marcellus, bishop of Paris; St. Amantius, bishop of Rodez; St. Remigius, bishop of Rheims; and St. Paternus, bishop of Avranches. The two following are doubtful: St. Mauritius, bishop of Angers; and St. Medard, bishop of Novon. All these are extant either in Surius, or Mabillon's collections. Tr.]

of Tours, the father of French history, would have been in higher esteem with the moderns if his Annals of the Francs. and his other writings, did not exhibit so many marks of weakness and credulity's. Gildas, of Britain, is not to be passed over, because he is the most ancient of the British writers, and because his little book on the destruction of Britain contains many things worth being known 6. Columbanus, of Ireland, acquired celebrity by his Rule for monks, some poems, and uncommon zeal for the erection of monasteries'. Isidorus, of Seville (Hispalensis), composed various grammatical, theolo-

<sup>5</sup> A particular account is given of him in the Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. iii. p. 372. For an account of his faults, see Fran. Pagi, Diss. de Dionysio, Paris. § xxv. p. 16, annexed to his Breviar. Postin defects are de Dionaio, Paris. § xxv. p. 16, annexed to his Breviar. Pontif. Romanor. tom. iv. But many of his defects are extenuated by Jo. Launoy, Opp. tom. i. pt. iii. p. 131, &c. [Georgius Florentinus Gregorius was born of noble parentage, at Auvergne, A.D. 544. After an education under his bishop, he went to Tours in the year 556, became deacon in 569, and bishop in 573, and died in 595, aged 52. He was much engaged in councils, and in theological disputes, and at the same time a great writer. Orthodox, active, and rather indiscreet, he was frequently involved in difficulties, for he was deficient in judgment and acumen. His great work, Anales Francorum, (sometimes called Chronica, Gesta, Historia, and Historia Eccleriation Francorum,) in ten books, gives a summary history of the world, from the creation to the establishment of the kingdom of the Francs; and after wards a detailed history to the year 591. He also wrote Miraculorum libri vii.; containing the miracles of St. Martin, in four books; and on the garry of Confessors, one book. Besides these, he wrote de Vitis Patrum (monks) Liber wards; de Vita et Morte VII. Dornicatium; and an Epitome of the history of the Francs, composed before he wrote his Annales. All his works, collectively, were best edited by Theod. Reinart, Paris, 1609, fol. They are also in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. xi. Tr.]

6 Concerning Gildas and Columbanus, <sup>6</sup> Concerning Gildas and Columbanus, none have treated more accurately than the Benedictines, in the Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. iii. p. 279 and 505. [Gildas was surnamed the Wise, and also Badonius, from the battle of Badon (Bath) about the time of his birth, which was a. p. 520. By these epithets he is distinguished from Gildas Albanius, who lived a little earlier. He was well educated, became a monk of Bangor, and is said to have a monk of Bangor, and is said to have visited and laboured some time in Ire-land. On his return he visited the monastery of Lhancarvan, lately found-ed by a nobleman of South Wales; whose example Gildas urged others to whose example Gildas urged others to imitate. He spent some time in the northern part of Britain; visited France and Italy; and returned and laboured as a faithful preacher. He is supposed to have died at Bangor, A. D. 590; though some place his death twenty years earlier. His only entire work, now existing, is his Epistola de Excidio Britanniae, et Castigatione Ordinia Ecclesiastici; in which he depicts and laments over the almost total ruin of his country, and the profligacy of manners ments over the almost total rum of his country, and the profligacy of manners then prevailing. It was first published by Polydore Virgil, in 1525; but the best edition is that of Tho. Gale, in the first vol. of his Historiae Britannicae, Saxonicae, &c. Scriptores quindecim, Lond. 1691. fol. He also wrote several letters and realize severa ether pieces. letters, and perhaps some other pieces, of which only extracts remain. See Cave, *Hist. Litter.* tom. i. p. 538, &c.

Tr.]
<sup>7</sup> [For a notice of Columbanus, see above, p. 22, note <sup>5</sup>. Tr.]

gical, and historical works: but shows himself to have lacked a sound judgment. The list of Latin authors in this century may be well closed by two very learned men, the illustrious Buckling a philosopher, orator, poet, and theologian, who was second to no one of his times for elegance and acuteness of genius; and M. Aurelius Cussinherus Senator, who was, indeed, inferior in many respects to the former, yet no contemptible

\* Heichven Hispakende, er insur. was the new of Several practice of thethogons in Space, and breshor of Philonine bushop of Carabacous and ed I consider, where he successive a se 1994, as bushey of Service. He presented in the council of Service or 61% and or that of Pointe a co 65% and inch a re-He was a volumentous writer; well have been as a thronouse, those she creation to the 100 : Electron comme rune l'ambierum à discourse : coimanan are disministration also to the distribution of the control braicing twings after western, it is the common at the Common at the common and increase the common and increase the common and increase the common than the common and the Naver Moram we de marche beto politica francisco Capita estimonomo ma ehere arrivague Lairem ne Communice ent no desa harriera Viring Con a competicione Chapteristens processories Mary course the contract arguments of the contract and cont weers I I to common the conference of common a membrane that Beneather in Formation Common Common Section 19 1911 to the next and section accordance to the conference and decreases of conference and decreases of conference and decreases. the worse were best published them. rinus Boetinus Born il su illustrous family at Renner, about a 12 470, was no model or involvinte on n nume: my then returned a familiary जीन जानक राजातानां जाका म जीए कहर. the consul in the year, 170 and 1822 room after his return to donne, he was

sense. When Theodoric king of the tiveles reserved Rome, a. p. 500, Boëthins was appointed by the senate to The king soon after shires him. made him one of his council, and ma After faithfully ser of his palace. After faithfully serving the king and his country for more than twenty years, he was in 523 falory accused of a treasonable correspondence, condemned on suborned sescensor, and sens to Pavia, where he was kept in ciuse confinement a year or more, and then privately put to death by order of the king. He was a volumenous writer. Besides more than tivery duvies of translations and commencaries in Armucie, Purphyry, and Cherry he wrose two books on arithmeter, the books on maste, two books on geometry, and several tracts against the Parenthams, Nesterinas, and other errorses. But his most famous work was it is measure Philosophia fibri v. wetten while in presen at Pavin. This was translated into Saxon by Affred the Great prenast Oxford 1696:) the create printed Others town; and by channer, and by channer, and by channer, and party in prose; and has the form of a linkers between Sections himself and Policephy. ecominei : who andersours to eve han with consulerations, derived not from otrestantly, but from the distrems it Prove Series and Armendie. The words of Societimas were published with notices Sued, 1579, 501. See Care, Man. Attento some 1-7-486, dec.; and Structure, Min. Oak. Philos. com. III. Germany. Min. Oak. Philos. com. III. Germany. Mines Prov. and Schrowckie. 1710, 2 wise Prov. and Schrowckie. A commence von her p. 20 - 121. Commence of the section of ting different street, by J. S. Caroline, was presented at Lunium, with an English transfer tron, and notes, in [624. See]

author 1. Both have left us various productions of their pens 2.

<sup>1</sup> See Rich. Simon, Critique de la Bibliothèque Ecclés. de M. du Pin, tom. i. p. 211, &c. [Senator was part of the name, not the title, of Cassiodorus. This eminent statesman and monk was born of honourable parents, at Squillace in the kingdom of Naples, probably before A.D. 470. Odoacer, in 491, made him Comes rerum privatarum et sacrarum largitionum. Two years et sacrarum largitionum. Two years after, Theodoric became master of Italy, and made him his private secre tary; and, subsequently, governor of Calabria; but soon recalled him to court, and made him successively questor of the palace, master of the officers, consul, and prætorian prefect. The death of Theodoric in 526 did not deprive Cassiodorus of his high rank; but in 539, being now about seventy years old, he retired to a monastery, founded by himself, near his native town in Calabria, where he lived more town in Calabria, where he lived more than twenty years in honourable re-tirement, devoted to literature and re-ligion. His works are voluminous; viz. Epistolarum libri xii. (his official letters); Historia Ecoles. Tripartita libri xii. (an abridgment from the Latin translations of Socrates, Sozomen, and Theodoret, by Epiphanius Scholasticus); Chronicon, ab Adamo usque ad annum 519; Computus Pas-chalis; de Rebus Gestis Gothorum libri xii. (which we have, as abridged by Jornandes; the original is supposed still to exist in MS.); Espositio in Paulmos Davidis; Institutionis ad di-rinus lectiones libri ii.; de Orthographia Liber; de VII. Disciplinis Liber (on the seven liberal arts; viz. the trivium, or grammar, rhetoric, and logic; and or grammar, rheorie, and togic; and the quadricium, or arithmetic, music, geometre, and astronomy); de Anima Liber; de Oratione, et VIII. partibus Grationis; short Comments on the Acts, the Epistles, and Apocalypse. (published separately by bishop Chandler, Lond. 1722. 8vo.) Most of the other works are in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. xi. and all of them were well edited by the Benedictines in two vols. fol. Rouen, i. p. 501. and Schroeckh, Kirchengesch. vol. xvi. p. 128—154. Tr.] <sup>2</sup> [The following are the Latin writers omitted by Dr. Mosheim.

Paschasius, deacon of the church of Rome, who took sides with Laurentius, in his contest for the pontificate in 498, and died in 512. He has left us an Epistle to Eugyppius; and two books on the Holy Spirit against Macedonius; which are in the eighth vol. of the Biblioth. Patrum.

Laurentius, bishop of Novara in the north of Italy, flourished about A.D. 507. Two of his Homilies, on penitence and alms, are in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. ix.

Epiphanius Scholasticus, an Italian, who flourished about A. D. 510. He translated the Eccles. Histories of Socrates, Sozomen, and Theodoret, into Latin; that Cassiodorus might thence make out his Historia Eccles. Tripartita, in twelve books. The original translations are lost.

Eugyppius, abbot of a monastery near Naples, about A.D. 511. He wrote the life of St. Severinus, the apostle of No-ricum; published by Surius.

Hormisdas, Roman pontiff A. D. 514 —523; who made peace, after a long contest, between the oriental and western churches. He has left us eighty Epistles, and some Decretals, in the Concilior. tom. iv.

Orentius, or Orientius, bishop of Eliberis in Spain, A. D. 516. He wrote Commonitorium fidelibus, metro Heroico, in two books. The first book is in the in two books. The first book is in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. vii.; and both, with other short poems, in Edm. Martene, Thesaur. Anecdot. tom. v. Paris,

1717.
Peter, a deacon, who vigorously aided the deputation of oriental monks at Rome, A.D. 520, and wrote de Incarnatione et Gratia D.N. Jesu Christi, Liber; extant among the works of Fulgentius, and in Biblioth, Patr. tom. ix.

Felix IV. Roman pontiff A. D. 526-530. Three Epistles, in the Concilior. tom. iv. are ascribed to him; but the

two first are spurious.

Justinian I. emperor A. D. 527-565. Besides the Corpus Juris Civilis, (viz. Institutionum lib. iv. Pandectar. sice Digestorum lib. l. Codicis lib. xii. A. D. 508-535; and Novella, after A. D. 535.) he immed six Decrees and Epistles relating to ecclesiastical affairs, which are in the Concilior. tom. v.

Nicetims, of Gallie extract, a monk, abbot, and archbishop of Treves A. D. 527—568. He was distinguished for piety, and the confidence reposed in him. Two of his tracts, de Vigilius Servorum Dei, and de Bons Paslmodis, were published by Dacherius, Spicilegium, tom. iii. (ed. nova, tom. i. p. 221. 223); and two of his letters (to the emperor Justinian, and to queen Chlosuinda) are in the Concilior. tom. v.

Justus, bishop of Urgel, in Catalouis, Spain, flourished A. D. 529, and died about A. D. 540. His Commentary on the Canticles is in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. ix. Two epistles of his are also extant.

Boniface II. Roman pontiff A. n. 530 —532, has left us two *Epistles*; in the *Concilior*. tom. iv.

Cogitosus, an Irish monk, grandson of St. Brigit, and supposed to have lived about a. D. 530. He wrote Vita Sancta Brigida; which is published by Canisius, Surius, and Bolland.

Montanus, archbishop of Toledo in

Montams, archbishop of Toledo in Spain, during nine years, about A. D. 531. He has left us two Epistles; extant in the Concilior. tom. iv.

John II. Roman pontiff A. D. 532—535. At the request of Justinian, he solemnly sanctioned the orthodoxy of the expression: One of the Trinity suffered oracifizion. One spurious and five genuine Epistles of his, are in the Concilior. tom. iv.

Marcellinus, Comes of Illyricum, flourished A. D. 534. His Chronicon (from the year 379, where Jerome's closes, to the year 534,) has been often published; and is in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. ix.

Agapetus, Roman pontiff A. D. 535, 536. Seven of his Epistles (one of them spurious) are in the Concilior. tom. iv. and one in tom. v.

Vigilius, Roman pontiff A. D. 537—555. He obtained his see by intrigue and duplicity; conspired against his predecessor, whom he brought to the grave; and when confirmed in his see, showed himself supremely ambitious, and ready to sacrifice consistency, conscience, the truth itself, to promote his own selfish designs. He issued the

most solemn declarations, both for and against the three chapters. In 547 Justinian called him to Constantinople, where he detained him seven years, and compelled him to condemn the three chapters, and himself also, for having repeatedly defended them. We have eighteen Epistics, and several of his contradictory Decretals, in the Consilier, tons. v.

Gordianus, a monk of Messins, carried off by the Saracens, in the year 539, when they burned and plundered that monastery. Gordian escaped from the Saracens and returned to Sicily, where he wrote the Life of Placidus, the Benedictine abbot of Messins, who with many others was slain in the capture of that monastery. It is extant in Surius, and in Mabillon, Acta Sanotor.

Victor, bishop of Capua, about A. D. 545. He translated into Latin Ammonius' Harmony of the four Gospels, falsely ascribed to Tatian; and extant in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. iii. p. 265.

in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. iii. p. 265.

Cyprianus, a Gaul, and pupil of Casarius of Arles. He flourished A. n. 546, and wrote the first book of the life and achievements of Casarius. Both books are in Surius, and in Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. tom. i.

Mutianus Scholasticus flourished A. D. 550. At the suggestion of Cassiodorus, he translated thirty-four Homilies of Chrysostom on the Epistle to the Hebrews into Latin; printed at Cologne, 1530.

Rusticus, a deacon at Rome, who accompanied pope Vigilius to Constantinople in 547, and showed more firmness than his bishop. His Dialogus sire disputatio adversus Acephalae, (in which he inveighs against Vigilius,) is extant in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. x.

Junilius, an African bishop who lived about A.D. 550, has left us de Partibus Dirina Leyis libri ii. in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. x. p. 339.

Jornandes, or Jordanus, of Gothic extract, bishop of the Goths at Ravenna. His one book de Rebus Getiois, or Historia Gothorum, from the earliest times to A. D. 540, is an abridgment of the twelve books of Cassiodorus, on the same subject. His de Regnorum et Temporum successione Liber, is transcribed from Florus. Both works are extant in Muratori, Rerum Italicar. Scriptores, tom. i. 1723.

Engyppius, an African presbyter and abbot, who flourished about A.D. 553. He compiled from the works of St. Angustine a collection of sentences on various subjects, in 338 chapters; printed, Basil, 1542.

Victor, bishop of Tunis in Africa, a resolute defender of the three chap-

ters, in prisons and banishments, from A. D. 555—565. He wrote a Chronicon, from the creation to a. p. 566; but the last 122 years of it are all that remain; published by Scaliger, with the Chroicon of Eusebius.

Germanua, (St. Germain,) born at Autum, France, A. D. 496; deacon, 533; presbyter, 536; and bishop of Paris, A. D. 555—576. An epistle of his to queen Brunechild, written A. D. 573, is in the Concilior. tom. v. His life, written by Venantius Fortunatus,

is in Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. i. p. 222, &c.

Pelagius I. Roman pontiff a. p. 555—559. He was papal legate at Constantinople a. p. 535—545; and a strenuous opposer of the three chap-ters. Sixteen of his Epistles are in

the Concilior. tom. v.

the Concilior. tom. v.

Martin, a monk, born in Pannonia.
He travelled in Palestine, preached
and became an abbot in Spain, and
finally bishop of Braga in Portugal,
A. D. 563—583. He has left us Collectic Canonum, (extant, in Concilior.
tom. v.; and in Justell's Biblioth Ju-Fig. Canon. tom. i.) Sententive Patrum Egyptiorum, (in Roswiyd, de Vitis Patr.) and Formula Honestæ Vitæ, extant in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. x.

Pelagius II. Roman pontiff A. D. 579-590. He had much contention

with the western bishops, who defended the three chapters; and, after A. D. 589, with John, bishop of Constantinople, who assumed the title of universal bistop. Ten of his Epistles, and six Decrees, are extant, in the Concilior.

Marius, bishop of Avenches in Switzerland for twenty years, flourish-ed A. D. 581. He has left us a Chrosicos, continuing that of Prosper, from

455 to 581.

Licinianus, bishop of Carthagena, in Spain, a. p. 584. He has left us three Epistles; in de Aguirre, Collect. Mas.

Conoil. Hispan. tom. ii.

John, a Spanish Goth, educated at Constantinople, returned to Spain A. D. by Leuvigild the Arian king, and died early in the seventh century. He has left a Chronicon, from A. D. 565 to 590

Leander, archbishop of Seville (Hispalensis) in Spain, flourished A. D. 583, and died 595. He was a monk, an ambassador to Constantinople, and a principal means of the conversion of the Arian Goths of Spain to the catholic faith. A monastic Rule is all we have of him; unless he was author of the Missa Mozarabum

Dynamius, collector of the revenues of the Romish church in Gaul. He flourished a. D. 593; and wrote the life of St. Maximus, bishop of Reiz; and the life of St. Marius, abbot of

Bobi.

Eutropius, a monk, and bishop of Valencia in Spain, flourished A. D. 599. One of his Epistles is preserved by Lu. Holstenius, Codex Regular. Paris, 1663. Tr.1

## CHAPTER III.

#### HISTORY OF THEOLOGY.

- § 1. Continued sinking of theology.—§ 2. This exemplified.—§ 3. State of exegetical theology.—§ 4. Faults of the interpreters.—§ 5. Dogmatic theology.—§ 6. Practical theology.—§ 7. Lives of saints.—§ 8. Polemic theology.—§ 9. Contests about Origenism—§ 10. about the three chapters.—§ 11. The fifth general council.—§ 12. Contest about one of the Trinity being crucified.
- § 1. The barriers of the ancient simplicity and truth being once violated, the state of theology waxed worse and worse; and the amount of the impure and superstitious additions to the religion of *Christ* is almost indescribable. The controversial theologians of the East continued to darken the great doctrines of revelation, by the most subtle distinctions, and with the jargon of their philosophy. Those who instructed the people at large, made it their sole care to imbue them more and more with ignorance, superstition, reverence for the clergy, and admiration of empty ceremonies; and to divest them of all sense and knowledge of true piety. Nor was this strange, for the blind,—that is, persons for the most part grossly ignorant and thoughtless,—were the leaders of the blind.
- § 2. Whoever wishes to gain more distinct information on this subject, need only read what occurs in the epistles and other writings of *Gregory* the Great, among others, respecting the worshipping of images and departed saints, the fire which purifies souls after death, the efficacy of good works, that is, of human prescriptions and devices for attaining salvation, the power of relics to remove defects both of soul and body, and other things of the like character. A man of sense cannot help smiling at the generosity of the good *Gregory* in distributing his relics; but he must feel pity for the simple, stupid people, who could be persuaded, that oil taken from lamps burning at the sepulchres of the martyrs, possessed uncommon

virtues and efficacy, and added both holiness and security to its possessors 1.

- § 3. To give directions for expounding the holy scriptures, was the object of Junilius, in his two books on the parts of the divine law. The treatise consists of a few questions, neither scientifically arranged, nor judiciously considered; for the author lacked the learning necessary for his undertaking. Cassiodorus likewise laid down some rules for interpretation, in his two books on the divine laws. Among the Syrians, Philoxenus translated the books of the New Testament and the Psalms of David into Syriac 3. The number of interpreters was considerable. Among the Greeks, the best were Procopius of Gaza (rather a pleasing expositor), Severus of Antioch, Julianus, Among the Latins, the more prominent and some others. were Gregory the Great, Cassiodorus, Primasius', Isidorus of Seville , Bellator , and a few others.
- § 4. All these expositors, a few only excepted (and particularly the Nestorians in the East, who, following the example of Theodorus of Mopsuestia, searched for the true sense and meaning of the words), are scarcely worthy of the name of interpreters. They may be divided into two classes. Some merely collected the opinions and interpretations of the earlier doctors, in works which were afterwards called Catenae (or Chains) by the Latins . Such is the Catena of Olympiodorus on Job, that of Victor of Capua on the four Gospels, and the Commentary of *Primasius* on the Epistle to the Romans, compiled from Augustine, Jerome, Ambrose, and others. Nor is

la Bibliothèque de M. Du Pin, tom. i. p. 226.

Rich. Simon, Critique de la Bib-

liothèque de M. Du Pin, tom. i. p. 259. <sup>7</sup> [Bellator was a presbyter, a friend of Cassiodorus, and flourished A.D. 550. He wrote numerous Commentaries: viz. four books on Esther, five books on Tobit, seven books on Judith, eight books on the Wisdom of Solomon, and ten books on the Maccabees; all of which are now lost. Tr.]

<sup>8</sup> See Step. le Moyne, Prolegom. ad Varia Sacra, p. 53, &c. and Jo. Alb. Fabricius, Biblioth. Graca, lib. v. cap. 17. or vol. vii. p. 727, &c.

<sup>1</sup> See the List of sacred oils, which Gregory the Great sent to queen Theodelinda; in Theod. Ruinart, Acta Martyr. Sincera et Selecta, p. 619. [and in Muratori, Anecdota Latina, tom. ii. p. 194. Schl.]

2 See Rich. Simon, Critique de la Billiothèque de M. Du Pin, tom. i. p.

<sup>3</sup> Jos. Sim. Asseman, Biblioth. Orient.

Vatican. tom. ii. p. 83.
See Rich. Simon, Lettres choisies, tom. iv. p. 120, of the new edition.

Rich. Simon, Histoire Critique des rincipaux Commentateurs du Noreau Test. cap. xxiv. p. 337. and Critique de

Procopius of Gaza to be wholly excluded from this class, although he sometimes followed his own judgment. The others followed the footsteps of Origon, and neglecting wholly the literal meaning, run after allegories and moral precepts, deducing whatever they wish or desire from the sacred books, by the aid of a roving imagination. Of this class, is Anastasius Sinaita, whose Anagogical Contemplations on the Hexaëmeron expose the ignorance and credulity of the author; likewise Gregory the Great, whose Morals on Job were formerly extolled undeservedly; also Isidorus of Seville, in his Book of allegories on Scripture; and Primasius, in his Mystic exposition of the Apocalypes; and many others.

§ 5. An accurate knowledge of religious doctrines, and a simple and lucid exposition of them, no one will expect from the teachers of these times. Most of them reasoned, as blind men do about colours; and thought they acquitted themselves nobly when they had thrown out their crude and indigested thoughts, and overwhelmed their opposers with words. Yet among the writers of this age may be clearly traced some indications and marks of that threefold manner of treating theology, which still prevails both among the Greeks and the Latins. For some collected together sentences from the ancient doctors and councils, backed by citations from the scriptures. Such was Isidore of Seville, among the Latins, whose three Books of sentences are still extant; and among the Greeks, Leontius of Cyprus, whose Loci Communes, or Common-placebook, compiled from the works of the ancients, have been commended. From these originated that species of theology which the Latins afterwards called Positive Theology. Others attempted to unfold the nature of religious doctrines by reasoning; which was the method generally adopted by those who disputed against the Nestorians, Eutychians, and Pelagians. These may be fitly called Scholastics. Others again, who believed that all divine truth must be learned by internal feeling, and by contemplation, assumed the name of Mystics. This threefold method of treating religious subjects, has continued down to the present day. A proper and complete system of theology, no one of this age produced; but various parts of theology were occasionally illustrated.

§ 6. To illustrate and inculcate piety and christian duty. some gave precepts, while others employed examples. Those who gave precepts for a pious life, endeavoured to form the christian character either of persons engaged in the business of active life, or of those more perfect, and removed from the contagious influence of the world. A christian life, in the former case, they represented as consisting in certain external virtues and badges of piety; as appears from the homilies and exhortations of Casarius, the Monitory Chapters of Agapetus, and especially from the Summary of a Virtuous Life, by Martin of Braga . In the latter case, they would separate the soul, by contemplation, from the intercourse and contagion of the body; and therefore advised to macerate the body by watching, fasting, constant prayer, and singing of hymns; as is manifest from Fulgentius on fasting, Nicetius on the Vigils of the servants of God, and on the advantages of Psalmody. The Greeks followed as their leader in these matters, for the most part, Dionysius, denominated the Arcopagite; on whom John . of Scythopolis, during this age, published annotations. How exceedingly defective all these views were, is visible to every one who is acquainted with the holy scriptures.

§ 7. To inculcate piety by examples was the aim of all those who wrote Lives of the Saints. The number of these, both among the Greeks and the Latins, was very considerable. Ennodius, Eugyppius, Cyril of Scythopolis, Dionysius Exiguus, Cogitosus, and others, are well known. Nearly all these entertain their readers with marvellous and silly fables; and propose for imitation none but delirious persons or those of perverted minds, who did violence to nature, and adopted austere and fantastic rules of life. To endure hunger and thirst without repining, to go naked about the country like madmen, to immure themselves in a narrow place, to expect to behold with their eyes closed an indescribable divine light; this was accounted holy and glorious. The less any one resembled a man of a rational and sane mind, the more confidently might he hope to obtain an honoured place among the heroes and

demi-gods of the church.

See Acta Sanctor, Martii, iii. p. 86, &c. [and Biblioth. Patr. tom. x. p. 382. Tr.]

- § 9. In efforts to settle theological controversies, many were different, but none were successful. Scarcely an individual can be named who contended against the Entvehians, the Nestorians, or the Pelagians, with fairness, sobriety, and decorum. Primarius and Philoponus trented of all the heresies: but time has swept away their works. A book of Loudius, on the sects, is extant; but it deserves little praise. Against the Jews, Indore of Seville, and Loutius of Newpolis, engaged in controversy; with what dexternity may easily be conjectured by those who reflect on the circumstances of the age. It will be better, therefore, to proceed to a brief account of the controversies themselves, that disturbed the church in this century, than to treat in detail of these miserable disputants.
- § 9. Although Origen lay under condemnation by many public sentences and decrees, yet the attachment of numbers, and especially of the monks, to this man, scorned all limitation. In the West, one Belluter translated various books of Oriom into Latin 1. In the East, particularly in Syria and Palestine, which were the principal seats of Origenism, the monks were exceedingly zealous: and they had the approbation of certain bishops, especially of Theodorus of Caesarea in Cappadocia, in defending the correctness and the authority of Orion's sentiments'. The subject was brought before the emperor Justinian; and he issued a long and full edict, addressed to Mennas, the bishop of Constantinople, in which he strongly condemned Origen and his opinions, and forbade them to be taught. The contest about the three Chapters commenced soon after, and Origenism not only revived in Palestine, but spread and gathered strength. These commotions were brought to a termination by the fifth [general] council, at Constantinople, assembled by Justinian in the year 553, when Origen and his adherents were again condemned '.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> [This is founded on a conjecture of Huet, (Origeniana, p. 252,) who ascribes the Latin translation of Origen's Homilies on Matthew, in particular, to this Bellator. Schl.

aserios the Latin translation of Origen's Homilies on Matthew, in particular, to this Bellator. Schl.]

2 See Cyril of Scythopolis, Vita Hubre; in Jo. Bapt. Cotelier. Monumenta Eccles. Graca, p. 370, &c. and Hen. Noris, Dim. de Synodo Quinta,

cap. i. ii. in his Opp. tom. i. p. 554.

This decree is extant in Jo. Harduin, Coacilior. tom. iii. p. 243, &c. [It was first published by Baronius, Annol. Eccl. ad ann. 538; and thence passed into all the collections of coun-

cils. Tr.]

4 See the decree of the council, in Jo. Harduin, Concilior. tom. iii. p. 283,

§ 10. This controversy produced another, which was much more lasting and violent; but which, as to the subject of it,

&c. See also Evagrius, Hist. Eccles. lib. iv. c. 38, and on this whole subject, see Ja. Basnage, Histoire de l'Eglise, tom. i. lib. x. c. 6. p. 517, &c. Pet. Dan. Huet, Origeniana, lib. ii. p. 224. Lud. Doucin, Diss. subjoined to his Historia Origeniana, p. 35, &c. [Schroeckh, Kirchengesch. vol. xviii. p. 40—58. but especially C. W. F. Walch, Historia der Katzeregen, vol. vii. p. 618—760.—This contest respecting Origen commenced among the Palestine monks, about the year 520. One Nonnus with three other monks belonging to the new Laura (or cluster of cells), were discovered to hold and to be propagating the opinious of Origen. Sabas, abbot of the old Laura, and supervisor of all the Palestine monks, opposed gating the opinions of Origen. Sabas, abbot of the old Laura, and supervisor of all the Palestine monks, opposed the schismatics. They were rejected from the Laura; but were restored again; and in spite of opposition and persecution, they brought over many in both Lauras to their views. The commotion became violent, and expulsions, fighting, and bloodshed ensued. Still it was only a contest among a few monks, living in two little societies or neighbourhoods in Palestine. Justinian's decree addressed to Mennas, was probably issued about the year 540; and it has been supposed, that the council of Constantinople, which anathematized fifteen errors of Origen, was an accidental council, held about the year 541; and not the general council held in 553. However that may be, the death of Nonnus in the year 546 caused the Origenist party among the monks to become divided, and to fall into a declining state. The follest enumeration of errors held by and to fall into a declining state. The follest enumeration of errors held by the Origenists, which has come down to us, is that of the fifteen anathemas by the council of Constantinople. Yet Justinian's decree, or letter to Memas, is nearly as full; and it is more precise and lucid, as well as better substantiated by references to the works of Origen. In this decree, after a concise introduction, the embetter substantiated by references to the works of Origen. In this decree, after a concise introduction, the em-peror proceeds, like a theologian, through ten folio pages, to enumerate and confuse the errors of Origen. He then directs the patriarch Mennas, to

assemble what bishops and abbots could be found at Constantinople, and condemn the subjoined list of Origenian errors, their doings to be afterwards transmitted to all bishops and abbots for their confirmation; so that after this general consent shall be obtained, no bishop or abbot may be ordained, without his condemnation of Origenism as well as the other heresics. The list of errors to be condemned, is then sub-joined as follows.—1. If any one says or believes, that human souls pre-existed, i.e. were once mere spirits, cristed, i.e. were once mere spirits, and holy; that having become weary of divine contemplation, they were brought into a worse condition; and that, because they dποψυχείσας, i. e. cooled down as to the love of God, they were therefore called in Greek ψυχάς, that is, soul; and were sent down to inhabit bodies, as a punishment; let him be anothema.—2. If any one says or believes, that the soul of our Lord pre-existed; and that it was united to God the Word, before his incarnation and birth of the Virgin; let him be anothema.—3. If any one says or believes, that the body of our Lord Legue lieves, that the body of our Lord Jesus theves, that the body of our Lord Jesus Christ was first formed in the womb of the blessed Virgin, as those of other men are; and that afterwards God the Word and the pre-existent soul became united with it; let him be anothemo.—4. If any one says or believes, that God the Word was made like to all the celestial Orders, that to the Cherubim he was made a Cherubi like to all the celestial Orders, that to the Cherubim he was made a Cherub, and to the Seraphim a Seraph, and to all the celestial Virtues one like them; let him be anathema.—5. If any one says or believes, that in the resurrec-tion, the bodies of men will be raised orbicular, and does not confess that we orbicutar, and does not comess that we shall be resuscitated erect; let him be anathema.—6. If any one says or believes, that heaven, the sun, the moon, the stars, and the waters above the heavens, are animated, and are a sort of material Virtues; let him be anathema. -7. If any one says or believes, that Christ the Lord is to be crucified in the future world, for the devils, as he was in this for men; let him be anathema. 8. If any one says or believes, that the was far less important. The emperor Judician burned with seal to extirtude the more streaments. Monophysides, who were called American. On this subject he took counsel with Theodown of Chestrea, who was a friend to Origenism and also a Monophysice: and he. he precure transpullity to the Origenists, by starring a new commercies, and no fix some stigma upon the council of Chalcoira, and inflies an incurable wound on the Nesterians, persuaded the superior to believe that the Acephali would return to the charely provided the Acts of the council of Chalcodra were numeric of those three passages, the three Chapters in which Theadorns of Manuscetia. Theodord bishop of three and lines of Edessa, were acquired of error; and provided that certain writings if these men, favourable to the Mesorian certex were condemned. The emperor believed this: and in the year 544, redered those three chapters to be enjunged but without prejudice to the authority of the council of Chalcolon! But this other met with apposition from the

present of twelc is lamber and that he counted all things he count comprehend; in his a mentione, —4 ? any one indicates that the pumple mean of devits and worked mer will be anyoneway, and will have at one; or that there will be a recovery and result that the parameter of Justinian ? Therefore, history of Justinian is a herefore and a Negative that the parameter when believes it, or it are manner presumes at all w defined it at any manner in the parameter is and a beautiful to the first that there will be a recovery and result to the parameter of Justinian and Incident the parameter of Justinian and a beautiful desired to the parameter of Justinian and a beautiful desired to the parameter of Justinian and a beautiful desired to the parameter of Justinian and a beautiful desired to the parameter of Justinian and a beautiful desired to the parameter of Justinian and a beautiful desired to the parameter of Justinian and a beautiful desired to the parameter of Justinian and a beautiful desired to the parameter of Justinian and a beautiful desired to the parameter of Justinian and a beautiful desired to the parameter of Justinian and a beautiful desired to the parameter of Justinian and a beautiful desired to the parameter of Justinian and Jus

A This decree is extend in Ja Birg. And them. Counties from it. In Mr. And Deagrains. Her. Lorus iti. In Mr. a Mr. Deagrains. Her. Lorus iti. In Mr. a Mr. Deagrains. Her. Lorus iting professes to define the notherin facilities counties, whose of New. Communications. and Communication and its remainments. The Mr. Supers would lead in It suppose that the head in It suppose that the head in the name of the remain deagram. Sections. In Proceedings of the remain of Communication, were the three times combinated by Justinian. But this was the fact.

are thing remained it the Acts of that council; me does it me the plane tim : hours. The plante wa wards hereight that we and denoted aping maner uniquency is my gones) ei dusemme : va. L the parame a primer of Thombrea, bishop of Mo more, when the degree presents a herene and a Nesseem; 2 when it was a finding of Con-But attraction for the table at the seeing housed Neutranian, or opposed Ori of Alexandria, and his toulve anotherms: and & so Episte and to have been written by The Liens u me Marie a Permi de femous and the few inch breams Embests, and invested the came of Nesterns. The remod of Chalcedon hat passed as decree respecting The decree; and it had left all the the hat manet as decree and healtons in groot seconding, through the të Theedite receive names. He Justimus i decret die net mendy and क्राकातुरं शास्त्रकाला क्रेस क्रे i her Alement typick , mirrouth concern in the No. To understand the rounce about the three (Supples, it should be remembered, that the No.

bishops of the West and of Africa; and especially from Vigilius the Roman pontiff, who maintained that great injury was done by it, both to the council of Chalcedon, and to deceased worthies who died in the communion of the church. Justinian summoned Vigilius to Constantinople, and compelled him to condemn the three Chapters. But the African and Illyrian bishops, on the other hand, compelled Vigilius to revoke that condemnation. For no one of them would own him for a bishop and a brother, until he had approved those three chapters. Justinian again condemned the three chapters by a new edict, in the year 551.

\$ 11. After various contentions, it was thought best to refer the controversy to the decision of a general council. Justinian, therefore, in the year 553, assembled at Constantinople what is called the fifth general council. In this council, the opinions of Origen', as well as the three Chalcedonian Chapters, accord-

torians, who separated the two natures of Christ too much, and the Eutychians or Monophysites, who commingled them too much, were the two extremes; between which the orthodox took their stand, condemning both. But the or-thodox themselves did not all think alike. Some, in their zeal against the alike. Some, in their zeal against the Nestorians, came near to the Monophysite ground; and these of course felt willing to condemn the three Chapters. Others, zealous only against the Monophysites, were not far being Nestorians; and these of course defended the three Chapters; for Theodorus, Theodoret, and Ibas had been leading men of this very character. Hence the interest shown by the oriental bishops in this controversy. But in the West, in this controversy. But in the West, where the Nestorian and Eutychian where the Nestorian and Eutychian contests had been less severe, and where the persons and writings of Theodorus, Ihas, and Theodoret were little known; the three Chapters were felt to be of little consequence; except as the condemning them seemed to impair the authority of the decrees of Chalcedon, and to asperse characters Chalcedon, and to asperse characters once held venerable in the church.—It was doubtless a most rash thing, in Justinian, to condemn the three Chap-ters. But having done it, he resolved to persevere in it. The church was agitated long, and severely; and at

length, this precipitate act of the emlength, this precipitate act of the emperor, being sanctioned by the requisite authority, had the effect to shape the creed of the catholic church, from that day to this. See Walch, Historie der Ketzereyen, vol. viii. p. 3—468, but especially, p. 437, &c. Tr.]

6 Hen. Noris, de Synodo Quinta, cap. x. &c. Opp. tom. i. p. 579. Ja. Basnage, Histoire de l'Eglive, tom. i. l. x. c. vi. p. 523, &c. [also Dr. Walch, ubi supra.]

7 [According to the acts of this council, as they have come down to us, Origen was no otherwise condemned by this general council, than by having his name inserted in the list of heretics, collectively anathematized in the 11th anathema. The celebrated 15 anatheamathema. The celebrated to anathemas of as many Origenian errors, said to have been decreed by this council, are found in no copy of its Acts; nor are they mentioned by any ancient writer. Peter Lambecius first discowriter. Peter Lambeens first discovered them in the Imperial library at Vienna, in an old MS. of Photius' Syntagma Canonum, bearing the superscription, "Canons of the 165 holy Fathers of the fifth holy council at Constantinople;" and published them with a Latin translation; whence Bawith a Latin translation; whence Ba-luze first introduced them into the Collections of Councils. But Cave, Walch, Valesius, and others, suppose they

ing to the wishes of the emperor, were judged to be pernicious to the church; vet it was a decision of the Eastern bishops, for very few from the West were present. Vigilius, then at Constantinople, would not assent to the decrees of this council. He was therefore treated indignantly by the emperor, and sent into banishment; nor was he allowed to return, till he acceded to the decrees of this fifth council. Pelagius, his successor, and the subsequent Roman pontiffs, in like manner, received those decrees. But neither their authority, nor that of the emperors, could prevail with the western bishops to follow their example. For many of them, on this account, seceded from communion with the Roman pontiff; nor could this great wound be healed, except by length of time .

§ 12. Another considerable controversy broke out among the Greeks, in the year 519; namely, Whether it could properly be said, that one of the Trinity was crucified. Many adopted this language, in order to press harder upon the Nestorians, who separated the natures of Christ too much. Among these were the Scythian monks at Constantinople, who were the principal movers of this controversy. But others regarded this language as allied to the error of the Theopaschites or Eutychians; and therefore rejected it. With these, Hormisdas, bishop of Rome, when consulted by the Scythian monks, coincided; and great and pernicious altercations ensued. Afterwards, the fifth council, and John II., a successor of Hormisdas, by approving of this language, restored peace to the church 1. Connected with this question was another: Whether it was proper to say. Christ's person was compounded; which the Scythian monks affirmed, and others denied.

were framed in a council at Constantinople, about A. D. 541. See note 4 above, p. 44: Cave, Hist. Lit. tom. i. p. 558: Walch, Historic der Ketzeregen,

Hen. Noris, de Sanodo Quinta Œcu-menios: vet Noris is not free from par-tiality. Also Christ. Lupus, Notes on the fifth Council, among his Adaptat.

p. 536; Walch, Hullow der Actoregen, vol. vii. p. 644. 761; Valesium, note on Evagrius. H. E. lib. iv. c. 38. Tr.]

<sup>8</sup> See Peter de Marca, Dim. de De-crete Vigilii pro Conformatione Symuli Quintar; among the Dim. subjoined to his work, de Concerdia Saccrateit et Im-merii. p. 367, he fund Respués Limite . p. 207. &c. [and Bower's Line #

ad Cencilia.

1 See Hen. Noris, Historia Controtom. iii. p. 771. The ancient writers who mention this controversy, call the monks, with whom it originated, Scythians. But Matur. Veiss. la Crone, Thethe Poper, (Vigilius,) vol. ii. p. 382—
413. cd. Lond. 1750. Ir.]

see in preference to all others,
from Egypt, and not Scythians. This

### CHAPTER IV.

#### HISTORY OF RITES.

- § 1. Rites multiplied.—§ 2. Explanations of the ceremonies.—§ 3. Public worship. The Eucharist. Baptism.—§ 4. Temples. Festivals.
- § 1. In proportion as true religion and piety, from various causes, declined in this century, the external signs of religion and piety, that is, rites and ceremonies, were augmented. In the East, the Nestorian and Eutychian contests occasioned the invention of various rites and forms, which might serve as marks to distinguish the contending sects. In the West, Gregory the Great was wonderfully dexterous and ingenious in devising and recommending new ceremonies. Nor will this appear strange to those who are aware that he was of the opinion that the words of the holy scriptures were images of recondite things. For whoever can believe this, can easily bring himself to inculcate all the doctrines and precepts of

conjecture has some probability. [But Dr. Walch, Historic der Ketzereyen, vol. vii. p. 296, 297, says of this conjecture: "it is not only improbable, but is certainly false." And the documents relative to the controversy (of which he had there just closed the rectal.) do appear, as Dr. Walch affirms, "adequate to prove, that these men were really from Scythia." Together with the two modes of expression relative to the Trinity, which they advocated, these monks were stremuous opposers of Pelagianism. Having had disagreement with some bishops of their province, particularly with Paternus, bishop of Tomis, a deputation of them went to Constantinople with their complaint. Among these deputies, John Maxentius, Leontius, and Achilles, were the principal. The emperor

rather favoured them; but the bishops of the East were not agreed. The emperor obliged the pope's legates at the court to hear the cause. But they were not disposed to decide it; at least, not as the monks wished. A part of them now repaired to Rome, where they stayed more than a year. Hormisdas disapproved their phraseology, but was not very ready to condemn it outright. While at Rome, these monks wrote to the exiled African bishops in Sardinia, and by taking part in their controversy obtained their friendship. They certainly had many friends; but the ancient historians have transmitted to us only some slight notices of their history. See Walch, Hist. der Ketzereyen, vol. vii. p. 262—313. Bower, Lines of the Popes, (Hormisdas,) vol. ii. p. 306—309. Tr.]

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religion, by means of rites and signs. Yet in one respect, he is to be commended; namely, that he would not obtrude his ceremonies upon others:—perhaps he would not, because he could not.

- § 2. This multitude of ceremonies required interpreters. Hence a new kind of science arose, both in the East and in the West, the object of which was to investigate and explain the grounds and reasons of the sacred rites. But most of those who deduce these rites from scripture and reason, betray folly, and exhibit rather the fictions of their own brains than the true causes of things. If they had been acquainted with ancient opinions and customs, and had examined the pontifical laws of the Greeks and Romans, they would have taught much more correctly; for from this source were derived many of the rites which the christians regarded as sacred.
- § 3. The public worship of God was still celebrated in the vernacular language of each nation; but it was here and there more enlarged by various hymns and other circumstantial things. The new mode of administering the Lord's supper, magnificently, and with a splendid apparatus, or the Canon of the Mass, as it is called, was a prescription of Gregory the Great; or, if it will be more satisfactory, he enlarged and altered the old Canon. But many ages elapsed before the other Latin churches could be prevailed on to adopt this Romish form'. Baptism, except in cases of necessity, was conferred only on the feast-days; and those also the greater festivals, or those of the highest class'. As to the Litanies to

ancient Britons had one Liturgy; and the Anglo-Saxons received another from Augustine their apostle and his companions; and this not precisely the Roman. See Krazer, de Liturgiis, Sec. ii. chap. 2—6. Gregory the Great introduced the responsive chant; and established a school for church music, which was in existence at Rome as late as the minth century. Tr.]

<sup>2</sup> [Especially Christmas, Epiphany, Easter, Whitsuntide, and St. John the

<sup>2</sup> [Especially Christmas, Epiphany, Easter, Whitsuntide, and St. John the Baptist; at least in Gaul. See Gregory of Tours, de Gloria Confessor. c. 69. 76. and Historia Francor. lib. viii. c. 9.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Theod. Chr. Lilienthal, de Canone Missa Gregoriano, Lugd. Bat. 1740. 8vo. and the writers on Liturgies. Edifferent countries had different Missals. Not only the East differed from the West, but in both there were diversities. In Gaul, the old Liturgy continued till the time of Charlemagne. In Milan, the Ambrosian Liturgy (so named from St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan,) is not yet wholly abandoned. In Spanish, is still used occasionally in certain places, though the Roman canon was introduced partially in the eleventh, and more fully in the thirteenth and following centuries. In England, the

the saints, as they are called', the various kinds of worshipping assemblies, and the stations of Gregory 4, the formulas of consecration, and other rites invented in this century, to captivate the senses with a show of religion; we shall pass over them to avoid prolixity. This subject requires the labours and investigations of a special treatise.

§ 4. The temples erected in memory and to the honour of the saints, were immensely numerous, both in the East and the West. There had long been houses enough erected, to accommodate the people with places of worship; but this age courted the favour of departed saints, with these edifices, as a kind of presents; nor did they doubt at all that these saints took under their immediate protection and care, the provinces, cities, towns, and villages, in which they saw such residences prepared for them . The number of feast-days almost equalled that of the churches. In particular, the list of festivals for the whole christian church was swelled by the consecration of the day of the purification of the holy virgin Mary, that the people might not miss their Lupercalia, which they were accustomed to celebrate in the month of February', and by the day

<sup>3</sup> [The Litanies, of which there were the larger and the smaller, the common and the special, were, in the previous centuries, addressed only to God; but superstition now led men to address them to Mary, and to the other saints.

Von Ein.]

[Stations denoted, in early times, fasts; but afterwards, the churches, chapels, cemeteries, or other places, where the people assembled for worship. (See du Cange, Glosser. Med. et Infim. La-tinit. sub hac voce.) Gregory discrimi-nated the different times, occasions, and ds, cemateries, or other places, where places of public worship; and framed a service for each. This is the principal cause of the vast multiplication of liturgical formulas in the Romish

church. Tr.]
[See Procopius, de Bello Gothico, lib. iv. and v.; also de Ædificiis Jus-tiniani; where is mention of many churches erected to the virgin Mary.

Scal.]

• [Thus, the Lombard queen, Theodelinds, built a church for John the Baptist, that he might pray for her and

her people. (Paul Diacon. Hist. Longobard. 1. iv. c. 7.) And the French king, Clothaire, built a splendid temple to St. Vincent; because he believed that saint had helped him to vanquish the Goths. (Siegbert, Chronic.) For the Gotts. (Siegbert, Chronic.) For the same reason rich presents were made to the churches. Thus Childebert, after conquering Alaric, gave to the church sixty cups, fifteen dishes, and twenty cases for the holy Gospels; all of the finest gold, and set with costly gems. (Gregory of Tours, Historia Francor. I. iii. c. 10.) Schl.]

<sup>7</sup> [This was instituted in the reign of Justinian, and fixed to the second day of February. The Greeks called it ὑπαντή, or ὑπαπαντή, meeting; because then Simeon and Anna met the Saviour in the temple. The Latins call it the feast of St. Simeon, the presentation of the Lord, and Candlemass; because many candles were then lighted up; as had been done on the Lupercalia, the festival of the ravishment of Proserpine, whom her mother Ceres searched for with candles. See Hosof the Saviour's conception', the birth-day of St. John', and some others.

pinian, de Festis Christianor. p. 52, &c. Tr.]

5 [This feast is generally celebrated the 25th of March; and is called by the Greeks hip a down apon is very constraint. γελισμού, the day of the salutation, or of the annunciation; because on it the angel Gabriel announced to Mary that angel Gabriel amounced to Mary that she should bring forth the Saviour. The Latins absurdly call it the annun-ciation of Mary. To avoid interrupt-ing the Lent fast, the Spaniards cele-brated it on the 18th of December, and the Armenians on the 5th of Januand the Armenians on the 5th of January; the other churches kept it the 52th of March. It is mentioned in the 52nd canon of the council in Trullo, a.D. 691, as a festival then fully established and known; but at what time it was first introduced is uncertain. See Suicer, Thesaur. Ecoles. tom. i. p. 1234.

7r.]

It know not what induced Dr.

Mosheim to place the introduction of
this feast in this century. If the superscriptions to the homilies of Maximus

of Turin (who lived A.D. 420.) are correct, this feast must have been common in the fifth century; for three of these homilies are superscribed, as being composed for this feast. Perhaps Dr. Mosheim had his eye on the twentyii. p. 1000,) where the festival of St. John is mentioned among the greater feasts. Yet as it is there mentioned as one already known, it must have been in existence some years. Moreover heathenish rites were mixed with this feast. The feast of St. John, and this feast. The feast of St. John, and the dancing around a tree set up, were usages, as well of the German and northern nations, as of the Romans. The former had their Noodfyr, (on which Joh. Reiske published a book, Francf. 1696. 8vo.) and the latter used, about this time, [the 24th of June,] to keep the feast of Vesta, with kindling a new fire, amid dances and other sports. new fire, amid dances and other sports. Schl.]

### CHAPTER V.

### HISTORY OF HERESIES AND SEPARATIONS FROM THE CHURCH.

- § 1. Remains of the ancient sects. Manicheeans. Pelagians.—§ 2. Donatists. -§ 3. Arians.—§ 4. State of the Nestorians.—§ 5. Eutychian contests. Severus.—§ 6. Jac. Baradseus, the father of the Monophysites.—§ 7. Their state.—§ 8. Controversies among them.—§ 9. The Agnoëtee.—§ 10. Tritheists.
- § 1. The ancient sects, though harassed in numberless ways, did not cease to raise dangerous commotions in various places. Among the Persians, the Manichæans are said to have become so powerful as to seduce the son of Cabades the monarch: but he avenged the crime, by making a great slaughter of them. They must also have been troublesome in other countries; for Heraclianus of Chalcedon deemed it important to write a book against them 1. In Gaul and Africa, the contests between the Semi-Pelagians and the followers of Augustine continued.
- § 2. The Donatists were comfortably situated, so long as the Vandals reigned in Africa. But they were less favoured when this kingdom was overturned, in the year 534. Yet they not only kept up their church, but near the close of the century, or from the year 591, ventured to defend it with more courage, and to extend its influence. These efforts of theirs were vigorously opposed by Gregory the Great; who, as appears from his Epistles<sup>2</sup>, endeavoured in various ways to depress the sect now raising its head again. measures, doubtless, were successful; for the Donatist church

1 See Photius, Biblioth. Cod. exiv. p.
13 See Photius, Biblioth. Cod. exiv. p.
2 See his Epistolar. lib. iv. ep. 34, 55 p. 714, 715. and lib. vi. ep. 65 p.
31. ep. 37. p. 821. and lib. ix. ep. 53.
31. ep. 37. p. 321. and lib. ix. ep. 53.
32 Saracens in Africa, in the 7th century, and the second put an end to the Donatist contest. Schl.]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See his *Epistolar*. lib. iv. ep. 34, 35. p. 714, 715. and lib. vi. ep. 65. p. 841. ep. 37. p. 821. and lib. ix. ep. 53. p. 972. and lib. ii. ep. 48. p. 611. Opp. tom. ii. [The emperor Mauricius

PERSONAL EXTREMENT AND AND THE TRANSPORT OF MARKET THE TIME.

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If The November they then had obtained a fixed residence in Person and had becomed the head of their seed at becomes were as successful as they were mainstrings in disconnecting their freezings in the remarks him; without the

such a perque, conviction of the understanding is lime it is expected. Arguments of expediency would have more effect. They were surrounded by orthosis riminants, who would deprive them of their terraverses, on the ground that they would enjoy peace and quietude, they would enjoy peace and quietude, they must make up their minds to emissace the Nicene faith. Many of these conversions also were brought about by ladies; for instance, the conversion of Hermengild, a West Gothie prince, by his French wife Ingunda. SM.1

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Roman empire. It appears from unquestionable documents still existing, that there were numerous societies in all parts of Persia, in India, in Armenia, in Arabia, in Syria, and in other countries, under the jurisdiction of the patriarch of Seleucia, during this century. The Persian kings were not, indeed, all equally well affected towards this sect; and they sometimes severely persecuted all christians resident in their dominions 7: yet generally they showed a marked preference for the Nestorians before the adherents to the council of Ephesus: for they suspected the latter to be spies sent among them by the Greeks, with whom they agreed as to religion.

§ 5. The sect of the Monophysites was no less favourably situated; and it drew over to its side a great part of the East. In the first place, the emperor Anastasius [A. D. 491-518] was attached to the sect and to the dogmas of the Acephali, or more rigid Monophysites; and he did not hesitate, on the removal of Flavianus from the chair of Antioch, in 513, to elevate to that see Severus, a learned monk of Palestine, who was devoted to that sect, and from whom the Monophysites had the name of Severians. This man exerted all his powers to destroy the credit of the council of Chalcedon in the East, and to strengthen the party which professed but one nature in Christ: and his zealous efforts produced most grievous commotions 1. But the emperor Anastasius dying in the year 518,

7 Jos. Sim. Asseman, Biblioth. Oriental. Vatic. tom. iii. pt. i. p. 109. 407. 411. 441. 449, and tom. iii. pt. ii. cap. v. § 2. p. lxxiii. &c.

Evagrius, Histor. Ecoles. lib. iii. c. 44, &c. Theodorus Lector, Hist. 30. 44, &c. Theodorus Lector, Hist. Eccles. lib. ii. p. 562. A catalogue of the Works of Severus, collected from MS. copies, is in Bernh. de Montfancon's Biblioth. Coisliniana, p. 53, &c. [According to Evagrius, loc. cit. Anaius was not zealous for any party;

but was a great lover of peace, and de termined neither to make, nor to suffer, any change in the ecclesiastical con-stitution; that is, he adhered to the

Henoticon of Zeno his predecessor. This was taking the middle ground; for the more strenuous Monophysites rejected the Henoticon, and in on an explicit condemnation of the council of Chalcedon; while the more rigid catholics, who also disliked the *Henoticon*, were for holding fast every tittle of the decisions of Chalcedon. See Walch, Historie der Kazereyen,

See Walch, Historic der Ketzereyen, vol. vi. p. 930. 948, 947, 948. Tr.]

9 See Jos. Sim. Asseman, Biblioth. Orient. Vatican. tom. ii. p. 47. 321, &c. Euseb. Renaudot, Historia Patriarchar. Alexandrinor. p. 127, 128. 130. 135. 138, &c. [See a notice of Severus, above, ch. ii. Note 1 p. 28. Tr.]

1 Evagrius, Hist. Eccles. lib. iii. c. 33. Cyrillus. Vita Saba, in Joh. Bapt. Cotelier's Monumenta Eccles. Grucos, com. iii. p. 312. Nousens Dictionsagire.

tom. iii. p. 312. Nouveau Dictionnaire

Cosmas Indicopleustes, Topographia Christiana, lib. ii. p. 125. in Bern. de Montfaucon, Collectio Nova Patrum Gracor. of which, the Preface, p. xi. &c. is worth reading.

Severus was expelled from his see; and the sect, which he had so zealously propagated, was restrained and depressed by Justin and the succeeding emperors, to such a degree, that it seemed very near being ruined; yet it elected Sergius for its patriarch, in place of Severus<sup>2</sup>.

§ 6. When the Monophysites were nearly in despair, and very few of their bishops remained, some of them being dead, and others in captivity, an obscure man, Jacobus, surnamed Baradæus, or Zanzalus, to distinguish him from others of the name, restored their fallen state. This indigent monk, a most indefatigable and persevering man, being ordained bishop, by a few bishops who were confined in prison, travelled over all the East, on foot, constituted a vast number of bishops and presbyters, revived every where the depressed spirits of the Monophysites, and was so efficient, by his eloquence, and his astonishing diligence, that when he died, in the year 578, at Edessa, where he had been bishop, he left his sect in a very flourishing state in Syria, in Mesopotamia, in Armenia, in Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia, and in other countries. He

Histor. Critique, tom. i. art. Anastasius. [There is some ambiguity in Dr. Mosheim's statement. Who was this man, that exerted all his powers against the council of Chalcedon? Dr. Maclaine understood Mosheim to refer to the emperor Anastasius. But other translators preserve the ambiguity. Historical facts show that it was Severus, rather than Anastasius, who persecuted the Chalcedonians. See Evagrius, as referred to above. lib. iii. c. 33. [1r.]

<sup>2</sup> See Abulpharaji Series Patriarch, Antiochen. in Asseman, Biblioth. Orient. Vatican. tom. ii. p. 323. [For a full and minute examination of the Monophysite history, see Walch's Historie der Ketzeregen: namely, during the reign of Anastasius, vol. vi. p. 936—1054; under Justin, vol. vii. p. 52—128; and under Justinian, ibid. p. 128

126; and under Justiman, 161d. p. 126

—362. Tr.]

<sup>1</sup> See Jos. Sim. Asseman, Biblioth.
Oriental. Vaticana, tom. ii. cap. viii. p.
62. 72. 326. 331. 414, &c. Euseb.
Renaudot, Historia Patriarch. Alexandrinor. p. 119. 133. 425, &c. and
Liturgiæ Oriental. tom. ii. p. 333.

342. Faustus Nairon, Euoplia Fidei Catholicae ex Syrorum Monumentis, pt. i. p. 40, 41. [Walch, Historie der Ketzereyen, vol. viii. p. 481—490. Jacobus Baradeus was a Syrian monk, and a pupil of Severus, archbishop of Antioch. His ordination is placed by some, in the year 545, by others in 551. His death, all place in the year 578. Some call him bishop of Edessa; others make him to have been bishop at large. The number of bishops, priests, and deacons ordained by him, is reported to be 100,000. That he put an end to the divisions and contests among the Monophysites, as Dr. Mosheim asserts, is not stated in any of the authorities quoted by Walch. As the Monophysites, all over the East, are to this day called Jacobites, from this Jacobus Baradæus; so the orthodox Greeks are called Melchites, from the Syriac, Melcha, a king, as being adherents to the religion of the imperial court. Tr.]

<sup>4</sup> For the Nubians and Abyssinians, see Asseman, loc. cit. tom. ii. p. 330. Hieron. Lobo, Voyage d'Abissinie, tom. ii. p. 36. Job. Ludolph, Comment. ad Historiam Æthiop. p. 451. 461. 466.

extinguished nearly all the dissensions among the Monophysites: and as their churches were so widely dispersed in the East, that the bishop of Antioch could not well govern them all, he associated with him a Maphrian or primate of the East, whose residence was at Tagritum, on the borders of Armenia. ·His efforts were not a little aided in Egypt and the neighbouring regions, by Theodosius of Alexandria. From this man, as the second father of the sect, all the Monophysites in the East are called Jacobites.

- § 7. Thus the imprudence of the Greeks, and their inconsiderate zeal for maintaining the truth, caused the Monophysites to become consolidated into a permanent body. this period, the whole community has been under the government of two bishops or patriarchs, one of Alexandria, and the other of Antioch, who, notwithstanding the Syrians and Egyptians disagree in some particulars, are very careful to maintain communion with each other, by letters and by kind offices. Under the patriarch of Alexandria, is the *primate* or Abbuna of the Abyssinians; and under the patriarch of Antioch, stands the Maphrian or primate of the East, whose residence is at Tagritum in Mesopotamia. The Armenians have their own bishop, and are distinguished from the other Monophysites by some peculiar rites and opinions.
- § 8. Before the sect of the Monophysites had acquired this strength and consistency, various disagreements and controversies prevailed among them; and particularly at Alexandria, a difficult, knotty question was moved concerning the body of Julian of Halicarnassus, in the year 519, maintained that the divine nature had so insinuated itself into the body of Christ, from the very moment of his conception, that this body With him changed its nature, and became incorruptible. agreed Cajanus [or Gajanus] of Alexandria; from whom the believers in this sentiment were called Cajanists'. The advo-

For the other countries, see the writers

ters of the century, above p. 28, note 1.

<sup>7</sup> [Gajanus was archdeacon of Alexandria, under the patriarch Timo-theus III.: and on his death, in the year 534, elected patriarch of Alex-andria, by the monks and the popu-lace, in opposition to Theodosius, the bishop of the court party. Great com-motions now existed in Alexandria; and Gajanus was soon deposed. He fled

of their history.

Jos. Sim. Asseman, Biblioth. Orient. Vatic. tom. ii. p. 410. 414. 418. likewise his Disect. de Monophysitis, prefixed to tom. ii. of this Bibliotheca.

6 [Julian is noticed among the wri-

cates of this doctrine became divided into three parties; two of which disagreed on the question, whether Christ's body was created or uncreated; and the third maintained, that Christ's body was indeed corruptible, but on account of the influence of the divine nature, never became in fact corrupted. This sect was vigorously resisted by the celebrated Secerus of Antioch, and Damianes; who maintained that the body of Christ, before his resurrection, was corruptible, that is, was liable to all the changes to which human bodies in general are. Those who agreed with Julian, were called Aphthartodoceta, Doceta, Phantasiasta, and also Manichaans; because, from their opinion it might be inferred that Christ did not really suffer, feel hungry, fall asleep, and experience the other sensations of a man; but that he only appeared to suffer, to sleep, to be hungry, thirsty, &c. Those who agreed with Severus, were called Phthartolatra, and Ktistolatrae or Creaticolae. This controversy was agitated with great warmth in the reign of Justinian, who favoured the Aphthartodoceta: but it afterwards gradually subsided. A middle path between the two parties was taken by Xenaias, or Philoxenus of Maubug [or Hierapolis]; for he and his associates held, that Christ really suffered the ordinary sensations of a man; but that in him this was not the effect of nature, but of choice '.

§ 9. Some of the Corrupticolæ, as they were called, particularly Themistius, a deacon of Alexandria, and Theodosius, bishop of that city, in the ardour of disputation, fell upon another sentiment towards the close of this century 1, which caused new commotions. They affirmed that while all things

first to Carthage, and then to Sardinia; and we hear little more about him. It is not known that he wrote any thing. See Liberatus, *Breviar*. cap. 20, and Leontius, *de Sectis*, art. v.

cap. 20, and Leontius, de Sectis, art. v. Tr.]

\* Timotheus, de Receptione Hæreticor.
in Jo. Bapt. Cotelier's Monumenta Ecclesiae Gr. tom. iii. p. 409. Liberatus, Breviarium, Controv. cap. 20. Jo. Forbes, Instructiones Historico-theologicae, lib. iii. c. 18. 108, &c. Asseman, Biblioth. Oriental. tom. iii. pt. ii. p. 457. [The contests respecting the corruptibility of Christ's body, both among the Monophysites and the Orthodox, are fully

examined, in Walch, Historie der Ketzereyen, vol. viii. p. 550-644. Tr.]

<sup>2</sup> Jos. Sim. Asseman, Biblioth. Orient.

Vatic. tom. ii. p. 22, and p. 168, &c.

<sup>1</sup> [This controversy began, before the middle of the century; for Themistius was a deacon under Timotheus III., who died in the year 535. Theodosius succeeded in that year; but was removed about A. D. 537. The heat of the controversy seems to have been about A. D. 550 or 560; yet it was rife in the time of Gregory the Great, and the sect existed till some time in the seventh century. Tr.]

were known by the divine nature of Christ, to his human nature which was united with it, many things were unknown. As they held to but one nature in Christ [or were Monophysites], others put the construction upon their doctrine, that they made the divine nature to participate in this ignorance: and hence they were called Agnoëter. But this new sect was feeble; and therefore it declined and became extinct, sooner than might have been anticipated from the animated eloquence of the disputants.

§ 10. From the controversies with the Monophysites, arose the sect of the *Tritheists*. Its author was one *John Ascunage*, a Syrian philosopher, and a Monophysite. This man imagined there were in God three numerically distinct natures, or subsistencies, all perfectly alike, and connected by no common vinculum of essence: from which dogma, his adversaries deduced *Tritheism*. Among the patrons of this opinion, no one was more celebrated than *John Philoponus*, a grammarian and philosopher of great fame at Alexandria: and hence he has by many been accounted the founder of the sect; and the members of it have been called *Philoponists*. As the sect

<sup>2</sup> Jo. Bapt. Cotelier, in the Monumenta Ecclesics Gr. tom. iii. p. 641. Mich. Le Quin, on Damascenus de Hæresibus, tom. i. p. 107. Jo. Forbes, Instructiones Historico-theol. lib. iii. cap. 19. p. 119. Photius, Biblioth. Codex eexxx. p. 882. [Walch has given a full and satisfactory account of the Agnoëtse or Themistiani, in his Historic der Ketzereyen, vol. viii. p. 644—684. It appears, that the Agnoëtse merely denied that the saman nature of Christ became omniscient, by being united with the divine nature;—a doctrine which few at this day will condemn. Nor did their contemporaries in general understand them to go farther. But the writers of the middle ages represent them as denying altogether, the omniscience of Christ: and many of the moderns, till quite recently, had similar views of this sect. See Walch, loc. cit. p. 675—679. Tr.]

Walch, loc. cit. p. 675—679. Tr.]

\* See Gregory Abulpharajus, in Jos.
Sim. Asseman's Biblioth. Oriental. Vatic.
tom. i. p. 328, &c. [This is the only
ancient writer that mentions this John

Ascunage; and his statement is, that this John was a disciple of Samuel Peter, a Syrian philosopher who taught philosophy twenty years at Constantinople; that John suceeded him in the school; but having advanced his new doctrine, he was banished by the emperor Justinian. Tr.]

<sup>4</sup> See Joh. Alb. Fabricius, Biblioth. Gr. lib. v. c. 37. tom. ix. p. 358. Jo. Harduin, Concilia, tom. iii. p. 1288. Timotheus, de Receptione Hæreticor. in Jo. Bapt. Cotelier's Monumenta Ecclesias Gr. tom. iii. p. 414. John Damascenus, de Hæretious, Opp. tom. i. p. 103, ed. Le Quin. [John Philoponus was born, and probably spent his life, at Alexandria. He was a literary layman, and deeply read in the Platonic and Aristotelian philosophy. Yet he was a christian; and a Monophysite, as most of the Alexandrians in his day were. The time of his birth and death is unknown: but it appears, that he was a writer from about A. D. 560, till several years into the seventh century. Whether his own reflections or the

advanced, it became divided into two parties, the Philoponists and the Cononites; the latter so named from its leader, Conon, bishop of Tarsus 5. These parties agreed respecting the doctrine of three Persons in the Godhead, but were at variance respecting the explanation of the doctrine concerning the resurrection of our bodies. For Philoponus maintained that both the matter and the form of all bodies were generated, and corruptible; and, therefore, that both would be resuscitated at the resurrection: but Conon held, that the matter only, and not the form, of bodies was corruptible and to be resuscitated . To both these stood opposed the Damianists; so named from Damianus [the Monophysite patriarch] of Alexandria. These discriminated between the divine essence and the three Persons of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. In other words, they denied that each Person, by himself and in nature, was God; but maintained that the three Persons had a common God or divinity, by an undivided participation of which, each one was The Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, they denominated Hypostases [or Persons]; and what was common to them, God, substance, and nature 7.

books of John Ascunage first led him books of John Ascunage first led him to his Tritheism, is uncertain. His works now extant are, a book on the Hexacimeron; another, on Easter; one against Proclus, to prove the world not eternal; a book on the Gr. dialects; and Commentaries on various works of and Commentaries on various works of Aristotle. His lost works were, on the Resurrection; against the council of Chalcedon; against the sentiments of John archbishop of Constantinople, respecting the Trinity; against Jamblichus de Simulacris; against Severus; and a book on Union, entitled Διαιτητής sive Arbiter; a valuable extract from which is preserved. See Cave, Hist. Litterar. tom. i. p. 267, and Walch, Historie der Ketzereyen, vol. viii. p. 702, &c. Tr.] <sup>5</sup> Photius, Biblioth. Codex xxiv. Asseman, Biblioth. Orient. Vatic. tom. ii. p. 329, &c.

p. 329, &c.

<sup>6</sup> [For a full account of the disagree the Cononites and the Cononites ment between the Cononites and the other Philoponists, respecting the resurrection of the body, see Walch, Historie der Ketzereyen, vol. viii. p. 762—778. Tr.] <sup>7</sup> Jos. Sim. Asseman, Biblioth. Oriental. Vatic. tom. ii. p. 78. 332, &c. [The controversies respecting the Trinity in unity, which are the subject of this section, are minutely investigated by Walch, Historie der Ketzereyen, vol. viii. p. 685—762. He concludes, that Philoponus and his sect were really, though perhaps unconsciously, Tritheists: for Philoponus held to a merely specific perhaps unconsciously, Tritheists: for Philoponus held to a merely specific unity in God, and not to a numerical unity; that is, he taught that the three Persons in the Trinity had a common nature, in the same sense that Paul and Peter had a common nature, and and reter had a common nature, and as all the angels have a common nature. (Walch, l. c. p. 728, &c.) The Damianists, on the contrary, rejecting the idea of a mere specific unity in God, held the three divine Persons to be held the three divine Persons to be numerically one, except as distinguished by certain characteristic marks: so that he was really on Sabellian ground. (Walch, loc. cit. p. 753—757.) See also Münscher's Dogmengeschichte, vol. iii. p. 512—516. ed. Marp. 1818. Tr.]

# CENTURY SEVENTH.

## PART I.

THE EXTERNAL HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

## CHAPTER I.

### THE PROSPERITY OF THE CHURCH.

- § 1. Christianity propagated in China.—§ 2. The English converted.—§ 3. Also the Gauls, Suevi, Fricalanders, Franks, and Helvetii.—§ 4. Judgment concerning these apostles.—§ 5. Jews compelled to embrace christianity.
- § 1. The christian religion was, in this century, diffused beyond its former bounds, both in the eastern and western countries. In the East, the Nestorians, with incredible industry and perseverance, laboured to propagate it from Persia, Syria, and India, among the barbarous and savage nations inhabiting the deserts and the remotest shores of Asia; and that their zeal was not inefficient, appears from numerous proofs still existing. In particular, the vast empire of China was enlightened, by this zeal and industry, with the light of christianity. Those who regard as genuine and authentic, that Chinese monument of Sigan, which was discovered in the seventeenth century, believe that christianity was introduced into China in the year 636, when Jewiabas of Gadala presided over the Nestorian

community 1 And those who look upon this as a fabrication of the Jesuits, may be fully satisfied by other and unexceptionable proofs, that China, especially the northern part of it, contained in this century, or perhaps even earlier, numerous christians, over whom presided, during several subsequent centuries, a metropolitan, sent out by the patriarch of the Chaldeans or Nestorians 2.

§ 2. The attention of the Greeks was so engrossed with

1 This celebrated monument has been published and explained by several persons; in particular, by Athan. Kircher, China Illustrata, p. 53. Andr. Müller, in a distinct treatise, Berlin, 1672. 4to. Euseb. Renaudot, Relations Anciennes des Indes et de la Chine, de deux Voyageurs Mahométans, p. 228—271. Paris, 1718. 8vo. Jos. Sim. Asseman, Biblioth. Oriental. Vaticana, tom. iii. pt. ii. c. iv. § 7. p. 538, &c. A more accurate copy, with notes, was expected from the very learned Theoph. Sigefr. Bayer, much distinguished for his knowledge of Chinese literature. But his premature death frustrated the expectation. I see no reason why I should not regard this monument as genuine; nor can I conceive what advantage the Jesuits could have promised themselves, from a fabrication of this sort. See Gabr. Liron, Singularités Histor. et Littéraires, tom. ii. p. 500, &c. [See also Tho. Yeates, Indian Church History, p. 85—96. Lond. 1818. 8vo. Kircher's translation of the inscription, with a comment and some notes, is given in the Appendix to Mosheim's Historia Eccles. Tartarorum, p. 2—28. The monument is said to be a marble slab, ten feet long, and five broad; dug up in the year 1625, at a town near Şi-ngan-fu, capital of the province Shen-si. The top of the slab is a pyramidal cross. The caption to the inscription consists of nine Chinese words, formed into a square; and is thus translated: "This stone was erected to the honour and eternal memory of the Law of Light and Truth brought from Ta-cin, [Judea, or Syria,] and promulgated in China." The principal inscription is in Chinese characters; and consists of twenty-eight columns, each containing sixty-two words.

It first states the fundamental principles of christianity; and then recounts the arrival of the missionaries in 636, their gracious reception by the king, their labours and success, and the principal events of the mission, for 144 years, or till A. D. 780. There were two persecutions, in the years 699 and 713. Soon after the second persecution, some new missionaries arrived. Then follows the date and erection of the monument, in A. D. 782. On the one side of this principal inscription there is a column of Chinese characters; on the other side, and at the bottom, is a Syriac inscription, in the Estrangelo character, containing catalogues of priests, deacons, and others, with a bishop, arranged in seven different classes. Tr. 1

the bottom, is a Syriac inscription, in the Estrangelo character, containing catalogues of priests, deacons, and others, with a bishop, arranged in seven different classes. Tr.]

<sup>2</sup> See Renaudot, loc. cit. p. 51. 68, &c. et passim. Asseman, loc. cit. cap. in price to the property of t

their intestine dissensions, that they were little solicitous about the propagation of christianity among the heathen. In the West, among the Anglo-Saxons, Augustine, till his death in 605, and afterwards, other monks sent from Rome, laboured to extend and enlarge the church. And the result of their labours and efforts was, that the other six Anglo-Saxon kings, who had hitherto continued in paganism, gradually came over to the side of christianity, and all Britain became professedly christian . Yet we need not believe, that this change was wholly owing to the sermons and exhortations of these Roman monks and teachers; a great part of it is rather to be ascribed to the christian wives of the kings and chiefs, who employed various arts to convert their husbands; and likewise to the rigorous laws enacted against the worshippers of idols; not to mention other causes.

§ 3. Many of the Britons, Scotch and Irish, in this century, eager to propagate the christian religion, visited the Batavian, Belgic, and German tribes, and there founded new churches. And this it was, that led the Germans afterwards to erect so many monasteries for Scots and Irishmen; some of which are still in being 1. Columbanus, with a few companions, had already, in the preceding century, happily extirpated in Gaul and the contiguous regions, the ancient idolatry, the roots of which had previously struck deep every where: and he persevered in these labours till the year 615, in which his death is placed; and with the aid of his disciples, carried the name of the Saviour to the Swabians, Bavarians, Franks, and other nations of Germany 6. St. Gall, one of his companions, im-

Eccles. Universæ, tom. i. p. 499, &c.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> [Yet Constantinus Porphyrogenitus states, (de Administrando Imperio, 2, 31, in Bandurius' Imperium Orientale, p. 97, ed. Paris.) that the Chrolates, (the Croatians,) who then inhabited Dalmatia, from which they had expelled the Avares, by order of Heracius, made application to that emperor for religious instructors; and that he procured priests for them from Rome, who haptized them, and one of whom became their archbishop. See Semler's Selecta Cap. Hist. Eccles. tom. ii. p. 20. Lucius, de Repao Dalmatia, iih. i. c. 11. Muratori, Historia Italia; and Jos. Sim. Asseman, in Calendar.

Eccles. Universe,
Schl.]

<sup>4</sup> Beda, Historia Eccles. gentis Anglor. lib. ii. cap. iii. p. 91, &c. cap. xiv.
p. 116. lib. iii. cap. xxi. p. 162. ed.
Chiflet. Rapin Thoyras, Historice d'Angleterre, tom. i. p. 222, &c.

<sup>5</sup> See Acta Sanctor. tom. ii. Februar.

<sup>6</sup> Jo. Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Benedicti, tom. ii. p. 560, &c. tom. iii. p. 72. 339. 500, and elsewhere. Adamanni, lib. iii. de S. Columbano; in Hen. Canisii Lectiones Antique, tom. i. p. 674.—[See a brief account of St. Co-lumbanus, above, p. 22, note <sup>5</sup>. Tr.]

parted a knowledge of christianity to the Helvetians and Swabians<sup>†</sup>. St. Kilian, a Scotchman, converted a great many to Christ, among the [Franconians or] eastern Franks<sup>\*</sup>. Near

<sup>7</sup> Walafrid Strabo, Vita Sti Galli; in Jo. Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Benedicti, tom. ii. p. 228. [ed. Venice, p. 215, &c.] Hen. Canisii Lectiones Antiquæ, tom. i. p. 783. [St. Gall, or St. Gallus, was born in Ireland, of religious papers.] ligious parents, who early committed him to Columbanus for education. He him to Columbanus for education. He became a monk of Bangor, under Columbanus, and was one of the twelve Irish monks who left Ireland with Columbanus about the year 589, travelled through England to the continent, and erected the monastery of Luxeul in Burgundy. When Columbanus was driven from this monastery, twenty years after. St. Gall accompabanus was driven from this monastery, twenty years after, St. Gall accompanied him in exile. Ascending the Rhine, they penetrated the heart of Switzerland, about the year 610, and took residence among pagans, at Tuggen, at the head of the lake of Zurich. Attacking idolatry, St. Gall here burned the pagan temple, and cast their offerings into the lake. This engaged offerings into the lake. This enraged offerings into the lake. This enraged the people, and the monks had to flee. Travelling through the Canton of St. Gall, they came to Arbon, on the shores of the lake of Constance. Here willimar, the presbyter of the place, treated them kindly, and aided them to form a settlement at Bregents, at the eastern extremity of the lake. Here the monks attempted to convert the surrounding pagans, and were not without some success. But at the end of two years, the unconverted pro-cured an order from the duke for the monks to quit the country. Columba-nus and the rest now retired to Bob-bio, in Italy; but St. Gall was left be-hind, sick. When recovered, he rebio, in Italy; but St. Gall was left behind, sick. When recovered, he retired into the wilderness, with a few adherents, and erected the monastery of St. Gall, in the province of the same name. Here he spent the remainder of his days, in great reputation and honour. He refused the bishopric of Constance, which he conferred on his pupil John. His monastery flourished much, and spread light over the surmuch, and spread light over the sur-rounding country. St. Gall died at Arbon, but was interred in his monas-tery, at the age of ninety-five, according to Mabillon. His sermon at the ordination of John at Constance, and some epistles, are published by Canisius, loc. cit. His life by Walafrid Strabo, from which this notice is extracted, though full of legendary tales, is written in a far better style than the ordinary monkish biographies. It appears, according to Strabo, that Switzerland was almost wholly pagan when first visited by Columbanus in 610; but that christianity had then made considerable progress in Germany, from the lake of Constance all along the right hank of the Rhim. The

ordinary monkish biographies. It appears, according to Strabo, that Switzerland was almost wholly pagan when first visited by Columbanus in 610; but that christianity had then made considerable progress in Germany, from the lake of Constance all along the right bank of the Rhine, Tr.]

\* Vita S. Kiliani, in Henr. Canisii Lectiones Antiquae, tom. iii. p. 171, &c.
J. Pet. de Ludiwig, Scriptores rerum Würtsburgens. p. 966. [See also the Life of St. Kilian, in Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Benedict. tom. ii. p. 951—953. ed. Venice, 1733. According to the authorities, St. Kilian, Chilian, Cylian, Cilian, or Kyllena, was an Irishman, of honourable birth and good education. In early life he had a great thirst for knowledge; and, being very pious, and possessing a perfect knowledge of missionary enterprises, he planned one of his own. Taking with him Coloman, Gallon, and Arneval, presbyters, Donatus a deacon, and seven others, he penetrated into Franconia, which was wholly pagan, and took residence at Herbipolis or Würtzburg. Finding their prospects good, Kilian, Coloman, and Totnan, went to Italy, to obtain the papal sanction to their enterprise; which having readily obtained from Conon, (who was pope eleven months, ending Sept. 636.) they returned to Würtzburg, converted and baptized Gosbert, the duke, and a large number of his subjects. But afterwards, persuading the duke that it was unlawful for him to have his brother's wife, Geilan, she seized an occasional absence of her husband, and murdered all the missionaries. This cruel act is placed in the year 696. But the massacre did not prevent the progress of christianity; for the duchess became deranged, the assassins repented; and

the close of the century, in the year 690, Willibrord, by birth an Anglo-Saxon, accompanied with eleven of his countrymen, namely, Suidbort, Wigbort, Acca, Wilibald, Unibald, Lebwin, the two Ewalds, Werenfrid, Marcellin, and Adalbert, crossed over to Batavia, lying opposite to Britain, with a view to convert the Frieslanders to christianity. From thence they went, in the year 692, to Fostelandia, which most writers suppose to be the island of Heligoland: being driven from there by Radbod, king of the Frieslanders, who put Wigbert, one of the company, to death, they wandered over Cimbria and the adjacent parts of Donmark. Returning to Friesland, in the year 693, they attacked the superstition of the country with better Willibrord was now created by the Roman pontiff, archbishop of Wilteburg, [since called Utrecht,] and died, at an advanced age, among the Batavians: while his associates spread a knowledge of christianity among the Westphalians, and the neighbouring nations?.

St. Kilian became the tutelar saint of

Würtzburg. Tr.]
Alcuin, Vita Willebrordi, in Jo. Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. iii. p. 604, &c. [559, &c. ed. Venice.] Jo. Mölleri Cimbria Litterota, tom. ii. p. 980, &c. [Beda, Hist. Eccles. lib. v. c. 11, 12. This famous missionary was born in Northumberland, about A. D. 659, of pious parents. Educated in the monastery of Ripon the monastery of Ripon (Hripensis) in Northumberland, (Yorkshire, anciently in the kingdom of Northumbria,) at the age of twenty, he went to Ireland, where he studied twelve years. At the age of thirty-three, he commenced his mission, and sailed up the Rhine to Utrecht, in the deminister of Radbod the needs him. dominions of Radbod, the pagan king of the Friesians. Soon after he went to France, and by advice of king Pipin, visited Italy, and obtained the sanction of pope Sergius to his enterprise. Re-turning to Utrecht, he in vain attempt-ed the conversion of Radbod and his subjects. Therefore, proceeding north-ward, he landed at an island called Fositeland, which was on the confines of Denmark and Friesland, and so sacred that its fruit, its animals, and even its waters, were holy, and who-ever profaned them was to be punish-ed with death. Willibrord and his

company wholly disregarded the sa-credness of the place, violated the laws, were arraigned before Radbod, who cast lots on their destiny, by which one was doomed to death, and the others dismissed. They now penetrated into Denmark. On their return to the confines of France, Pipin, who in 693 had vanquished Radbod, sent in 693 had vanquisited Assirved, Sons Willibrord again to Italy, to be consecrated archbishop of Utrecht. Pope Sergius now gave him the name of Clemens. Returning clothed with dig. nity, his friend Pipin aided him in his work; and for about fifty years, from his leaving England, he laboured, and with much success, as the apostle of the Frieslanders. He died about the year 740, at the advanced age of 81. Thus far Alcuin's narrative goes. Of his followers, it is said, that the two Ewalds (the one called the white, and the other the black Ewald,) were put to death by a Saxon king, and their bodies cast into the Rhine; that Suidbert preached to the Bructeri near Cologne, and at last at Kaiserswerth, on the Rhine, where he died A. D. 713; that Willibald became bishop of Eichstadt in Bavaria; and Marcellinus, bishop of the country along the Issel.

- § 4. Of these and other expeditions, undertaken for the extension of christianity, an impartial man, who adheres to truth, will not pass an indiscriminate judgment. That some of these preachers were men of honest simplicity and piety, no one can doubt. But most of them show manifest proofs of various sinful passions, of arrogance, avarice, and cruelty; and having received authority from the Roman pontiff to exercise their sacred functions among the barbarians, they did not so much collect holy congregations of devout christians, as procure for themselves a people, among whom they might act the part of sovereigns and lords. I cannot, therefore, strongly censure those who suspect that some of these monks, being desirous of ruling, concealed for a time their vicious propensities under the veil of religion, and imposed upon themselves various hardships, that they might acquire the rank and honours of bishops and archbishops.
- § 5. Of the Jews, very few, if any, voluntarily embraced christianity. But the christians compelled many of them, in different places, by means of penalties, to make an outward profession of belief in Christ. The emperor Horaclius, being incensed against them, as is reported, by the influence of christian doctors, made havoc of the miserable nation; and ordered vast numbers of them to be dragged reluctantly to baptism 1. The kings of Spain and Gaul had no hesitation to do the same, notwithstanding the Roman pontiffs were opposed to it?. Such evils resulted from ignorance of the true principles of christianity, and the barbarism of the age.

<sup>1</sup> Eutychius, Annales Ecclesies Alex-andr. tom. ii. p. 212, &c. ject, quoted by Baronius, Annales Ec-cles. ad ann. 614. sub fin. tom. viii. p. <sup>2</sup> [See some authorities on this sub-239, &c. Tr.]

## CHAPTER II.

#### THE CONVERSION OF ENGLAND.

- § 1. Augustine despatched on a mission into England.—§ 2. Its partial failure. -§ 3. Christianity established in Kent.—§ 4. Conversion of Northumbria, and eventual triumph of the Roman party.—§ 5. Conversion of Mercia.—§ 6. Conversion of Essex.—§ 7. Conversion of Essex Anglia.—§ 8. Conversion of Wessex.—§ 9. Conversion of Sussex.
- § 1. The importance of England, from political power, extension of language, literary eminence, and primitive ecclesiastical polity, demands a particular account of her conversion, by way of supplement to notices of the prosperous events of the seventh century. The known history of her christian profession begins, indeed, at the close of the preceding age, when Augustine, the Roman monk, obtained a permanent footing in Kent 1. This devoted and indefatigable missionary had been prior of the monastery of St. Martin, at Rome. Gregory I., or the Great, then pope, had meditated a mission into England, during several years, and being unable to undertake it in person, he selected Augustine for the honourable enterprise. There were several reasons obviously encouraging expectation of success. Britain had been converted early, though the precise period is unascertainable, and a flourishing church there had been found by the pagan Saxons. Under the weight of their long hostilities, and heathen zeal, it had necessarily fallen; but still the Christian Britons were not extinct. They remained unsubdued in Wales, and in the farthest portions of Western England. Probably they remained also intermingled with their Saxon conquerors, through every district of South But Gregory chiefly calculated upon success, from a favourable opening at the Kentish court. Ethelbert, king of Kent, the Brstwalda, or admitted chief among the Anglo-Saxon monarchs of his day, had espoused Bertha, daughter of Cherebert, king of the Franks, on condition of allowing her to

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Augustine's commission from the pope is dated 596, his arrival in Kent, obiep. Cantuar. Anglia Saora, i. 89.

continue in the profession of christianity. She, probably, soon undermined the pagan prejudices of her husband . Augustine, accordingly, seems to have found little difficulty in converting Ethelbert, and in giving a christian face to the petty kingdom

§ 2. But his views took a much wider range, though not entirely from missionary zeal. His employer, Gregory, was anxious to organise a British church, strictly conformable to that of Rome. He did not, indeed, wish to force the Roman ritual upon the insular christians. Augustine had his express permission to use any other that might seem more eligible 3. The missionary was, however, meant for primate of Britain ', and all the island was to be rendered conformable with Roman usages. Now these objects were obviously of no easy attainment. The Welsh and West of England Britons had bishops of their own, were quarto-decimans, or kept Easter, according to the ancient fashion of Asia Minor, and varied in some other particulars from the religious habits of Rome's. Augustine had sufficient influence to obtain two conferences with their prelacy, and some others, to represent their opinions, upon the borders of Worcestershire. But disappointment closed both interviews. Exception was taken to his haughty manners; and the Britons had evidently no thought of surrendering their independence or peculiarities. At his death, which appears to have happened shortly after, Augustine had effected little more than the organization of a church in Kent, in communion with that of Rome 6.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Gregory writes to her that she ought to have done so. (Epist. 59. lib. 9.) He probably knew that she had

done so.

<sup>5</sup> Bed. *Hist. Eccl.* ed. Stevenson,
Lond. 1838. p. 60.

<sup>6</sup> Whether this was formally proposed to the British christians, does not appear. They were, however, aware of Augustine's claim, and peremptorily repelled it: Neque illum proarchiepiscopo habituros esse respondebant.

1b. 102.

5 "The peculiarities of the later

<sup>5 &</sup>quot;The peculiarities of the later church in Britain are an argument against its deriving its origin from Rome; for that church departed from the Romish in many ritual points; it agreed far more with the churches of

Asia Minor, and it withstood for a Asia Minor, and it withstood for a long time the authority of the Romish church. This appears to prove, that the British received, either immedi-ately or by means of Gaul, their christanely or by means of Gaul, their christianity from Asia Minor, which may easily have taken place through their commercial intercourse." (Rose's trans. of Neander's Hist. of the Christ. Rel. and Ch. p. 80.) "There are many traces of a connection having existed between the christians in that part of between the christians in that part of the world" (the south of France) "and those of Asia Minor. It has been sup-posed that Polycarp sent missionaries into Gaul." Burton's Hist, of the Christ. Ch. Lond. 1838. p. 237.

6 Wharton refers Augustine's death

to 604. But the date is uncertain, and

- § 3. Even this contracted establishment soon appeared on the very verge of extinction. Ethelbert, in declining age, lost Bertha, his christian wife, and then espoused a younger female. When he died himself, his own son, Eadbald, married the widow, and eluded christian objections to such indecency, by relapsing into paganism. Laurentius, who succeeded Augustine in the see of Canterbury, not only found expostulation hopeless, but also saw very little prospect of retaining any hold upon the Kentish population. He therefore made preparations for a withdrawal to the continent. When all was ready, he tried a last experiment upon the semi-savage prince, by submitting to such a flagellation, as left marks upon his shoulders. These he exhibited to the king of Kent, assuring him that the chastisement had come from no meaner hand than that of St. Peter himself, who had, last night, thus added pungency to severe animadversions upon his proposed dereliction of duty. His hearer was no match for this. He relinquished his incestuous connexion, became a christian again, and saved the Kentish church '.
- § 4. A sister of his, named Ethelburga, or Tate, was married to Edwin, king of Northumbria, and went into the north, as her mother, Bertha, did into Kent, under an express stipulation of allowance in the profession of christianity. By her influence, aided by the dexterity of Paulinus, her principal chaplain, the prince and court of Northumbria became christian; an example which was imitated extensively by the population. A successful pagan invasion, however, drove Ethelburga with Paulinus back into Kent, and gave to the country its former heathen appearance. Its final adoption of christianity flowed from the exertions of Oswald, one of the old royal family, who had been educated in Scotland, among members of the ancient British church. He sent into that country for some one to conduct a mission, and Aidan, a distinguished monk of Iona, answered the summons. For him an episcopal see was founded at

various years have been named, down to 616.

- <sup>7</sup> Bed. 113.
- Ib. 120.
- Paulinus was said to have once spent thirty-six days in catechising and

baptising upon one of the royal domains. The king and queen were with him. Ib. 138.

<sup>1</sup> Ib. 152.

<sup>2</sup> Ib. 155.

Lindisfarne, and his high character was fully maintained in Northumbria. It was under this bishop and his two admirable successors, Finan and Colman, that the north of England was converted to christianity. All the three were not only unconnected with Rome, but also at variance with her about Easter, and other matters. Her influence in that portion of the island was finally established at the council or conference of Whitby, in 664. This was convened by means of Oswy, king of Northumbria, who had married Eanfleda, daughter of Edwin and Ethelburga, but educated in Kent, and immoveably attached to the Roman usages. Oswy's education had been among the adherents of the ancient British church, in his native Northumbria, and he long withstood his wife's example; probably, also, her importunities. At length he seems to have been wearied out with opposition, and anxious only for an opening through which he could decently give way. On hearing, accordingly, at Whitby, that St. Peter, who keeps the keys of heaven, commanded the Roman Easter, Oswy said that he must not disobey him, for fear of having the door shut when he should require admittance 3.

§ 5. Still more free than even Northumbria from obligations to Roman missionary zeal, was the great kingdom of Mercia, or all the centre of England. Its king, Peada, sought a wife from the court of his northern neighbour. But the Northumbrian family would only receive such a proposal, on condition of the suitor's conversion to christianity. These terms being accepted, Peada renounced paganism, and admitted a prelate from Northumbria, as the religious head of his people '. The next three bishops of Mercia were all members of the ancient British church, and the whole middle of England was thus planted with a christian population, by means of missionaries

in actual opposition to Rome.

§ 6. To the ancient British church also did the kingdom of Essex really owe its conversion. This district had nominally become christian by means of Ethelbert, the Kentish sovereign, whose name has become so famous from its connexion with Augustine. But the prospect of an escape from paganism,

then proved no more than a deceitful gleam. Ethelbert's influence having ceased at his death, Essex immediately relapsed into its former heathenism. It was not until Sigebert, a subsequent sovereign of the country, had been converted at the Northumbrian court, that this portion of England, eventually distinguished as the site of London, was rendered permanently christian '. Thus Northumbria, the religious pupil of anti-Roman Scotland, again stepped forward as the successful enemy of Anglo-Saxon paganism. Rome had tried in vain. The Gospel's triumph was reserved for native zeal.

- § 7. The counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, then forming the kingdom of East Anglia, found their most zealous and effective missionary, in Fursey, an Irish monk . Ireland long remained free from papal influence; and records illustrative of her ancient religion, prove its general coincidence with the Protestantism of later times 7. Fursey's evangelical labours in East Anglia, therefore, connect the conversion of that country, rather with a native mission, than with that which Gregory planned.
- § 8. To the south of the Thames, Anglo-Saxon christianity chiefly came from Rome. Not only was it entirely so with Kent; but in Wessex, likewise, eventually the dominant kingdom, Birinus, a Roman monk, instigated by Pope Honorius, was the leading instrument in evangelizing the people. But even this missionary's success appears to have been greatly facilitated by Northumbrian influence. While Birinus struggled for a footing, Oswald, the zealous christian king of Northern England, but a member of the ancient national church, was in Wessex, for the purpose of marrying into the royal family there. He did not leave the country until he saw his father-in-law, and his bride, both members of the christian church. To the former he stood sponsor at baptism, and it is hardly doubtful that his favourable interference was highly

Religion anciently professed by the Irish and British. This was republished, with the archbishop's Anner to a Jesuit, and other tracts on popery, by the University of Cambridge, making alto-

gether an octavo volume, in 1835.

Bed. iii. 7. p. 169. The conversion of Wessex is referred to 635.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Bed. iii. 19. p. 197. Fursey appears to have arrived in England about the year 633, to have gone over into France in 648, and to have died at Mazières, in Poitou, in 650. Note to Stevenson's Bede, ut supra.

' See Abp. Ussher's Discourse of the

Thus, although the mission was Roman, a useful to Birinus. power at variance with Rome seems to have been its principal Nor did Northumbrian interest in the evandependence. gelisation of Wessex cease with Oswald. Oswy, who succeeded him, persuaded Agilbert, a French monk, to preach the Gospel in that country'. But this missionary had spent no small time in Ireland reading scripture 1. He must have brought across the channel sentiments in general unison with those of ancient Britain.

§ 9. Sussex too may be considered as a Roman conversion. The successful missionary was not, indeed, sent from Rome; but it was no other than Wilfrid, a native Saxon, famed for appeals to the pope, and an ardent papal partisan through life. Thus two Anglo-Saxon kingdoms only, and those the least, Kent and Sussex, were converted entirely without aid from the ancient church of Britain. All the rest of England was, more or less, indebted for christianity to native zeal. The northern and middle regions had hardly any thing even of assistance from Rome; the evangelists of those extensive districts being in active opposition to her pontiffs and peculiarities.

Rudborne, Hist. Maj. Winton.
 apud Wharton. Anglia Sacra, i. 192.
 Bed. iii. vii. p. 171.

Mr. Stevenson, the recent editor of Bede, refers Wilfrid's conversion of

<sup>3</sup> For the case of Wilfrid, and his appeals, the reader is referred to the Editor's Anglo-Saxon Church, 82. 89. Romish writers represent him as an authority for appeals to Rome from ancient England. He certainly is an instance of such: but it appears that his countrymen disregarded them. His case really, therefore, makes against the establishment of papal authority over England. He lived, indeed, when Italian dexterity was only beginning to

triumph over the rudeness of ancient Britain. The supplanted party, though humbled, must have continued ob-stinate and numerous, during all his life. His own applications to Rome were evidently mere experiments dic-tated by existing difficulties. To say nothing of his own identification with the Roman party, the ancient capital of Europe contained such canonists, and other sources of information, as were to be found no where else in the West. He might, therefore, plead, that a decision in his favour from a quarter so trustworthy, was entitled to a degree of deference that no domestic authority could challenge.

## CHAPTER III.

#### ADVERSITIES OF THE CHURCH.

- § 1. Persecutions of the christians.—§ 2. Muhammed.—§ 3. Judgment concerning him.—§ 4. Causes of the rapid progress of his religion.—§ 5. Disposition of the Muhammedans towards the christians.—§ 6. Sects among them.
- § 1. The christians suffered less in this, than in the preceding By the Persian kings, they were at times persecuted; but the rage against them soon subsided. England, some of the petty kings oppressed the new converts to christianity: but soon after, these kings themselves became professed christians. In the East, especially in Syria and Palestine, the Jews sometimes rose upon the christians, with great violence 1; yet so unsuccessfully, as to suffer severely for their temerity. Those living among the christians, who secretly consulted about restoring the pagan religion, were too weak, to venture on any positive measures.
- § 2. But a new and most powerful adversary of christianity started up in Arabia, A. D. 612, in the reign of Heraclius. Muhammed was, indeed, an illiterate man 2; but still an Arab nobleman, naturally eloquent, and possessing great acuteness of mind. He proclaimed that he was sent of God, to overthrow

<sup>1</sup> Eutychius, Annales, tom. ii. p. 236, &c. Jo. Hen. Hottinger, Historia Orientalis, lib. i. c. iii. p. 129, &c.

<sup>2</sup> Muhammed himself professed to be destitute of science and learning, and even to be unable to read and write: and his followers have deduced from this his ignorance, an argument for the divinity of the religion which he taught. But it is hardly credible, that he was so rude and ignorant a man. And there are some among his

adherents who question the reality of the fact. See Jo. Chardin, Voyages en Perse, tom. iv. p. 33, 34. Indeed, when I consider that Muhammed, for a long time, pursued a gainful commerce in Arabia and the adjacent countries, I think he must have been able to read, and write, and cast accounts; for merchants cannot dispense with this degree

of knowledge.

The writers on his life and religion
Alb. Fabricius, are enumerated by Jo. Alb. Fabricius,

all polytheism; and also to purge and reform, first, the religions of the Arabs, and next, those of the Jews and the christians: and having framed a law, which is called the Koran', after gaining some victories over his enemies he com-

Delectus et Syllabus Argumentor. pro ceritate religionis Christiane, cap. l. p. 733, &c. To which may be added count Boulanvilliers, Vie de Makomet, Lond. 1730. 8vo. which, however, is rather a romance than a history. Jo. Gagnier, Vie de Makomet, two vols. 12mo. Amsterd. 1732. is commendable for the ingenuousness of the author; yet the style is dry. George Sale, a distinguished and very judicious author, in his preliminary discourse, prefixed to his version of the Koran, sec. ii. [p. 45, &c. ed. Lond. 1825. H. Prideaux, Life of Makomet, 1697. 8vo. Abulfeda, Annales Muslem. Ar. and Lat. 2 vols. 4to. Hafnise, 1790. Abulfeda, de Vita et Rebus Gestis Mohammedis, Arab. and Lat. Oxon. 1723. Schroeckh, Kirokengesch. vol. xix. p. 327—405. Tr.]

4 For an account of the Koran, s in preference to all others, Geo. Sale, Preliminary Discourse, prefixed to his English version of that book. Add Vertot, Discours sur l'Alcoras; annexed to the third volume of his History of to the third volume or ms Lissory of the Knights of Malta, in French. Jo. Chardin, Voyage en Perse, tom. ii. p. 281, new ed. The book which the Muhammedans call the Koran, is a collection of papers and discourses discovered and published after the death of Muhammed; and is not that Law which he so highly extolled. Perhaps some parts of the true Koran are still found in the modern Koran: but that the Koran or Law, which Muhammed prescribed to the Arabians, differed from the present Koran, is manifest from the fact, that Muhammed in our Koran appeals to and extols that other the true Koran. A book which is commended and act tolled in any maintains. commended and extolled in any writing, must certainly be different from that in which it is commended. May we not conjecture, that the true Koran was an Arabic poem, which Muhammed recited to his adherents, and wished them to commit to memory, but which he did not write out ! Such, it is well known, were the laws of the Gallic

Druids; and such is said to be that Indian law, which the Brahmins learn and preserve in their memories. [These conjectures of Dr. Mosheim wholly without foundation. There is no reason to believe there ever was a Koran essentially different from that we now have; or that Muhammed declined committing his pretended reve-lations to writing. The only argument adduced by Dr. Mosheim is of no force at all, considering the manner in which at all, considering the manner in which the Koran came into existence. The book itself professes to have been com-posed by God, in the highest heavens; and thence sent down to the lower heavens by the angel Gabriel; who communicated it, by parcels, to Mu-hammed, during the twenty-three years that he defined to be a prophet. More that he claimed to be a prophet. More-over, the parcels revealed last, often revoked or modified what had been revealed before; and likewise replied revealed before; and likewise replied to the objections of infidels against the book. See Sale's Koran, vol. i. ed. Lond. 1825. ch. vi. p. 159. and vol. ii. ch. x. p. 31. ch. xvi. p. 107. ch. xxv. p. 213. ch. xcvii. p. 497. The Muhammedan doctors say, the Koran existed, together with the decrees of God, from all eternity, engraven on a table of stone, hard by the throne of God, and called the Preserved table; that God sent the angel Gabriel, with a transcript of the entire Koran, down to the lowest heavens, where, during twenty-three years, he revealed it by parcels to Muhammed; that Muhammed caused these parcels to be written down by these parcels to be written down by his scribe, as they were received, and published them at once to his followers, some of whom took copies, while the greater part got them by heart; that the original MSS. of the scribe, when returned, were thrown promiscuously into a chest, whence they were taken, nto a cnest, whence they were taken, after the prophet's death, and published collectively, in their present form and order, which is wholly without regard to dates, or a classification of subjects. See Sale's Prolim. Discourse, sec. iii. p. 77—95. Tr.]

pelled an immense multitude of persons, first in Arabia, and then in the neighbouring countries, to assent to his doctrines. Elated with this unexpected success, he now began to think of founding an empire; and he effected his object, with as much success as boldness; so that, at his death, he saw himself the sovereign of all Arabia, and of several of the neighbouring countries.

§ 3. No one can, at this day, form a perfect judgment of the entire character, views, and designs of Muhammed. we cannot safely rely on the Greek writers, who made no hesitation to load their enemy with slanders and falsehoods; nor can we trust to the Arabians, who are the very worst historians, who conceal all his vices and crimes, and depict him as altogether a divine person. Besides, a very considerable part of his life, and that too, from which the motives and secret springs of his conduct would best appear, lies concealed from us. It is very probable, however, that abhorrence of the superstition, in which he saw his countrymen involved, so wrought upon him as to throw him into a disordered state of mind; and that he really believed, he was divinely commissioned to reform the religion of the Arabs, and re-instate among them the worship of the one true God. But it is also certain, that afterwards, when he saw his attempts going into successful operation, he deluded the fickle, credulous multitude, with impious tricks and impositions, in order to strengthen his cause; and even feigned divine revelations, whenever occasion seemed to require it, or any great difficulty occurred. Nor was this fraud inconsistent with his being a fanatic; for most fanatics think deception, so far as seems necessary to their designs, to be holy and approved of God; and they of course resort to deception, when they can do it safely'. The religion which he inculcated, is not what it would have been, if his designs had not been opposed. The pertinacity with which

Conquest of Syria, Persia, and Egypt, by the Saracens, tom. i. p. 68. Lond. 1708. 8vo. George Sale, Preliminary Discourse to his translation of the Koran, sec. ii. [p. 53, &c. ed. Lond. 1825. Schroeckh, Kirchengesch. vol. xix. p. 380, &c. Tr.]

This, in my judgment, is the best way of deciding the controversy, which has been agitated by learned men of our age; whether Muhammed was a fanatic, or an impostor? See Peter Bayle, Dictionacire Historique, tom. iii. artic. Mahomet, note b. Sim. Ockley,

the Arabians adhered to the opinions and customs of their ancestors, and the hope of gaining over the Jews and the christians to his cause, undoubtedly led him to approve and to tolerate many things, which he would have rejected and abrogated, if he had been at liberty to pursue his own choice.

§ 4. The causes of the rapid propagation of this new religion among so many nations, are not difficult to be discovered. In the first place, the terror of arms, which Muhammed and his successors carried with great success into different countries, compelled vast multitudes to receive his law. In the next place, his law itself was admirably adapted to the natural dispositions of men, and especially to the manners, the opinions, and the vices prevalent among the people of the East: for it was extremely simple, proposing very few things to be believed; nor did it enjoin many and difficult duties to be performed, or such as laid severe restraints on the propensities of men 6. Moreover, the consummate ignorance, which characterized, for the most part, the Arabians, the Syrians, the Persians, and other nations of the East, gave a bold and eloquent man ready access to the minds of immense numbers. We may add, that the virulent contests among the christians, Greeks, Nestorians, Eutychians, and Monophysites, which filled a large part of the East with carnage and horrible crimes, rendered their religion odious in the eyes of many. And the Monophysites and Nestorians, whom the Greeks oppressed most grievously, rendered assistance to the Arabians, and thus facilitated their conquest of some provinces 7. Other causes will suggest themselves, to those who consider attentively the state of the world, and the character of the Muhammedan religion.

§ 5. After the death of Muhammed, in the year 632, his followers issuing forth from Arabia, with their native fortitude stimulated by a furious fanaticism, and aided, as has been

<sup>6</sup> See Hadr. Reland, de Religione Mahumedica, libri ii. Utrecht, 1717. 12mo. Geo. Sale, Prelim. Dissert. to the Koran, sec. iv. v. vi. [Han. Moore, Dictionary of all Religions, art. Mahometans, ed. 1817. Schroeckh, Kirchengesch. vol. xix. p. 356, &c. Tr.]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> See Euseb. Renaudot, Historia Patriarch. Alexandr. p. 163, 169. [and Gibbon, Decline and Fall, &c. ch. li. where this is shown by the conduct of the Copts, or Jacobites in Egypt. Tr.]

already observed, by those christians who were persecuted by the Greeks, extended their conquests over Syria, Persia, Egypt, and some other countries. Nor could the Greeks, harassed with intestine commotions and various wars, put forth sufficient energy to check their rapid career. The victors. at first, used their prosperity with moderation; and were very indulgent towards the christians, especially to those who opposed the decrees of Ephesus and Chalcedon. But, as is common with those enjoying uninterrupted success, they insensibly swerved from this moderation into severity, and so loaded the christians with taxes and other burdens and injuries, that their condition more resembled that of slaves, than that of citizens.

§ 6. The civil dissensions among the Muhammedans, which arose soon after the death of their prophet, were not a little injurious to the success of their enterprises. Abubeker, the father-in-law, and Ali, the son-in-law, of Muhammed, had hard contention about the right to the throne, which each claimed to himself; and this controversy being handed down to posterity, divided the whole race into two great parties, separated not only by a difference in opinions and practices, but also by deadly hatred. The two sects are called, the one Sonnites, and the other Shiites. The former contend, that Abubeker was the true Kalif; the latter, that Ali was the legitimate successor of Muhammed. Both regard the Koran as of divine origin, and the authoritative rule in religion; but the Sonnites unite with it the Sonna, a sort of oral law, derived from Muhammed, and serving to explain the Koran; which the Shiites wholly discard. The Turks, Tartars, Africans, and most of the Indians, are Sonnites; the Persians and Mogores are Shiites; yet the Mogores seem to belong to neither sect '. Besides these two grand divisions, there are among the Muham-

See Simon Ockley, Conquest of Syria, \*See Simon Ockley, Conques of Syria, Persia, and Egypt, by the Saracens, vol. i. Lond. 1708. and vol. ii. Lond. 1817. 8vo. [also Gibbon, Decline and Fall, &c. ch. l. li. Tr.]

\*See Adr. Reland, de Religione Turcica, lib. i. p. 36. 70. 74. 85. Joh. Chardin, Voyages en Perse, tom. ii. p. 236, &c.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The principles of the Sonnites may be learned from the tract published by Adr. Reland, de Relig. Turcica, lib. i. The religion and opinions of the Shiites are clearly stated by Joh. Chardin, Voyages en Perse, tom. iv. the whole.

medans, four principal sects, and a great many subordinate ones; which contend sharply respecting various subjects in religion, yet practise mutual toleration .

<sup>2</sup> On the Muhammedan sects, see Jo. Chardin, Voyages on Perse, tom. ii. p. 236. Geo. Sale, Preliminary Distalis, lib. ii. cap. vi. p. 340. Ricant, Etat de l'Empire Ottoman, lib. ii. p. 242.

## PART II.

#### THE INTERNAL HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

### CHAPTER I.

#### HISTORY OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

- § 1. State of learning. The monks its patrons.—§ 2. Ignorance of the bishops.
  —§ 3. History and other sciences corrupted.—§ 4. State of philosophy.
- § 1. The profound ignorance and barbarism of this century will hardly appear credible to those who have not themselves inspected the productions it has transmitted to us. What little of learning and knowledge still remained, with a few exceptions, was confined to the cloisters of the monks, especially in the western or Latin church. The laws forbid any one to be made an abbot, unless he had some learning. The monks were required to devote certain hours to reading; and that they might derive greater profit from this exercise, they were required, in most monasteries, to converse together, at stated times, on what they had read 1. It was their business also to educate young men destined for the sacred office. But all the institutions of this sort were of little service to the cause of learning and to the church; because very few had any just conception of the nature and utility of the liberal arts and sciences; and most of them were more intent on the perusal

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Jo. Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Benedict. tom. ii. p. 479. 513, et passim.

of worthless writers, and the lives of saints, than on the study of valuable authors. Those who did best, were assiduous in perusing the works of Augustine and Gregory the Great; and scraps gathered from these fathers, constitute the best productions of the Latin church in this century.

- § 2. Kings and noblemen were attentive to every thing, rather than to the cause of learning. The rude and unlearned bishops suffered the schools, which had been committed to their care, to languish and become extinct. It was very rare to find among them such as could compose their own public Those who possessed some genius among them, discourses. garbled from Augustine and Gregory a parcel of jejune addresses; a part of which they kept for their own use, and the rest they imparted to their more dull and stupid colleagues, that they might have something they could pronounce. This is manifest from the examples of Casarius of Arles, and of Eligius of Noyon. There is extant also a Summary of Theology, which was unskilfully compiled by Tajo, bishop of Saragossa, from the writings of Augustine and Gregory: and this insipid performance was so highly esteemed, that the other bishops did not hesitate to pronounce the author of it the true salt of the earth, and a divine luminary in the church . Many such proofs of the ignorance of the times, may be easily collected by one acquainted with the writers of this century. England, however, was in a happier state, in this respect, than the other countries of Europe: for Theodorus, a Cilician, and bishop of Canterbury, of whom more will be said hereafter, introduced into that country some attachment to letters and learning 4.
- § 3. The Greeks who attempted to write, either in poetry or in prose, obscured very plain and simple subjects by their tumid and fustian style. The style of the Latins, with a few exceptions, was so base and corrupt, that it was not even capable of the same fault. History was wretchedly degraded and perverted, both by the Greeks and the Latins. Among

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Histoire Littéraire de la France, par les Moines Bénédict. Sept. Siècle, tom. iii. p. 428, &c.

3 Jo. Mabillon, Analesta Veteris Evi,

tom. ii. p. 77.

<sup>4</sup> Dav. Wilkins, Concilia Magna:
Britannia, tom. i. p. 42. Herm. Conringius, Antiquitates Academica, p. 277.

the former, Moschus, Sophronius, and others, and among the latter, Braulio, Jonas an Hibernian, Audoenus, Dado, and Adamannus, have transmitted to us biographies of several saints, which are insipid and ridiculous, and destitute alike of an air of probability and of elegance of composition. The Greeks led the way in committing to writing whatever reports were in circulation among the vulgar, in regard to more ancient times, without discrimination: and hence originated those medleys of fables, which the Latins afterwards so greedily caught up and retained.

§ 4. Philosophy, among the Latins, was at an end. Those who were unwilling to neglect it altogether, were satisfied with committing to memory a few words and sentences, taken from Boëthius and Cassiodorus. For they were not disposed to reason on the subject; and they were unable to consult the Greeks, from ignorance of their language. The Greeks, abandoning Plato to certain of the monks, betook themselves to Aristotle; whose precepts were nearly indispensable, in the theological contests of the age, with the Monophysites, Nestorians, and Monothelites: for all these resorted to the Stagirite for aid, whenever they were called to the combat. Hence James of Edessa, a Monophysite of this century, translated Aristotle's Dialectics into Syriac'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> See Jos. Sim. Asseman, Biblioth. Orient. Vatican. tom. i. p. 498.

## CHAPTER II.

HISTORY OF THE TEACHERS, AND OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE CHURCH.

- § 1. Disputes about pre-eminence, between the bishops of Rome and Constantinople.—§ 2. The former opposed by many.—§ 3. Vices of the clergy.—§ 4. State of the monks.—§ 5. Greek writers.—§ 6. Latin writers.
- § 1. The contest for pre-eminence between the Roman and Constantinopolitan prelates, had gained such a height in this century, that we may clearly discern the commencement of that unhappy schism which afterwards separated the Latins from the Greeks. It is commonly asserted, by men of the greatest learning, and best acquainted with ancient history, that the Roman pontiff, Boniface III. prevailed on that abominable tyrant, Phocas, who, after murdering the emperor Mauritius, mounted the imperial throne, to divest the bishop of Constantinople of the title of occumenical bishop, and to confer it on the Roman pontiff. But this is stated solely on the authority of Baronius 1; for no ancient writer has given such testimony. Yet Phocas did something analogous to this; if we may believe Anastasius, and Paul Diaconus 2. For

<sup>1</sup> [Baronius, Annales, ad ann. 606, No. 2. Schl.]

<sup>2</sup> Anastasius, de Vitis Pontificum, (Bonifacius III.) Paulus Diaconus, de Rebus gestis Longobardor. lib. iv. cap. 37. in Muratori, Scriptores Rerum Italicar. tom. i. pt. i. p. 465. [Anastasius says, that "whereas the church of Constantinople had claimed to be the first of all the churches, Boniface obtained from the emperor Phocas, that the Romish church, the apostolic scat of the blessed apostle Peter, (caput case omnium coclesiurum) should be the head of all the churches." Paul Diaconus says: "This emperor, Phocas, at the request of pope Boniface, decreed that

the see of the Roman and apostolic church should be the first, (primamesse,) whereas the Constantinopolitan had before assumed to be the first of all."—By being the first and the head, both the bishops of Constantinople, and the usurper Phocas, seem to have understood merely priority of rank; and not that supreme authority and dominion which the Roman pontiffs afterwards claimed. It was intended as a compliment; but it was construed into a grant of unlimited power. See Bower's Lives of the Popes, (Boniface III.) vol. ii. p. 545, &c. ed. Lond. 1750. Tr.]

the bishops of Constantinople had maintained, that was not only fully equal to that of Rome, but had all other churches, *Phocas* forbade this, and despriority of rank and dignity should be given of Rome.

he Roman pontiffs used indeed every means to main-A to enlarge the power and dignity which they had obaned: yet the history of this period affords many proofs, not only that emperors and kings, but that nations also, resisted those attempts. Many indications of the existence of the regal power, in religious matters, and even over the pope himself, may be collected from the Byzantine history, and from the Formulas of Marculfus. The Roman writers tell us, that Constantine Pogonatus formally relinquished the right of confirming the election of a Roman pontiff: and they cite Anastasius as a witness; who states, that Pogonatus ordered, that a Roman pontiff elect, should be ordained forthwith and without delay . But this testimony does not reach the point to be It appears, however, to have been the fact, that this emperor, in the time of the pontiff Agatho, remitted the customary payment to the court, of a sum of money for the confirmation of a pontifical election '. The ancient Britons and Scots could not be moved, for a long time, either by the threats or the promises of the papal legates, to subject themselves to the Roman decrees and laws; as is abundantly testified by Beda. The Gauls and the Spaniards, as no one can

sius, the emperor did not wholly remit, but only diminish the amount of the payment; "relevata est quantitus, ques solita est dari;" and this too with the express injunction that the ancient rule should be observed, and no ordination take place till the consent of the emperor should be obtained from court. See Bower's Lives of the Popes, (Agatho) vol. iii. p. 131, &c. ed. Lond. 1754. Tr.]

Beda, Hist. Eccles. l. ii. c. 2. l. iii. c. 25. Soll.—The case of Wilfrid, bishop of York, who, being deposed and banished by the Saxon king in 678, appealed to Rome, and returned acquitted, but was imprisoned nine months, and then banished the kingdom, is a strong

Anastasius, de Vitis Pontif. (Benedict.) in Muratori, Scriptor. Rerum Italic. tom. iii. p. 146. [The words of Anastasius are: concessit, ut persona, ques electa fuerit in sedem Apostolicam, e vestigio absque tarditate Pontifex ordinaretur. That is, it should not be necessary to write to Constantinople, but merely to obtain liberty from the emperor's vicegerent, the exarch of Ravenna, previously to the ordination. Moreover history shows, that succeeding emperora did not respect this privilege. Schl.]

lege. Schl.]

Anastasius, de Vitis Pontif. (Agatho,) p. 144. Compare Jo. Ja. Maseov, Historia Germanor. tom. ii. note, p. 121, &c. [According to Anasta-

tem, americand just so much authority to the possiff as they supposed would be for their own advantage. Nor in Italy most would be make the history of Ravenna, and others, how obsequiously to his will. And of private individuals, there were many win expressed openly their determinant of his vices and his presdices of power. Nor are those destinate of arguments, who meent that the Waldenses, even in this age, had fixed their residence in the valleys of Fiedmann, and inveighed freely against Roman domination.

\$3. That the histories of inferior rank and all who were interested with energed offices, as well those in the meansteries, as those without lived in the practice of many enermities, is expressly admitted by every writer of any note in this century. Every where simony, avarioe, pious franks intolerable pride, insolence to the people at large, and even vices worse than those might be seen reigning in the places connecrated to believes and virtue. Between the menks and the bishops,

came in point. Size Bower's Lines of the Poper, 'Agastro; vol. iii. p. 18-165. Te.1

11. is well known, that the French kings often depend linkage, whom the pages, by all their efforts, were not able to restore; and that in bigain Justine to restore; and that in bigain Justine to touchap of Toucho, frenty common loops benedict 11. for menting into byens are described in helimons and papersons, and account his helimons of ignorance, angigeness, and jealouse. Yet thus I thinness as annualized using. See the Afternational contain if Toucho, in therefore, female, was, as, p. 1761, dec.

Now. factor, Miscellancene Tructs, vol. is. p. 6, Ac. (next Marsteri, Hist. of Italy, vol. iv. p. 187; where is a diplome of the emperor Constantine IV. in which he releases Maurin, archbishop of Ravenna, from obedience to the pope. At his death, this archbishop warned his clergy not to subject themselves to the Roman pontiff, but to apply to the emperor for a pall for the new archbishop. And to the present time, the archbishops claim a kind of independence of the Romish see. Even the abbot, St. Columbanus, defends the ancient Irish manner of keeping Easter, against the popes, with

great intrepidity; and libraise the subject of the three chapters; and this, at the instignation of king Agilulph. He maintains, that Vigilian was not watchful enough, and that the pope ought to purge the sent of St. Peter from all errors, from which it was not now free. See his five Epistles, in the Bolioth was. Patr. Lugd. tum. xii. p. 1, &c. Schl.]

Paraton. Man. 1 arr. ang. 1 1, &c. Sold.]

S. Anton. Leger. Histoire des Eglisse
Fondeises. Dr. 1, p. 15, &c. [and Spanheim. Introduct. plen. 10m. ii. p. 500, &c. Sold.]

Ac. Schl.]

I Thus we read of Deniderius a nobleman, that he assumed the garb of a beggar, and conducted Brunechild, who was expelled the court of Theodebert, in safety to the court of Burgundy. At her solicitation, her faithful conductor was advanced to the bishoptic of Auxerre: (Daniel, History of France, vol. i. p. 351. of the German translation;) a worthy candidate for the episcopal office! To the simony of the clergy, the national Synod of Toledo, A. D. 653, Can. 3. bears testimony; to their acuriee, the provincial synod of Merida in Spain (Harduin, tom. iii. p. 997.); to their ciolene, the council of Braga, A. D. 675, where they were forbidden to inflict blows. In

many pertinacious quarrels existed in different places. For the latter laid their greedy hands on the rich possessions of the monks, that they might support their own luxury. And the monks, feeling this very sensibly, first applied to the emperors and kings; but not finding their protection adequate, resorted to the Roman pontiff1. He therefore readily took them under his care, and gradually exempted them from the jurisdiction of the bishops. The monks, in return, defended the interest of the pontiff, as if it were their own; and they recommended him as a sort of God to the ignorant multitude, over whom their reputed sanctity gave them great influence. That these exemptions of the monks were the cause of many of their vices and disorders, is admitted by many of the best writers '.

§ 4. In the mean time the monks, from the favour of the pontiff, and their display of fictitious piety, were every where making surprising progress, especially among the Latins. Parents eagerly consecrated their children to God, with good portions of their property made over to the monasteries; that is, they devoted them to what was esteemed the highest bliss on earth,—a life of solitude 3. Those who had spent their lives in guilty deeds, hoped to expiate their crimes by conferring the greater part of their property on some company of monks. And immense numbers, impelled by superstition, robbed their heirs of their richest possessions, in order to render God propitious to them through the prayers of monks. Rules for monastic life were drawn up by Fructuosus, Isidorus, John Gerundinensis, Columbanus, and others, among the Latins ': for the

the same year a council at Toledo com-manded the clergy to read the bible on pain of excommunication (Harduin, tom. iii. p. 1017.); and required every new bishop to make oath, that he had neither paid nor promised to pay money for his bishopric. Even the papal chair was not free from simony. To the was not free from simony pious frauds must be reckoned the mul-titude of fables which were emulously fabricated. Quite a collection of them is exhibited by Dr. Semler, Historiae Eccles. selecta Capita, tom. ii. p. 55, &c. 60, &c. Sold.]

Sec Jo. Launoy, Americo Inquisi-

tionis in Chartam Immunitatis S. Gormoni; Opp. tom. iii. pt. i. p. 50, &c.
Baluze, Miscellan, tom. ii. p. 159. tom.
iv. p. 108. Muratori, Antiquit. Italio.
tom. ii. p. 944. 949, &c.

Jo. Launoy, Examen Pricilegii S. Germani; Opp. tom. iii. pt. i. p. 282. Dav. Wilkins, Concilia Mag-na Britannia, tom. i. p. 43, 44. 49,

<sup>3</sup> Gervais, Histoire de l'Abbé Suger, tom. i. p. 9—16.
Lucas Holstenius, Codex Regular.

tom. ii. p. 225, &c.

Rule prescribed by St. Benedict was not as yet become the universal and the only rule.

§ 5. Among the writers, few can be named who were respectable for their genius or erudition. The best among the Greeks were the following: Maximus, a monk who contended very fiercely against the Monothelites, and wrote some explanatory works on the scriptures, was by no means destitute of native talent; but he was a man of a violent spirit, and in that respect unhappy . Isichius, bishop of Jerusalem, expounded some books of scripture, and has left us a few Homilies, and other minor works 6. Dorotheus, an abbot in Palestine, acquired fame by the Ascetic Dissertations, with which he would instruct monks how to live 1. Antiochus, a superstitious

5 [Maximus was born of noble pa-- [Maximus was born of none parentage at Constantinople, about A. D. 530. The emperor Heraclius made him his secretary, and intended he should write the civil history of his times. But the emperor falling into the heresy of the Monothelites, which Maximus abhorred, either disagreement between them or the proposition. Maximus abhorred, either disagreement between them, or the propensity of Maximus to a monkish life, led him to retire from court, and take residence in a monastery at Chrysopolis near Constantinople. Here Maximus became the abbot. Before the year 640, the prevalence of Monothelitic principles, or the political disquietudes of the country, led him to travel. He went to Egypt, where he had warm disputes with the principal Monothelites. In the year 645 he went to Rome, and enjoyed the intimacy of pope Martin I. In 653, the emperor Constans II., who was a Monothelite, caused him to be arrested and brought to Constantinople to be tried for seditious conduct. He to be tried for seditious conduct. He was acquitted; but refusing to promise was acquitted; but refusing to promise silence, in the controversy then raging with the Monothelites, he was banished to Thrace, and confined in different places till the year 662, when he died in the castle of Schemra, on the confines of the Alans. His collected works, published Gr. and Lat. by Fran. Combefis, Paris, 1675. 2 vols. fol. consist of about fifty small works, answers to biblical questions, polemic and dogmatic tracts, moral and monastic pieces, and Letters. Besides these, he has

left us Commentaries on the Canticles, on Dionysius Areopagita, and on some parts of Gregory Nyssen. He is an inelegant, obscure, metaphysical, and mystical writer, yet learned and zea-

lous. Tr.]

<sup>6</sup> See Rich. Simon, Critique de Bibliothèque Ecclésiast. de M. Du Pin, Biotocheque Ecclesiast. de M. Du Pin, tom. i. p. 261. [Hesychius, or Isychius, first a presbyter, and then bishop of Jerusalem, flourished about a.D. 601. A Commentary on Leviticus, in seven books, is extant in a Latin translation, about which there has been much discussion, whether it was a translation, about which there has been much discussion, whether it was a production of this Hesychius, or of some other. See Labbe, Dis. Historica; in Bellarmin, de Scriptor. Ecclesiast. p. 227, &c. ed. Venice, 1727. The works of Hesychius, which are extant in Greek, are arguments to the twelve minor prophets and Isaiah; two hundred sentences on temperance and virtue; seven Homilies; a life of St. Lontue; seven Homilies; a life of St. Longinus; an introduction to the book of Psalms; and a Comment on Ps. 77—107, and 118. He also wrote an Eccles. History; and some other Commentaries, which are lost. See Cave, Hist. Lit. tom. i. p. 571, &c. Tr.]
7 [Dorotheus probably lived about a.p. 601. He wrote twenty-four ethical and ascetic dissertations, (διδασκαλίαι, seu Doctrine, de Vita recte et pie Instituenda,) and several Epistles; which are extant, Gr. and Lat. in the Ortho-

are extant, Gr. and Lat. in the Ortho-doxographia, and in Fronto Ducceus, Auctuarium, tom. i. Tr.]

monk of St. Sabas in Palestine, composed a Pandect of the Holy Scriptures, that is, Institutes of the Christian Religion, a work of no great merit . Sophronius, bishop of Jerusalem, acquired the veneration of after ages by his conflicts with those reputed as heretics in his days, especially with the Monothelites. He was evidently the cause of the whole Monothelite controversy. Andreas of Crete has left us several Homilies, which are neither truly pious nor eloquent; and which some, therefore, suspect were falsely ascribed to him 1. Gregory Pisides, a Constantinopolitan deacon, besides a History of Heraclius and of the Avares, composed a few poems and other short pieces2. Theodorus of Raithu is author of a book against

8 [Antiochus flourished A. D. 614, and was alive in 629. His Pandeste divina Scriptura, or compendium of the christian religion and of the holy scriptures, comprised in 130 Homilies, extant in Fronto Duceeus, Auctuarium, tom. i. He also wrote de Vitiosis Co gitationibus liber; and de Vita S. Eu-phrosyni. Tr.]

See the Acta Sanctor. tom. ii. Mar-

tii, ad diem xi. p. 65. [Sophronius was a native of Damascus, and for some time a sophist, or teacher of philosophy and eloquence. He afterwards became a monk in Palestine; and in this character he sat in the council of Alexandria, held by Cyrus the patri-arch of that see, in the year 633, for the purpose of uniting the Monothe-lites and the catholics. Here Sophronius zealously opposed the seventh of the nine propositions which Cyrus wished to establish. From Alexandria he went to Constantinople, to confer with Sergius, the patriarch of that see, on the subject. Soon after he was made patriarch of Jerusalem, and wrote his long Epistle, or confutation of the Monothelites, addressed to Honorius the Roman pontiff, and to the other patriarchs. But his country was now laid waste. The Saracens having conaid waste. The caractum maving quered all the northern parts of Syria, city capitulated to the Kalif Omar, who entered Jerusalem, treated So-phronius with much respect, promised phronins with much respect, promise him and the christians safety and the free exercise of their religion; and

having given orders for erecting the mosque of Omar on the site of the temple, retired to Arabia. Sophronius died a few months after, in the same year. His works are, the Epistle or Disserta-tion above mentioned; four Homilies; an account of the labours and travels of the apostle Paul; the Life of St. Mary, an Egyptian; and a tract on the Incarnation. The best account of him Incarnation. The best account of him and his writings is said to be that of J. Alb. Fabricius, Biblioth. Gr. vol. viii. p. 199, &c. See Cave, Hist. Lit. tom. i. p. 519. Tr.]

1 [Andreas was a native of Damas-

cus, became a monk at Jerusalem, a deacon at Constantinople, and at last archbishop of Crete. His age is not archbishop of Crete. His age is not certain; but he was contemporary with Sophronius of Jerusalem, A.D. 635, and lived some years after. Fr. Combesis published, as his works, Paris, 1644. in fol. Gr. and Lat. seventeen Homilies; nine Triodia, Canons, or church Hymns; and several shorter Hymns, adapted to different festivals. He afterwards published three more Homilies, and some poems, in his Auctuar. Nov. tom. i. and ii. A Computus Paschalis, ascribed to Andreas, was published, Gr. and Lat. by Dionys. Petavius, de Doctrina Tempor. tom. iii. The genuineness of some of these pieces is suspected. Tr.]

<sup>1</sup> [Gregory, or rather George, of Pisida, was first a deacon and chartophylax of the great church of Constantinople, and then archbishop of Nicomedia. He flourished about a.D. 640;

those sects, which were considered as corrupting christianity by their doctrines concerning the person of Jesus Christ.

and has left us *Cosmopoica*, an iambic poem, on the Hexaemeron, now in 1880 lines; and another poem, in 261 iambic lines, on the vanity of life; both published by Morel, Paris, 1885. 4to. Three other of his poems (Eulogy of Heraclius; on his Persian wars; and the assault of the Avares on Constantinople,) were promised to the public by Claud. Maltret, but were not published. Schroeckh, Kirchengesch. vol. xix. p. 106, &c. Cave, Hist. Lit. i. p.

583. Tr.]

<sup>3</sup> [Theodorus, a presbyter in the Laura Raithu, in Palestine, flourished A.D. 646, and wrote a short treatise on a.b. 646, and wrote a short treatise on the incarnation of Christ, in opposition to the heresies of Manes, Apollinaria, Theodorus Mopsuest., Nestorius, Eutyches, Julian Halicar., Severus, and others. It is extant, Gr. and Lat. in Fronto Ducseus, Auctuarium, tom. i. and in Latin, in the Biblioth. mas. Patr. tom. viii. Tr.]

[The following Greek writers of this

tom. viii. Tr.]
[The following Greek writers of this century are passed over by Dr. Mosheim: namely,
John Malala, a native of Antioch, who probably flourished about a. p. 601. He wrote Historia Chronica, from the creation to the death of Justinian I. A. D. 565, which was published, Gr. and Lat. by Humphr. Hody, Oxon. 1691. 8vo. See Cave, *Hist. Litter.* i. p. 568, &c.

About the same time lived Eusebius, bishop of Thessalonica, Conon, an op poser of John Philoponus, and Themis-tius surnamed Colonymus, all polemic writers on the side of the catholics. But only fragments of their essays and epis-tles have reached us in Photius and the Acts of Councils.

Sergius, patriarch of Constantinople, p. 608—639, a favourer of the Monothelite doctrine, and instigator of the famous Ecthesis of Honorius. He has left us three Epistles, extant in the Concilia, tom. vi.

Cyrus, bishop of Phasis A.D. 620, and atriarch of Alexandria A.D. 630—640. He held a synod at Alexandria in 633, in which he proposed a Libellus satis factionis, in nine chapters, designed to unite the Theodosians or Severians to the catholics. But his seventh chapter, or position, containing the doctrine of the Monothelites, was opposed, and led to fierce contests. He also wrote three Epistles to his friend Sergius of Constantinople. All these are extant in

the Concilia, tom. vi.
Theophylactus Simocatta, an Egyptian, a sophist, and a prefect, who flourished A.D. 611—629. He wrote Historics Rerum a Mouritio Gestarum libri viii. from the year 582—602. edited Gr. and Lat. Ingolst. 1603. 4to. and Paris, 1648. fol. also eighty-five short Epistles, (inter Epistolas Gracoasicas, Aurel. Allobrog. 1606. fol.) and Problems Physics, Gr. and Lat. Antw. 1598. 8vo.

Georgius, an abbot in Galatia, A. D. 614, wrote the life of his predecessor Theodorus, in Surius and other collectors of pious lives.

George, patriarch of Alexandria, A.D. 620—630. He wrote the life of John Chrysostom, which is published with Chrysostom's works.

About the year 630, that valuable, About the year 630, that valuable, but anonymous work, called the Chromicon Alexandrinum, Fastus Siculi, and Chronicon Paschale, was composed; perhaps by George Pisides, or by George Patr. of Alexandria. It extends from the creation to A. D. 628. The best edition is that of du Freene, Paris, 1689. fol.

John Moschus, Eviratus, or Eucratus, a monk of Palestine, who flourished a. D. 630, after travelling extensively, wrote his monkish history, entitled Pratum Spirituals, Hortularium, extant in Fr. Ducseus, Austuar. tom. ii. and in Cotelier, Monum. Ecol. Gr.

Thalassius, abbot of a monastery in Libya, about A. D. 640, wrote several tracts; namely, de Sincera Charitate; Vita continentia et mentis Regimine, sententiarum Hecatontadas IV. extant in Lat, in the Biblioth. max. Patr. tom. xii. and Gr. and Lat. in Fr. Ducseus, Auctuar. tom. ii.

Theodorus, bishop of Pharan in Arabia, near Egypt, a Eutychian and Monothelite controversial writer, from whose

8 6. The most distinguished among the Latin writers were the following: Ildefonsus of Toledo, to whom the Spaniards gratuitously ascribe certain treatises concerning the virgin St. Mary . Two books of Epistles, by Desiderius of Cahors, were edited by Hen. Canisius. Eligius of Limoges has left us some Homilies and other productions . The two books of Ecclesiastical Formulas, by Marculphus, a Gallic monk, help us much to discover the wretched state of religion and learning in this age '. The Englishman Aldhelm composed various

tracts large extracts occur in the Acts of the Lateran and sixth councils; Concil. tom. vi.

John, archbishop of Dara in Syria, who has been placed in the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh centuries, and perhaps lived about A. D. 650, wrote Commentaries, in Syriac, on the works of Dionysius Areopagita, and on the Apocalypse; extracts from which have been published by Abr. Echellens. Jno. Morin, and F. Nairon.

Besil history of Theseslopics, say

Basil, bishop of Thessalonica, say some, of Cesarea in Cappadocia, say others; and who flourished perhaps

A. D. 675; wrote Scholia on fifteen Orations of Gregory Nazianzen. Macarius, a Monothelite, patriarch of Antioch, about a. D. 680, whose Confession of faith, and extracts from other

works, are extant, Concilia, tom. vi.
John, archbishop of Thessalonica,
A. D. 680, has left us one oration, part

A. D. 650, has left us one oration, part of another, a fragment of a Hymn, and parts of a Dialogue between a pagan and a christian. Tr.]

<sup>4</sup> See the Acta Sanctor. Januarii, tom. ii. p. 535. [Ildefonsus was nobly born at Toledo, educated at Seville, and after being a monk and abbot at Acti. became archbishon of Toledo. Agli, became archbishop of Toledo, A. D. 657—667. His ten spurious homi-lies and discourses, and one spurious tract, concerning the virgin Mary, with one genuine tract on the same subject, were published by Feuar-dentius, Paris, 1576; and afterwards in the Biblioth. max. Patr. tom. xii. We have from his pen, a tract on the ecclesiast. writers, in continuation of Jerome, Gennadius, &c. two Epistles, and a tract de Cognitione Baptismi. Several other tracts and letters, and a con-tinuation of Isidore's Gothic History, are lost. Tr.]

<sup>5</sup> [Desiderius was treasurer to Clothair II., A. D. 614, and bishop of Cahors in France, A. D. 629—652. His first Book of Epistles contains those which His first Desiderius wrote to his friends, the second contains those addressed to him. They are extant in Canisius, Lection. Antiquæ, tom. v. and in Biblioth. max. Patr. tom. viii. Tr.]

6 [Eligius was born near Limoges, became a goldsmith there, and was esteemed the best workman in all France. In 635, king Dagobert sent him as ambaseador to Brittany. While a layman, he erected several monas teries and churches. He was bishop of Noyon, A. D. 640—659; and continued to found monasteries and churches, and besides laboured to spread christianity among the Flemings, the Fries-landers, and the Swabians. He has left us a tract de Rectitudine Catholica Concersationis, (which has been ascribed to Augustine,) and an Epistle to Desiderius of Cahors. Of the 16 Homilies ascribed to him, and extant in the Biblioth. max. Patr. tom. xii. the greatest part, if not the whole, are supposed to be spurious. They are compilations from the fathers, and several of them bear marks of the ninth and tenth

centuries. Tr.]

7 Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. iii. p. 565. [About the year 660, Marculphus, then seventy years old, at the request of the bishop of Paris, compiled this book of formulas of different instruments and writings used ferent instruments and writings used in ecclesiastical courts, and elsewhere, in the transaction of ecclesiastical affairs, and in the management of church property. It was published, Paris, 1665. 4to, and 1667, by Baluze, in Copitall. Rogum Francor. tom. ii. p. 250. 7-1

poems, with no great success, on subjects relating to a christian life ". Julianus Pomerius confuted the Jews, and has left us some other specimens of his genius, which are neither to be highly praised, nor utterly contemned o. To these may be added Cresconius 1, whose Abridgment of the Canons is well known, Fredegarius2, and a few others3.

8 [" This prelate certainly deserved a more honourable mention than is here made of him by Dr. Mosheim. His poetical talents were by no means the most distinguishing part of his character. He was profoundly versed in the Greek, Latin, and Saxon lan-guages. He appeared also with dignity in the Paschal controversy, that so long divided the Saxon and British churches. divided the Saxon and British churches. See Collier's Ecclesiastical. Hist. vol. i. p. 121." Macl.—Aldhelm was grandson to Ina, king of the West Goths. When young, he travelled over Gaul and Italy; and pursued study with such ardour, that he became one of the west leaves are more of the area. Resuch ardour, that he became one of the most learned men of the age. Re-turning to England, he lived first as a monk, and then for 34 years as the abbot of Malmsbury; afterwards, he was bishop of Sherburne A. D. 705— 709. Beda (lib. v. c. 19.) says, he was undecunque doctissimus. While abbot, he wrote, by request of an English synod, a book in confutation of the sentiments and practice of the ancient Britons a book in confutation of the sentiments and practice of the ancient Britons and Scots in regard to Easter; which is now lost. He also wrote a tract in praise of virginity, both in prose and in verse; likewise a book on the eight principal virtues; and a thousand verses of Enigmas. These and some other poems were published at Mayence, 1601. 8vo. and in the Biblioth. max. Patr. tom. xiii. Tr.]

<sup>o</sup> [Julianus Pomerius was bishop of Taledo and 630—690. He wrote

of Toledo, A. D. 680—690. He wrote commentaries on Joshua; a demonstration that Christ has come, against the Jews, in three books; on death, the place of departed souls, the resurrection and final judgment, three books; on the discrepances in the scriptures, two books; a history of king Wamba's expedition against Paul, the rebel duke of Narbonne; and an Appendix to Ildefonsus, de Scriptor. Ecclesiast. His works are in the twelfth vol. of the Biblioth. max. Patr. Tr.]

1 [Cresconius was an African bishop, and flourished a. D. 690. His Brevia-rium Canonum is a methodical Index to the canons of councils and decrees to the canons of councils and decrees of the Roman pontiffs, digested under 300 heads. He afterwards wrote Concordia seu Liber Canonum, which is the same thing, except that the canons and decrees are here recited at length. Both works are in Voellus, and Justell's Philiph Loric Canon.

Biblioth. Juris Canon. Tr.]

<sup>2</sup> Histoire Litteraire de la France,
vol. iii. p. 506. [Fredegarius Scholasticus was a Gallic monk, who flourished
A. D. 640. He compiled a Chronicle, from the creation, to the year of Christ 641, in five books. The three first books, which reach to a. p. 561, are a compilation from Julius Africanus, compilation from Julius Africanus, Eusebius as translated by Jerome, and others. The fourth book, comprising a. d. 561—584, is an abridgment of Gregory Turonensis' History of the Franks. The fifth book, from 584 to 641, was composed by Fredegarius. The Chronicon was afterwards continued by other hands, to a. d. 768. The fifth book is published among the Scriptores Rerum Francicar. The other books are, partly in Canisius, Lectiones Antiq. tom. ii. and partly in Gregory Turon. Histor. Francor. Tr.]

3 [The following catalogue embraces the Latin writers omitted by Dr. Mosheim.

sheim.

Paterius, pupil of Gregory the Great, and bishop of Brescia, about A. D. 601. He wrote a Collection of scripture testimonies, in three books; two from the Old Test, and one from the New :- published with the works of

Gregory the Great.

Faustus, a monk brought up by St.
Benedict, and sent into Gaul with St.
Maurus. He wrote, A.D. 606, the life of
St. Maurus; and the life of St. Severinus. Both are extant in Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. i. Marcus, a disciple and companion of

St. Benedict, and versifier of the life of Benedict by Gregory the Great: fl.

A. D. 5095.

Boniface IV., pope A. D. 615, has left us an Epistle to king Ethelbert of Kent; and a Synodic Decree: in the Cosoil. tom. v.

Bulgaranus, a Spanish Goth, and count, A. D. 601. Six of his Epistles, still preserved, have been often consulted, but never published.

Sisebutus, a Gothic king in Spain A. D. 612—621. Several of his Epistles are preserved; and likewise his

ties are preserved; and likewise his life and martyrdom of St. Desiderius, Boniface V. pope A. D. 620—626.

Boniface V. pope a. D. 620—626. His Epistle to Justus bishop of Rochester, another to Edwin king of Northumberland, and a third to Edilburg, Edwin's queen, are extant in Baronius, Assales, ad ann. 618 and 625, also in the Concil. tom. v. Nennius, a British monk, and abbot

of Bangor, about A. D. 620, and often confounded with the Irish Gildas. He wrote de Gestis Britonum Liber, sice Brevierium, or a History of the Britons; the MS. of which is still preserved at Westminster and at Cambridge. See Cave, Hist. Lit. tom. i. p. 620.

Honorius, pope, A. D. 626—638. He was a Monothelite. Eight of his Epistles, which fully prove the fact, are extant, in the Concil. tom. v. See Joh. Forbes, Instruct. Hist. Theolog. lib. v. and Schroeckh, Kirohengesok. vol. xx. p. 401. 442, &c. 446, &c.

Braulio, bishop of Saragossa, A. D. 627—646. He wrote the life of St. Emilian a monk; which is in Mabil-lon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. i. also two Epistles to Isidore Hispal. and a short Eulogy of Isidore, which are published with the works of Isidore.

Jonas, an Irish monk, and abbot of Luxeuil, flourished about A. D. 630. He wrote the Lives of St. Columbanus Bobiensis, of Eustatius abbot of Luxeuil, of Attala abbot of Bobio, of Bertulph abbot of Bobio, of St. John the founder and abbot of a monastery, and of St. Fara or Burgundofara first abbess of York. Most of these lives are in Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Benedict.

Cummianus or Comminus, surnamed Fata or Fada, i. e. tall, son of Fiacna the king of west Momonia in Ireland; born A. D. 592, died 661. He was a monk, abbot, and, some add, bishop in

Ireland; and wrote an Epistle to Segienus, abbot of Hy, on the paschal controversy, (in Ussher's Sylloge Epistolar. Hibernicar. p. 24.) and a book de Passitentiarum Mensura, which is in the Biblioth. max. Patr. tom. xii.

John IV., pope A. D. 640, 641. He wrote an Epistle to the Scotch bishops, concerning the paschal controversy; another to the emperor Constantine III., in apology for pope Honorius; and a third to Isaac, bishop of Syracuse. These are extant in the Concilia,

tom. v. Audoenus, or Dado, archbishop of Rouen, A. D. 640—683. He lived to the age of 90, and wrote the life of St.

Eligius of Noyon, in three books; published, imperfect, by Surius; and perfect, by L. Dachier, Spicileg. tom. v. also an Epistle.

Theodorus I., pope, A. D. 642—649. He has left us two Epistles; in the Concilia, tom. v. and in the Biblioth. max. Patr. tom. xii.

Eugenius, archbishop of Toledo, A.D. 646—657. He composed some tracts, in verse and prose, which are extant in the Biblioth. max. Patr. tom. xii.

Tajo or Tago, bishop of Saragossa, flourished a. D. 646. He was a great admirer of the works of Gregory the Great; went to Rome to obtain copies of them; and compiled five books of

Sentences, from them.

Martin I., pope, A. D. 649—655. For his opposition to a decree of the emperor Constans, called his Typus, Martin was seized by an armed force, in 653, carried prisoner to Constantinople, kept in jail a long time, tried, and banished. He ended his days at Cher-son, an exile. Seventeen of his Epistles are extant; eleven of them, Gr. and Lat. are in the Concil. tom. vi.

Anastasius, deacon and apoorisiarius of the Romish church. He adhered to St. Maximus, and shared in his fortunes. The year before his death, A. D. 665, he wrote a long letter, giving account of the sufferings and exile of himself, Maximus, and Anastasius patriarch of Constantinople, and defend-ing their tenets in opposition to the Monothelites. It is in the Biblioth max. Patr. tom. xii. and also prefixed to the works of St. Maximus.

Fructuosus, of royal Gothic blood, bishop of Braga, A. D. 656—675. He was founder of many monasteries, and

particularly that of Alcala; and drew up two Rules for monks, one in twenty-three chapters, the other in twenty. Both are published by Lu. Holstenius, Codex Regular. pt. ii. Vitalianus, pope, A. D. 657—671. In the year 668, he and Maurus the arch-hishop of Rayenna mutually excomme

bishop of Ravenna mutually excommu-nicated each other. Six of his Epis-tles are in the *Concilior*. tom. vi.

Syricius, bishop of Barcelona, about A.D. 657. He wrote two Epistles, which are extant in Lu. Dachier, Spicileg.

are extant in Lu. Dachier, Spicileg. tom. i. or, new ed. tom. iii.

Cummeneus, surnamed Albus; an Irish monk, and abbot of Hy, A.D. 657—669. He wrote the life of St. Columba, the first abbot of Hy; which may be seen in Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. i.

Jonas. a disciple of St. Columba.

Jonas, a disciple of St. Columbanus, and an abbot somewhere. He wrote, about A. D. 664, the life and miracles of St. John, abbot Reomaënsis, in two

books. The latter book is in Mabillon, Acta, &c. tom. i.

Theodorus, a native of Tarsus in Cilicia, whom the pope made arch-bishop of Canterbury A. D. 668. He was a man of learning, and very effi-cient in action. Introducing a fine library of Greek and Latin works into library of Greek and Latin works into England, he gave an impulse to learning among the Anglo-Saxon clergy. He also did much to bring the British and Scotch clergy to adopt the Roman method of keeping Easter. His only work, except an epistle, is his Pomitentiale, or directory for dealing with offenders in the church.

Agatho, pope, A.D. 680, 681, has left us three Epistles; which are in the Concilia, tom. vi.

Adamnanus or Adamanus, a Scotch-Irish monk, and abbot of Hy. A.D. 679

Irish monk, and abbot of Hy, a. b. 679

-704. He was very active in bringing
the Scotch and Irish to adopt the Roman practice respecting Easter. His life of St. Columbanus, in three books, his discontinuous and Surius; and his topographical description of Jeru-salem and other sacred places, as he learned them from Arculphus a Gallic bishop and traveller, in three books, was published by Mabillon, *Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened.* secul. iii. pt. ii. or tom. iv. p. 456—472.

Ceolfrid, abbot of Weremuth or

Wiremuth, in England, about A.D. 680, and preceptor to Beda. He visited Rome; obtained of pope Sergius, privileges for his monastery; and brought home books for the use of his monks. A long Epistle of his to Naiton, king of the Picts, in defence of the Roman method of keeping Easter, is extant in Beda, l. v. c. 22, and in the Concilia,

Aphonius, very little known, but supposed to have lived about A. D. 680,

supposed to have lived about A. D. 680, wrote a Commentary on the Canticles, in six books; which is extant in the Biblioth, max. Patr. tom. xiv.

Valerius, a Spanish monk and abbot in Gallicia, about A. D. 680. His life of St. Fructuosus, is extant in Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. ii. Some other lives and treatises exist in MS. in MS.

in MS.

Leo II., pope, A. D. 682—684. Five Epistles ascribed to him, are extant in the Concilia, tom. vi. But Baronius and others think them spurious, because they represent pope Honorius to have been a Monothelite.

Benedict II., pope, A. D. 684—686. He has two Epistles in the Concilia, tom. vi.

tom. vi.

Bobolenus, a monk and presbyter, Bobolenus, a monk and presbyter, who probably lived about A.D. 690. He wrote the life of St. Germanus, first abbot Grandivallensis, in the bishopric of Basle, who was slain about A.D. 666: extant in Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. ii. Tr.]

## CHAPTER III.

#### HISTORY OF RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

- § 1. Miserable state of religion.—§ 2. Expositors of the scriptures.—§ 3. Dogmatic theology.—§ 4. Practical theology.—§ 5. Renewal of penitential discipline.—§ 6. State of polemic theology.
- § 1. During this century, true religion lay buried under a senseless mass of superstitions; and was unable to raise her head. The earlier christians had worshipped only God, and his Son; but those called christians in this age, worshipped the wood of a cross, the images of holy men, and bones of dubious origin. The early christians placed heaven and hell before the view of men; these latter depicted a certain fire prepared to burn off the imperfections of the soul. The former taught, that Christ had made expiation for the sins of men, by his death and his blood; the latter seemed to inculcate, that the gates of heaven would be closed against none, who should enrich the clergy or the church with their donations. The former were studious to maintain a holy simpli-
- I will here quote a passage, well calculated to illustrate the piety of this age, taken from the Life of St. Eligius, bishop of Noyon, in Lu. Dachier's Spicilogius Veter. Soriptor. tom. ii. p. 92. "The Lord conferred upon this most holy man, among other miraculous gifts, that, while searching and praying after them, with the most ardent faith, the bodies of the holy martyrs, which had lain concealed for so many ages, were discovered." This most succesful carcass-hunter of saints, therefore, discovered the bodies of Quintin, Piato, Crispin, Crispinian, Lucian, and many others; as his biographer minutely narrates. Such ability to find the concealed bones of saints and martyrs, was claimed by most of the bishops, who wished to be esteemed by the people, and to amass riches.
- <sup>2</sup> St. Eligius, a great man of this age, says, (in Dachier, Spicilegium, tom. ii. p. 96.) "He is a good christian, who comes often to church, and brings who comes often to church, and brings his offering to be laid on the altar of God; who does not taste of his produce, till he has first offered some of to God; who, as often as the holy solemnities return, keeps himself for some days before, pure even from his own wife, so that he may come to the altar of God with a safe conscience; and who finally has committed to memory the Creed, or the Lord's Prayer.—Redeem your souls from punishment, while ye have the means in your power—present oblations and tithes to the churches, bring candles to the holy places, according to your wealth—and come often to the church, and beg suppliantly for the intercession of the

city, and to follow a pure and chaste piety; the latter placed the substance of religion in external rites and bodily exercises. Did any one hesitate to believe? Two irrefragable arguments were at hand; the authority of the church, and miracles; for the working of which in these times of ignorance, but a moderate share of dexterity was requisite.

- § 2. Few, either of the Greeks or Latins, applied themselves to the interpretation of the holy scriptures. There remain some commentaries of Isichius of Jerusalem, on certain books of the Old Testament, and on the epistle to the Hebrews. Maximus composed sixty-five Questions on the holy scriptures, and some other works of like character. Julianus Pomerius showed his wish, and his inability, to reconcile passages of scripture between which there is apparent contradiction, and also to explain the prophecy of Nahum. Compared with these writers, the worst of modern interpreters are manifestly to be preferred. The Greeks, especially those who would be thought adepts in mystic theology, ran after fantastic allegories; as may be seen by the Questions of Maximus above mentioned. The Latins had too little self-confidence even to venture on such a course, and therefore only culled flowers from the works of Gregory and Augustine; as is manifest, among other works, from the Explanations of the Old and New Testament collected by Paterius from the works of Gregory the Great'. of Heraclea gave to the Syrians a new translation of the New Testament 4.
- § 3. As among the Latins, philosophy was nearly extinct, and among the Greeks, only certain points of theology were brought under discussion, no one thought of reducing the doc-

saints. If ye do these things, ye may come with confidence, before the tribunal of the eternal God, in the day of judgment, and say: Give, Lord, for we have given." ["We see here a large and ample description of the character of a good christian, in which there is not the least mention of the love of God, resignation to his will, obedience to his laws, or justice, benerolence, and charity towards men; and in which the whole of religion is made to consist in coming often to the church,

bringing offerings to the altar, lighting candles in consecrated places, and such like vain services." Mact.]

vantage to the public.

4 Jos. Sim. Asseman, Biblioth. Oriest. Vaticas. tom. ii. p. 93, 94.

This useless performance has been usually printed with the works of Gregory the Great; and therefore the Benedictine monks inserted it in their recent and splendid edition of Gregory's Works, vol. iv. pt. ii. but with no advantage to the public.

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superstition! what constant indications of a mind vacillating and unable to grasp the subject! The laity, as they were called, had no cause to tax their teachers with excessive severity. For it was customary to confine the obligations of men to a very few virtues; as is manifest from Aldhelm's tract on the eight principal vices. And those who neglected these duties, were to incur no very formidable punishment for their offences. A life of solitude, as practised by the monks, though adorned by no marks of true piety, was esteemed sufficient of itself to atone for all kinds of guilt; and it was therefore called, by the Latins, a second Baptism'. This one fact is sufficient to show, how little the precepts of Christ were understood in this age. Among the swarms of Greek and oriental monks, very many laboured to attain perfection, by means of contemplation; and these endeavoured to transfuse into their very natures the spirit of Dionysius, that father of the mystics.

§ 5. Theodorus the Cilician, a Grecian monk, restored among the Latins the discipline of penance, as it is called, which had fallen into neglect, and enforced it by strict rules, borrowed from the Grecian ecclesiastical jurisprudence. This man, being unexpectedly raised to the see of Canterbury in England, A. D. 668, among many other laudable deeds, reduced to a regular system, that part of ecclesiastical law which is called disciplina panitentiaria. For, by publishing his Penitential, a work of which kind the Latin world had never before seen, he taught the priests to discriminate between more heinous and lighter sins, and between such as were secret and such as were open, and likewise to measure and to estimate them according to the circumstances of time, place, the character and disposition of the sinner, his sorrow, &c.; and pointed out the punishment due to the several kinds of sins and faults, the proper modes of consoling, admonishing, and absolving, and, in short, marked out the whole duty of those who hear con-

should remove the veil from the monk's head. As in baptism the presbyter removes the infant's veil on the seventh day, so should the abbot do to the monk: for it is a second Baptism, according to the decision of the fathers; and all sins are forgiven, as in Baptism. Sohl.]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> [See Harduin's Concilia, tom. iii. p. 1771, where, in the Capitula of Theodore of Canterbury, we read: At the ordination of monks, the abbot ought to say mass, and utter three prayers over his head; and the monk should veil his head with a cowl seven days; and on the seventh day the abbot

fessions . This new discipline of penance, though it was of Grecian origin, was very acceptable to the Latins; and, in a short time, it was diffused from Britain over the whole Latin world, and enforced by Penitentials drawn up after the pattern of the original one by Theodorus. Yet it gradually declined again, in the eighth century, and by the new system of what are called indulgences, was at length wholly subverted.

§ 6. Those who wrote against the religious sects that departed from the common faith, are scarcely worthy of being named; and they would not be worth reading, were it not that they serve to elucidate the history of their times. Against the pagans, Nicias composed two books; and Photius mentions a person unknown to us, who he says contended against them, with a great array of arguments drawn from the fathers1. Against the Jews contended Julianus Pomerius, All the heresies are described and assailed, in the little work of Timothous, on the Reception of Heretics. Of the theological contests among the orthodox themselves, little can be said. this age were scattered the seeds of those grievous contests which afterwards severed the Greeks from the Latins; nor were they merely scattered, but likewise took root in the minds of the Greeks, to whom the Roman domination appeared altogether insufferable. In Britain, the ancient christians of that country contended with the new or Romish christians; that is, of the Saxon race, whom Augustine converted to Christ. They contended respecting various things; as baptism, and the tonsure, but especially about the time for the celebration of the feast of Easter?. But these controversies did not relate to religion itself; and they were settled and determined, in the eighth century, by the Benedictine monks, and in accordance with the views of the Romans 3.

• The Penitential of Theodorus is still extant, though mutilated; published by Ja. Petit, Paris, 1679. 4to. lished by Ja. Petit, Paris, 1679. 4to. with learned Dissertations and notes. We have also the one hundred and twenty Copitula Ecclesiasics of the same Theodorus, in Dachier, Spicilegium, tom. ix. Harduin, Concilia, tom. iii. p. 1771, and elsewhere.

• [Of this man, nothing more is known, than that he was a monk, and that he wrote a hook against the saven

that he wrote a book against the seven

chapters of Philoponus. Schl.] chapters of Philoponus. Schl.]

1 Photius, Biblioth. Codez clxx. p. 379.

2 Cummanus' Epistle, in Ja. Usher's
Sylloge Epistolar. Hibernicar. p. 23, &c.
Beda, Historia Ecoles. Gentis Anglor.
lib. iii. c. 25. Dav. Wilkins, Concilia
Magnæ Britann. tom. i. p. 37. 42. Acta
Sanctor. Februarii, tom. iii. p. 21. 84.
[See also Dr. Warner's Ecolesiasical
Hist of England. hook ii. and iii. Mad.]

Hist. of England, book ii. and iii. Macl.]

Jo. Mabillon, Praf. ad Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. iii. p. ii. &c.

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THE PERSON IS THE PROPERTY WHEN I WHEN I WHEN THE PROPERTY AND THE PERSON IN THE PERSO me une sections reporting regions the sai from s weeks, I wish there were several arranges from the home me. They make were publicly received in all the many with the creation of the inter seconds; and Marie an arrest a popular and arrest and arrest of and the series and an incident of incident the same and bear after the bounds in this security real at the rate The role was most produced with process todays be the same on the vicinity and are since and name the transfer and the same of Charles were resident the first many the other Latin chareless; ा सं क्षाप्रकार । के च्याची पड़ाई का आहि केला के के ne was to be seen the

- section in service remains. The mader was a substitute to the second of the second

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commemoration of his ascent to heaven. Boniface V. invested the churches with those rights of asylum, which afforded to all villains a license to commit crimes without much danger. The art of ornamenting churches magnificently, was perfected with great diligence by Honorius. For, as neither Christ nor his apostles had enjoined any thing on this subject, it was but

ginning gradually to withdraw themselves from their jurisdiction. The earliest mention of this festival, which the Greeks call oravpopáveta, [and the Latins, exaltatio crucis, kept Sept. 14. See Baronius, Annales, ad ann. 628. Tr.] occurs in the Collatio of St. Maximus with Theodosius, bishop of Caesarra, A. D. 650. See Baumgarten's Erläuterung der Christl. Alterthümer, p. 310. Schl.]

It is to be wished, that Dr. Mosheim had here given his authority for placing the origin of the feast of Ascension in this century. Among the fifty days next following Easter, this festival had been observed by the christians, with peculiar solemnity, ever since the fourth century: as may be inferred from Augustine, Epist. 118. ad inferred from Augustine, Epist. 118. ad Januar. Chrysostom, Homil. 62. tom. vii. and Homil. 35. tom. v. Constitu-tiones Apostol. l. viii. c. 33. l. v. c. 19, and especially from the Conoil. Agatherse, A. D. 506, where the 21st Canon says: Pascha, Natale Domini, Epiphania, Ascensionem Domini, Pentecosten et natalem S. Johannis Baptistee, vel si qui maximi dies in festivitatibus habentur, nonnisi in civitatibus aut in parochiis teneant. (Harduin, tom. ii. p. 1000.) Instead of this festival, might be mentioned the Feast of all Saints, as originating in this century, under pope Boniface. In the eastern churches, it had indeed been observed ever since the fourth century, on the eighth day after Whitsunday, and was called the Feast of all the Martyrs. But in the western churches, it had the following origin. Boniface, in the year 610, obtained by gift, the Pantheon at Rome, and con-secrated it to the honour of the virgin Mary and all the martyrs; as it had before been sacred to all the gods, and particularly to Cybelc. On this oc-casion, he ordered the feast of all the apostles, to be kept on the 1st of May, which was afterwards assigned only to

Philipand James; and the feast of all the martyrs, on the 12th of May. But this last feast being frequented by a large concourse of people, Gregory IV. in the year 834, transferred it to a season of the year when provisions were more easily obtained, that is, to the first day of November; and also consecrated it to All Saints. See Baumgarten's Christl. Alterthümer, p. 313. Schl.]

<sup>4</sup> [Temples were anciently, even among pagans, places of safety for valuable goods, and for men in times of war or oppression. Among the christians, at first, only the altar and the choir enjoyed this privilege. Afterwards the same of the church, and finally the whole isolosure participated in it. All persons under prosecution, whether in civil or criminal causes, might there be secure till their case was investigated. But public debtors, Jews, runaway slaves, robbers, murderers, banditti, and adulterers, were prohibited by law from this right of sanctuary. Yet in the western churches, this right of asylum degenerated into a source of the most shocking disorders; and to them this regulation of Boniface, especially, gave the occasion. Anastasius Bibliothecarius says of him: "He ordained, that no person, who had taken refuge in a church, should be delivered up." Sch 1

"He ordained, that no person, who had taken refuge in a church, should be delivered up." Schl.]

I See Anastasius, in his Life of this pontiff. He says of him, among other things, that "he covered the Confessional of St. Peter with pure silver, which weighed 187 pounds. He overlaid the great doors at the entrance of the church, which were called Medianae, with silver weighing 975 pounds. He also made two large silver candlesticks, of equal dimensions, weighing each 62 pounds. He likewise made for the church of St. Andrews, a silver table before the Confessional, as above, which weighed 73 pounds," &c. Schl.]

reasonable that their vicar should confer this favour on mankind. Of the sacerdotal garments, and the rest of the apparatus, which was deemed necessary in the celebration of the Lord's supper, and for giving dignity and grandeur to the assemblies for public worship, I shall say nothing.

## CHAPTER V.

#### HISTORY OF HERESIES.

- § 1, 2. Remains of the earlier sects.—§ 3. Nestorians and Monophysites.—§ 4. Monothelites.—§ 5. Their prosperous circumstances.—§ 6. Their adversities.—§ 7. Contests arising out of the ἔκθεσις and the τὑπος.—§ 8. The sixth general council.—§ 9. Sum of the controversy.—§ 10. Different opinions among that sect.—§ 11. Their condition after the council of Constantinople.—§ 12. The council called Quinisectum.
- § 1. The Greeks, during this century, and especially in the reigns of Constans, Constantine Pogonatus, and Justinian II. were engaged in fierce combat with the Paulicians; whom they considered as a branch of the Manichæans, and who lived in Armenia and the adjacent countries. The Greeks assailed them, not only with arguments, but still more with military force, and with legal enactments and penalties. For one Constantine, during the reign of Constans, had resuscitated this sect, which was then exhausted and ready to become extinct; and had propagated its doctrines with great success. But the history of this sect, which is said to have originated from two brothers, Paul and John, will be stated more explicitly under the ninth century, at which time its conflicts with the Greeks came to an open and bloody war.

Photius, Contra Manichaeos, lib. i. chaeor. p. 41, &c. George Cedrenus,
 p. 61. Peter Siculus, Historia Mani-Compend. Histor. p. 431. ed. Venice.

- § 2. In Italy, the Lombards preferred the opinions of the Arians to the doctrines of the Nicene council. In Gaul and in England, the Pelagian and Semi-Pelagian controversies still produced some disquietude. In the East, the ancient sects, which the imperial laws had repressed, but had by no means subdued and extinguished, assumed courage, in several places, and were able to secure adherents. Fear of the laws and of punishment, induced these sects to seek a temporary concealment; but when the power of their foes was somewhat abridged, they again resumed courage.
- § 3. The condition of the Nestorians and Monophysites, under those new lords of the East, the Saracens, was far happier than before that conquest; indeed, while the Greeks were oppressed and banished, both these sects were every where preferred before them. Jesujabus, the sovereign pontiff of the Nestorians, concluded a treaty first with Muhammed, and afterwards with Omar, and obtained many advantages for his sect. There is likewise extant an injunction, or Testament, as it is commonly called; that is, a diploma of Muhammed himself, in which he promises full security to all christians living under his dominion: and though some learned men doubt the authenticity of this instrument, yet the Muhammed in Persia,

Jos. Sim. Asseman, Biblioth. Orient.

Vaticana, tom. iii. pt. ii. p. xciv. &c.

This famous Testament of Muhammed was brought into Europe from the East, in the seventeenth century, by Pacificus Scaliger, a Capuchin monk; and first published, Arabic and Latin, by Gabriel Sionita, Paris, 1630; and afterwards, the Lutherans, John Fabricius, A.D. 1638, and Hinckelmann, A.D. 1690, published it in Latin. See Jo. Henr. Hottinger, Histor. Oriental. lib. ii. c. 20. p. 237. Asseman, Biblioth. Orient. Vations. tom. iii. pt. ii. p. xev. Renaudot, Histor. Patriarchar. Alexandr. p. 1638. Those who, with Grotius, reject this Testament, suppose it was fabricated by the monks living in Syria and Arabia, to circumvent their hard masters, the Muhammedans. Nor is the supposition incredible. For the monks of mount Sinai, formerly, showed a similar edict of Muhammed, which

they said he drew up while a private man; an edict exceedingly favourable to them, and beyond all controversy fraudulently drawn up by themselves. The fraud was sufficiently manifest; yet the Muhammedans, a people destitute of all erudition, believed it was a genuine ordinance of their prophet, and they believe so still. This imposition is treated of by Demetr. Cantimir, Histoire de l'Empire Ottoman, tom. ii. p. 269, &c. The argument therefore, which Renaudot and others draw, in favour of the Testament in question, from the acknowledgment of its authenticity by the Muhammedans, is of little weight; because, in things of this nature, no people could be more easily imposed upon, than the rude and illiterate Muhammedans. Nor is the argument of more force, which the opposers of the Testament draw from the difference of its style from

employed the Nestorians in the most important affairs and business both of the court and of the provinces; nor would they suffer any patriarch, except the one who governed this sect, to reside in the kingdom of Babylon 1. The Monophysites, in Egypt and Syria, were equally fortunate. In Egypt, Amru, having taken Alexandria in the year 644, directed Benjamin, the Monophysite pontiff, to occupy the see of Alexandria; and from that time, for nearly a century, the Melchites, or those who followed the opinions of the Greek church, had no prelate 5.

§ 4. Among the Greeks, who were otherwise greatly distracted, there arose a new sect, in the year 630, during the reign of Heraclius, which soon produced such commotions, that both the East and the West united to put it down. An illtimed effort at peace produced war. The emperor Heraclius, considering the immense evils resulting to the Greek empire from the revolt of the Nestorians to the Persians, was exceedingly desirous of reconciling the Monophysites to the Greek church, lest the empire should receive a new wound by their departure from it. He therefore, during his war with the Persians, first had a conference, in the year 622, with one Paul, a principal man among the Armenian Monophysites; and afterwards, in the year 629, at Hierapolis, with Anastasius, the Catholicus or patriarch of the Monophysites, respecting the means of restoring harmony. Both of them suggested to the emperor, that the believers in one nature of Christ, might be induced to receive the decrees of the council of Chalcedon, and be reconciled to the Greeks; provided, the

that of the Koran. For it is not necessary to suppose, that Muhammed himself composed this Testament: he might have employed his secretary. But however dubious the Testament itself may be, the subject matter of it is not doubtful. For learned men have proved, by powerful arguments, that Muhammed originally would allow no injury to be offered to the christians, and especially to the Nestorians.—[This Testament is a formal compact, between Muhammed on the one part, and the Nestorians and Monophysites, on the other. He promises to them his protection; and that of the Koran. For it is not promises to them his protection; and

they promise to him loyalty and obedience. He promises them entire reli-gious freedom; and they promise him support against his enemies. Muham-med might have deemed it sound policy med might have deemed it sound policy to conclude such a treaty with these sectaries; that, by their aid, he might subdue the countries of Asia subject to the Greek emperors. Schl.]

4 Asseman, Biblioth. Orient. Vatican. tom. iii. pt. ii. p. xevii. &c. Euseb. Renaudot, Historia Patriarch. Alexandrinor. p. 163. 169.

5 Euseb. Renaudot, Historia Patriarch, Alexandrinor. p. 163.

Greeks would admit and profess, that in Jesus Christ, after the union of the two natures, there was but one will, and one voluntary operation. Heraclius stated what he had learned from these men, to Sergius the patriarch of Constantinople, who was a native of Syria, and descended from parents that were Monophysites. This prelate gave it as his opinion, that it might be held and inculcated, without prejudice to the truth, or to the authority of the council of Chalcedon, that, after the union of two natures in Christ, there was but one will, and one operation of will. Heraclius, therefore, in order to terminate the discord both in church and state, issued a decree, in the year 630, that this faith should be received and taught.

§ 5. At first the affair seemed to go on well. For, although some refused to comply with the imperial edict, yet the two patriarchs of the East, Cyrus of Alexandria, and Athanasius of Antioch, did not hesitate to obey the will of the emperor: and the see of Jerusalem was then vacant. The consent of the Latin patriarch, or of the Roman pontiff, was perhaps not deemed necessary, in an affair which related so exclusively to the oriental church. Cyrus, whom the emperor had promoted from the see of Phasis to that of Alexandria, held a council, by the seventh decree of which, the doctrine of Monotheletism, which the emperor wished to have introduced, was solemnly confirmed. And this modification of the decree of Chalcedon was so influential with the Monothelites in Egypt, Armenia,

In documents of this council are in Harduin's Concilia, tom. iii. p. 1327, &c. The intention of Cyrus was good. He wished to gain over the Severians and the Theodosians, who composed a large part of the christians of Alexandria; and he considered the doctrine of one will and one operation, as the best means for this end. He therefore, in several canons, spoke of one single theandric operation in Christ, (νίδν ἐνεργοῦντα τὰ δεοπρεπῆ καὶ ἀνδρώπινα μιῷ δεαπὸρικῆ ἐνέργεια,) yet, for the sake of peace, he refrained from affirming either one, or two wills and operations. This step, though taken with the best intentions, gave occasion afterwards to the most violent theological contests. Schl.]

The writers who give account of this sect, are enumerated by Jo. Alb. Fabricius, Biblioth. Gravea, vel. x. p. 204. The account which I have given, in the text, is derived from the original sources, and rests on the most explicit testimony. [The most important of the ancient documents, are found in the Acts of the council of the Lateran, A. D. 649, and in those of the sixth general council, held at Constantinople a. D. 681, 682. Among the modern writers, the most full and candid is Dr. Walch, Historic der Katzergen, vol. ix. p. 3—667. See also Schroeckh, Kirckengend. vol. xx. p. 386—453, and Bower's Lives of the Pope, from Honorius on to the end of this century. Tr.]

7 See Le Quien, Oriens Christianus, tom. iii. p. 284.

and other provinces, that a great part of them returned to the church. They seem, however, to have explained the doctrine of one will in Christ, which was certainly equivocal, according to their own views, and not according to the general sentiments of their sect.

§ 6. But this fair prospect of peace and harmony was blasted, and a formidable contest was excited, by a single monk of Palestine, named Sophronius. He being present at the council of Alexandria, held by Cyrus in the year 633, strenuously resisted the article which related to one will in Christ. And the next year, 634, being made patriarch of Jerusalem, he assembled a council, in which he condemned the Monothelites; and maintained that, by their doctrine, the Eutychian error, respecting the amalgamation and confusion of natures in Christ, was revived and brought into the church. He drew over many, particularly among the monks, to his sentiments; and he made special efforts to gain over Honorius the Roman pontiff to his side '. But Sergius of Constantinople wrote a long and discreet letter to Honorius, which induced him to decide, that those held sound doctrine who taught, that there was one will and one operation in Christ 1. Hence arose

contained an elaborate discussion of the subject, and a host of quotations from the fathers, in proof that the doctrine of two wills and two operations was the only true doctrine. See the letter in Harduin's Concilia, tom. iii. p. 1257.

Tv.]

1 This the adherents to the Roman pontiffs have taken the utmost pains to disprove, lest one of the pontiffs should seem to have erred in a matter of such moment. See, among many others, Jo. Harduin, de Sacramento Altaris, in his Opp. Selecta, p. 255, &c. And indeed, it is not difficult either to accuse or excuse the man. For he appears not to have known what he did think, on the subject, and to have annexed no very definite ideas to the words which he used. Yet he did say, that there was but one will, and one operation of will in Christ. And for this, he was condemned in the council of Constantinople. He was therefore, a heretic, beyond all controversy, if it

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> [Sophronius was most sincere and decorous in his opposition to the doctrine of Monotheletism. In the council of Alexandria, he fell down before Cyrus, and entreated him not to sanction such a doctrine. But he was alone in his opposition. Cyrus treated him tenderly, advised him to confer with Sergius the patriarch of Constantinople on the subject, and wrote a letter to Sergius for Sophronius to carry. When arrived at Constantinople, Sergius endeavoured to soothe him, represented the point as unessential, agreed to write to Cyrus not to allow any controversy on the subject, but to leave every one at full liberty to speculate as he pleased about it. Sophronius now agreed to keep silence. But when made patriarch of Jerusalem, his conscience would not let him rest. Whether he assembled a provincial synod, as Dr. Mosheim asserts, is questionable. But his circular epistle to the other patriarchs on occasion of his consceration,

severe contests, which divided the commonwealth, as well as the church, into two parties.

§ 7. To quiet these great commotions, Heraclius published, in the year 639, an Ecthesis, drawn up by Sergius, that is, a formula of faith; in which, while he forbid all discussion of the question, whether there were only one, or a twofold action or operation in Christ, he clearly stated, that there was but one will in Christ'. This new law was approved by not a few, in the East, and first of all by Pyrrhus of Constantinople, who on the death of Sergius, succeeded to that see in the year 639. But the Roman pontiff John IV., in a council held this year at Rome, rejected the Ecthesis, and condemned the Monothelites 4.

be true that universal councils cannot err. See Ja. Benign. Bossuet, Defensio Producationis quam Clerus Gallicanus, Declarationie quam Clerus Gallicanus, anno 1682, de Potestate Ecclesiastica sanzit, pt. ii. lib. xii. cap. 21, &c. p. 182, &c. Add Ja. Basnago, Histoire de l'Eglise, tom. i. p. 391, &c. [Honorius was made acquainted, by Sergius, in the above mentioned letter, with the origin and whole progress of the controversy; and he was so impressed, that, in his answer to Sergius, (which is in Harduin's Concilia, tom. iii. p. 1319, &c.) he so far agreed with Sergius, that he would not have either one or two operations and divine wills affirmed; yet he did very clearly maintain but one will in Christ, expressed his disapprobation of Sophronius, and declared the whole controversy to be unimportant and mere logomachy. There is extant also, (ibid. p. 1351.) an extract from a second letter of Honorius to Sergius, in which he still farther confirms his opinion. The friends of the Romish church have taken great pains to justify this mistake of Honorius. The Acts of the sixth general council, say they, are corrupted, and the name of Honorius has been wickedly foisted into them. Honorius was not condemned for heresy, but for his forbearance. He meant to deny that there were two opposite wills only as a private person, and not as a bishop, and also when ill-informed by Sergius; and moreover retracted afterwards his opinion. But even catholic writers have confuted these subterfuges : e. g.

Richer, Hist. Concil. General. p. 296, &c. Du Pin, Biblioth. tom. vi. p. 67, &c. Honorius was condemned, not only in the sixth general council, but also in the seventh and eighth, and in that in Trullo, and likewise by his own successors (Agatho, Leo II., Hadrian, &c.) and is named in several Rituals, and particularly in the Breviary, and in the festival of Leo II., together with Sergius and Cyrus, as a person dom-nata manoria. This is manifest proof, nate memories. This is manifest proof, that no one then, even thought of an infallibility in the Romish popes, not-withstanding in modern times, the name of Honorius has been erased from the Breviaries. Schl.—See Bower's Lives of the Popes, (Agatho) vol. iii.

Tr.]
[This Ecthesis is in Harduin's Concilia, tom. iii. p. 791, &c. Schl.]

[Previously to this, Sergius assembled the clergy at Constantinople, and not only established the new Concentration of the content of the co cordat, but ordained that all clergy men who should not adopt it should be liable to deposition, and all monks and laymen be liable to excommunication. Extracts from the Acts of this council are given in the Acts of the Lateran council [a. D. 649.] in Harduin, tom. iii. p. 795, &c. Pyrrhus, the successor of Sergius, likewise received this formula in an assembly of the clergy, A.D. 640, and commanded all bishops, whether present or absent, to subscribe to it. See the extracts from the Acts of this council in Harduin, tom. iii. p. 797. Schl.]
<sup>4</sup> [Heraclius transmitted the Ec-

As the controversy still continued, the emperor Constans, in the year 648, published, with the consent of Paul of Constantinople, a new edict, called the Typus; by which the Ecthesis was annulled, and silence enjoined on both the contending parties, as well with regard to one will, as with regard to one operation of will in Christ's. But by the impassioned monks, silence was viewed as a crime: and by their instigation, Martin, the bishop of Rome, in a council of 105 bishops, in the year 649, anathematized both the Ecthesis and the Typus, (but without naming the emperors,) and likewise all patrons of the Monothelites 6.

§ 8. The audacity of Martin, in anathematizing the imperial edicts, provoked Constans to issue orders for the arrest of the pontiff, by the exarch Calliopas, and for his transportation, in the year 650, to the island of Naxia. Maximus, the ringleader of the seditious monks, was banished to Bizyca; and others, not less factious, were punished in different ways '.

thesis to pope Severinus at Rome, by the exarch Isaacius. (Harduin, tom. iii. p. 803.) Whether Severinus sub-mitted to it is uncertain. But that his envoys, sent to Constantinople to obtain the confirmation of his election, could not succeed, till they had en-gaged he should receive it, is certain. His successor, John IV., rejected it, soon after his elevation to office, in a Romish council, of which we have only very dubious accounts. On the side of this pope stood the island of Cyprus, and Numidia, Byzicene, the Provincia Proconsularis, and Mauritania; from all of which provinces synodal epistles are still extant, which show that the bishops there passed resolu-tions against the Ecthesis. They are in Harduin's Concilia, tom. iii. p. 727,

in Harduin's Concilia, tom. iii. p. 727, &c. Schl.]

<sup>5</sup> [This Typus is in Harduin's Concilia, tom. iii. p. 823, &c. Schl.]

<sup>6</sup> [This council was held in the church of St. John of the Lateran, and thence called the Lateran Council. The Acts of it are in Harduin's Collection, tom. iii. p. 626—946. The year before, pope Theodore had held a council at Rome, in which he condemned Pyrrhus, who had lost the patriarchate of rhus, who had lost the patriarchate of Constantinople, in consequence of his

taking part in the civil commotions of that city at the election of a new emperor, together with his successor Paul; and had mingled some of the sacra-mental wine with the ink, with which he signed their condemnation. See Walch's *Historie der Kirchenversamml*, p. 419. The emperor Constans hoped, by means of his *Typus*, to put an end to all these commotions; and he would to all these commotions; and he would undoubtedly have succeeded if he had had only candid and reasonable men to deal with. But at Rome a determined spirit of self-justification prevailed; and unfortunately, Pope Martin was a man who sought to gain a reputation for learning, by metaphysical wrangling. He condemned, in this council, the opinions of an Arabian bishop, Theodorus of Pharan, a zealous Monophysite; but touched so bishop, Theodorus of Pharan, a zea-lous Monophysite; but touched so lightly on the doctrines of Honorius, as not even to mention his name.

as not even to mention his name.

Schl.]

7 [Pope Martin, to give the proceeding a less exceptionable aspect,
was accused of various crimes. He was charged with being a partizan of the rebel exarch Olympius, with sending supplies of money to the Saracens, &c. From Naxia he was brought to Constantinople, and there subjected to The succeeding Roman pontiffs, Eugenius and Vitalianus, were more discreet and moderate; especially the latter, who received Constans, upon his arrival at Rome, in the year 663, with the highest honours, and adopted measures to prevent the controversy from being rekindled. It therefore slept in silence for several years. But as it was only a concealed fire that burned in secret, and as new commotions hazardous to the public peace were constantly to be feared, Constantine Pogonatus, the son of Constans, having advised with the Roman pontiff Agatho, summoned a general council, in the year 680, which is called the sixth of the occumenical councils; and here he permitted the Monothelites, and the Roman pontiff Honorius, to be condemned, in the presence of Agatho's legates; and he confirmed the decrees of the council, with the sanction of penal laws.

a judicial trial. He would certainly have lost his head, as a traitor, had not the dying patriarch Paul moved the emperor to commute his punishment into banishment to Cherson; where he soon after died in great distress. See his fourteenth and following Epistles; in Labbé, Concilia, tom. vi. and Concilia Regia, tom. xv. also Muratori, History of Italy, vol. iv. p. 125, &c. Schl.—Also Bower's Lives of the Popes, vol. iii. Tr.]

(Vitaliamus, as soon as he was elected, dispatched his envoys to Constantinople, and by them sent the customary confession of his faith to the patriarch. The discreet procedure of the pope and the political circumstances of the times, caused his envoys to be well received, and to be sent back to Rome by Constantine with splendid presents. The patriarch of Constantinople also, in his letter of reply, expressed warm desires for union and harmony. When the emperor Constans, in the year 663, came to Rome, in his campaign against the Lombards, the pope showed him more honour than it became his papal character to show to one who had murdered his own brother; for the emperor, a few years before, had put his own brother, the deacon Theodosius, to death. The pope with all his clergy went out to meet him, two

miles from Rome, and escorted him into the city. But all the honours he showed to the emperor did not prevent him from carrying off to Constantinople all the brass which ornamented the city, and even the plates which covered the roof of the Pantheon. See Anastasius, de Vita Vitaliasi; and Paulus Diaconus, Historia Longobardor. lib. v. c. 6, 7. Schl.]

7. Schl.]

9 [This council was called by the emperor, who presided in it in person. The number of bishops was small at first, but increased to near 200. There were eighteen sessions from the 7th Nov. 680, to the 16th Sept. 681. No one of the ancient councils was conducted with more decorum and fairness. Yet not the bible, but the decrees of former councils, and the writings of the fathers, were the authority relied upon. All the great patriarchs were present, either personally or by their representatives. At first the two parties were nearly balanced. But in the eighth session, March 7th, George, the patriarch of Constantinople, went over to the side of the orthodox; and was followed by all the clergy of his diocese. Macarius, the patriarch of Antioch, who stood firm at the head of the Monothelites, was now outvoted, condemned, and deprived of his office. The Monothelites, as soon as they were adjudged to be heretica, lost their seats;

§ 9. It is very difficult to define the real sentiments of the Monothelites, or what it was their adversaries condemned. For neither party is uniform in its statements, and both disclaim the errors objected to them. I. The Monothelites disclaimed all connexion with the Eutychians and the Monophysites; and confessed that there were, in Christ the Saviour, two natures, so united, without mixture or confusion, as to constitute but one person. II. They admitted that the human soul of Christ was endowed with a will, or the faculty of willing and choosing; and that it did not lose this power of willing and choosing, in consequence of its union with the divine nature. For they held and taught, that Christ was perfect man, as well as perfect God; and, of course, that his human soul had the power of willing and choosing. III. They denied this power of willing and choosing in the human soul of Christ, to be inactive, or inoperative: on the contrary, they conceded that it operated together with the divine will. IV. They therefore, in reality, admitted two wills in Christ, and that both were active and operative wills 1. Yet V., they maintained that, in a certain sense, there was but one will and one operation of will in Christ.

§ 10. But these positions were not explained in precisely the same manner by all who were called *Monothelites*. Some of them, as may be fully proved, intended no more than that the two wills in Christ, the human and the divine, were always harmonious, and in this sense one; or that the human will always accorded with the divine will, and was, therefore, always holy, upright, and good. And in this opinion there is nothing

and therefore the decrees of the council were finally carried by a unanimous vote. Theodorus of Pharan, Cyrus of Alexandria, Sergius, Pyrrhus and Paul of Constantinople, Honorius of Rome, Macarius of Antioch, and some others, were condemned as heretics; and the doctrine of two wills, a human and divine, and two kinds of roluntary acts in Christ, defined and established. The Acts of this council, Gr. and Lat. are in Harduin's Concilia, tom. iii. p. 1043—1644; and they are not falsified, as some Catholics formerly asserted. See Combefis, Diss. Apologet. pro Actis vi. Symodi, in his Auctuar. Biblioth. Patr.

noc. tom. ii. p. 65. Jo. Forbes, Instructio Hist. Theol. l. v. c. 10. Du Pin, Biblioth. des Auteurs Ecclés. tom. vi. p. 61. Cave, Hist. Lit. tom. i. p. 605. Bower, Lives of the Popes (Agatho), vol. iii. Tr.]

1 [They admitted two faculties or voluntary sources a human and a discontinuary sources a human and a discontinuary sources a human and a discontinuary sources as human and

1' [They admitted two faculties or voluntary powers, a human and a divine; but maintained, that when brought into action, they operated as if they were but one. By the expression one will, therefore, they seem to have intended one volition, or act of the will, and by one operation they intended one mode of acting. See Walch, Historie der Ketzereyen, vol. ix. p. 584, &c. Tr.]

But others, approaching nearer to the Monophythat the two wills in Christ, that is, the two in consequence of the personal union (as it is tures, were amalgamated and became one nitted, that the two wills could be, and ated in our conceptions. The greatest and those possessing the greatest acumen, the will of Christ's human soul was the instruavine will: yet when moved and prompted to act, d and put forth volitions in connexion with the will 3. From this supposition, the position so obstinately amtained by the Monothelites, was unavoidable, that in Christ there was but one will and one operation of will. For the operation of an instrument, and of him who uses it, is not twofold, but one. Setting aside, therefore, the suspicion of Eutychianism, and other things connected with that question, the point in controversy was, whether the human will of Christ sometimes acted from its own impulse, or whether it was always moved by the instigation of the divine nature. This controversy is a striking illustration of the fallacious and hazardous nature of every religious peace, which is made to rest on ambiguous phraseology. The friends of the council of Chalcedon endeavoured to ensnare the Monophysites by means of a proposition of dubious interpretation; and they thus imprudently involved the church and the state in long protracted controversies.

§ 11. The doctrine of the *Monothelites*, condemned and exploded by the council of Constantinople, found a place of refuge among the *Mardaites*, a people who inhabited the mountains of *Libanus* and *Antilibanus*, and who about the conclusion of this century, received the name of *Maronites*, from *Jo. Maro* their first bishop, a name which they still retain. No

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consequence of the pious resignation and the faith of the man Christ Jesus; but others supposed, that it resulted from the nature of the union by which the haman nature became the instrument by which the divine nature worked; and they illustrated the subject by the subjection of man's bodily members to the empire of his mind or soul. Tr.]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> [See Walch, *Historic der Ketzerryen*, vol.ix. p. 592, &c. where he names (in Anm. 1. p. 593.) Sergius, Honorius, and the Ecthesis, as giving these views.

Tr.]

3 [According to Dr. Walch, Historic der Ketzereyen, vol. ix. p. 594, &c. the subordination of the human will to the dicine in Christ, was explained by some to be altogether coluntary, or a

one of the ancients, indeed, has mentioned this man, as the person who brought the Libaniots to embrace Monotheletism: but there are strong reasons for believing that it was this John, whose surname of Maro passed over to the people of whom he was bishop 4. This, however, is demonstrable, from the testimony of William of Tyre, and of other unexceptionable witnesses 5, that the Maronites were, for a long time Monothelites in sentiment; and that it was not till the twelfth century, when they became reconciled with the Romish church, in the year 1182, that they abandoned the error of one will in Christ. The most learned of the modern Maronites have very studiously endeavoured to wipe off this reproach from their nation, and have advanced many arguments to prove that their ancestors were always obedient to the see of Rome, and never embraced the sentiments either of the Monophysites, or of the Monothelites. But they cannot persuade the learned to believe so; for these maintain, that their testimonies are fictitious and of no validity 6.

the surname of Maro was given to this monk, because he had lived in the celebrated monastery of St. Maro, on the river Orontes, before he took residence among the Mardaites on mount Lebanon. A particular account is given of him by Jo. Sim. Asseman, Biblioth. Oriental. Clement. Vatic. tom. i. p. 496. [Gabriel Sionita, de Urbibus et Moribus Oriental. cap. 8. derives the name of Maronites from an abbot Maron, whom he extols for his holiness and his virtues; but he will acknowledge no heretical Maro. Schl.]

name of Maronites from an abbot Maron, whom he extols for his holiness and his virtues; but he will acknowledge no heretical Maro. Schl.]

<sup>5</sup> [The passage of William of Tyre, is in his Historia Rerum in Partibus Transmarinis Gestar. lib. xxxii. c. 8. and is this: "A Syrian nation, in the province of Phenicia, inhabiting the cliffs of Lebanon near the city Biblos, while enjoying temporal peace, experienced a great change in its state. For, having followed the errors of one Maro, a heresiarch, for nearly 500 years, and so as to be called after him Maronites, and to be separated from the church of the faithful, and maintain a separate worship, through divine influence, returning now to a sound mind, they put on resolution and joined themselves to Aimericus, the patriarch of

Antioch."—The Alexandrian patriarch Eutychius, whose annals Pocock has translated from the Arabic, likewise mentions a monk Marun, "who asserted that Christ our Lord had two natures, and one will, one operation and person, and corrupted the faith of men; and whose followers, holding the same sentiments with him, were called Maronites, deriving their name from his name Maro." Schl.]

6 The cause of the Maronites has been pleaded by Abrah. Echelensis, Gabriel Sionita, and others of the Maronite nation; but by none of them more fully, than by Faustus Nairon, both in his Dissert. de Origine, Nomine et Religione Maronitarum, Rome, 1679. 8vo.; and in his Euoplia fidei Catholica ex Syrorum et Chaldworum Monumentis, Rome, 1694. 8vo. Yet Nairon induced none to believe his positions, except Ant. Pagi, (in his Critica Baroniana, ad ann. 694.) and P. de la Rocque; in whose Voyage de Syrie et de Montliban, tom. ii. p. 28—128, there is a long Dissertation concerning the origin of the Maronites. Even Asseman, who, being a Maronite, spared no pains to vindicate the character of his nation, (Biblioth. Oriental. Valican.

§ 12. Neither the sixth [general] council, which condemned the Monothelites, nor the fifth, which had been held in the preceding century, enacted any canons concerning discipline and Therefore, a new assembly of bishops was held by order of Justinian II. in the year 692, at Constantinople, in a tower of the palace, which was called Trullus. This council, from the place of meeting, was called Concilium Trullanum; and from another circumstance, Quinisextum, because the Greeks considered its decrees as necessary to the perfection of the Acts of the fifth and sixth councils. We have one hundred and two canons sanctioned by this assembly, on various subjects pertaining to the external part of worship, the government of the church, and the conduct of christians. But six of these canons are opposed to the Romish opinions and customs; and, therefore, the Roman pontiffs refused to approve the council as a whole, or to rank it among the general councils, although they have deemed the greatest part of its canons to be excellent.

tom. i. p. 496,) yet does not deny, that much of what has been written by Nairon and others, in behalf of the Maronites, is without weight or authority. See Jo. Morin, de Ordinat. Sacris, p. 380, &c. Rich. Simon, Histoire Critique des Chrétiens Orientaux, cap. xiii. p. 146. Euseb. Renaudot, Historia Patriarchar. Alexandrinor. p. 149; and Præfat. ad Liturgias Orientales. Peter le Brun, Explication de la Messe, tom. ii. p. 626, &c. Paris, 1726. 8vo. The arguments on both sides are stated, and the reader is left to form his own judgment, by Mich. le Quien, Christianus Oriens, tom. iii. p. 10, &c. [See also Walch, Historie der Ketzereyen, vol. ix. p. 474—488. Tr.] 7 See Franc. Pagi, Breriarium Pontif. Roman. tom. i. p. 486. Chr. Lupus, Dies. de Concilio Trullano; in his Notes and Dissertations on Councils, Opp. tom. iii. p. 168, &c. The Romans reject the fifth canon, which approves of the eighty-five Apostolic Canons, commonly attributed to Clement:—the thirteenth canon, which allows priests to live in wedlock:—the fifty-fifth canon, which condemns fasting on Saturdays, a custom allowed of in the Latin church:—the sixty-seventh canon,

which earnestly enjoins abstinence from blood and from things strangled:
—the eighty-second canon, which prohibits the painting of Christ in the image of a lamb:—and the eighty-sixth canon, concerning the equality of the bishops of Rome and Constantinople. [The eastern patriarchs, of Constantinople, Jerusalem, Alexandria, Antioch, and Justiniana, with more than 200 bishops, attended this council. The Roman pontiff had no proper legate there. Yet his ordinary representatives at the imperial court, sat in the council, and subscribed its decisions; and Basil, the archbishop of Crete, says in his subscription, that he represented the patriarch of Rome, and all the bishops under him. The emperor attended the council in person, and subscribed its decrees. In the original, as space was left for the subscription of the Roman pontiff: but when it was sent to Rome, by the emperor, and pope Sergius was called on to subscribe, he showed such a refractory spirit, as nearly cost him his liberty. The reason was, he found the above mentioned canons to be contrary to the principles and usages of his church. For the same reason, the

admirers of the Romish bishop, to this day, are not agreed, whether the whole council, or only the canons which have the misfortune to displease them, should be rejected; notwithstanding, at an early period, pope

Adrian approved of it. On the other hand, this council was recognized by the Greeks as a valid one, and classed among the general councils. See Dr. Walch's Historic der Kirchenversammlungen, p. 441. Sohl.]

# INSTITUTES

OF

# ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, .

UNDER THE

NEW TESTAMENT.

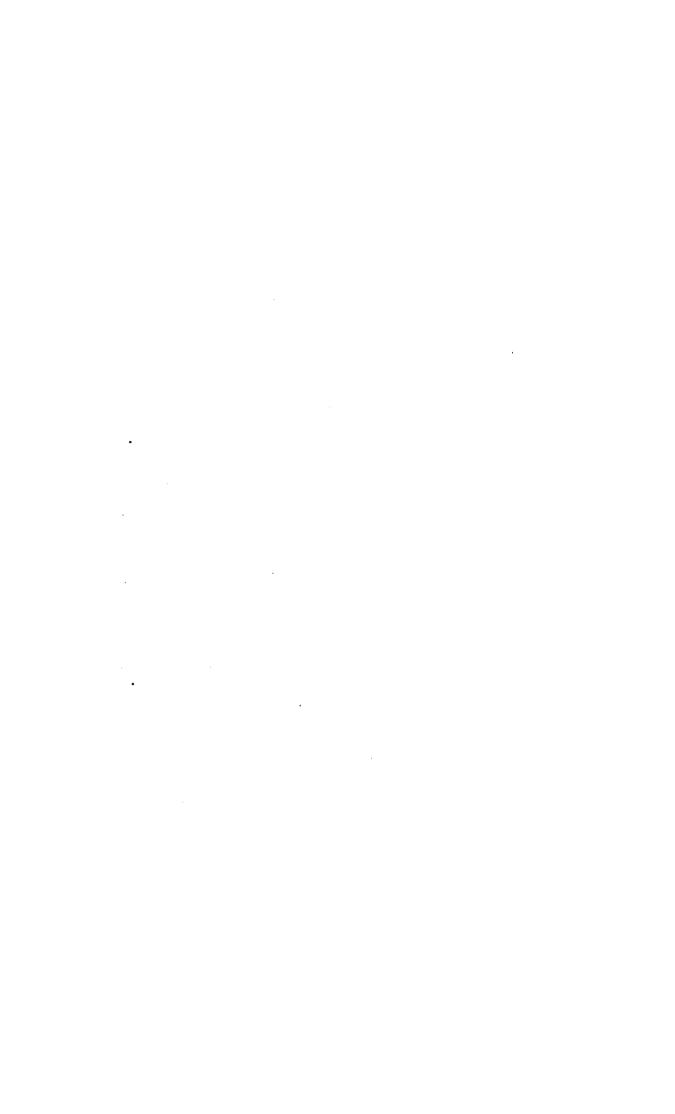
BOOK III.

EMBRACING

EVENTS FROM THE TIMES OF CHARLEMAGNE,

TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF

THE REFORMATION BY LUTHER.



# CENTURY EIGHTH.

# PART I.

#### HISTORY OF THE OUTWARD STATE OF THE CHURCH.

#### CHAPTER I.

#### THE PROSPEROUS EVENTS OF THIS CENTURY.

- § 1. Propagation of christianity in Hyrcania and Tartary.—§ 2. Conversion of the Germans by Boniface.—§ 3. Other expeditions and successes of Boniface.—§ 4. Estimate of his apostleship.—§ 5. Other apostles of Germany.—§ 6. Expedition of Charlemagne against the Saxons.—§ 7. Estimate of his conversions.—§ 8. The reputed miracles of this century.
- § 1. While the Muhammedans were falling upon and subjugating the fairest provinces of Asia, and diminishing every where the lustre and reputation of christianity, the Nestorians of Chaldea were blessing with the knowledge of heavenly truth those barbarous nations, called Scythians by the ancients, and by the moderns, Tartars, living on this side mount Imaus, and not subject to the Saracens. It is now ascertained, that *Timotheus* the Nestorian pontiff, who attained that dignity A.D. 778, imbued with a knowledge of christianity, by the ministry of *Subchal Jesu*, whom he created a bishop, first the Gelæ and Dailamites, nations of Hyrcania; and afterwards, by other missionaries, the rest of the nations of Hyrcania, Bactria, Mar-

giana, and Sogdiana. It is also certain, that christianity was firmly and permanently established in those countries for several centuries, although it was sometimes disturbed by the Muhammedans; and that the bishops of these countries were always subject to the authority of the Nestorian pontiff.

§ 2. In Europe, most of the German nations were still involved in the darkness of superstition; the only exception being the tribes on the Rhine, the Bavarians, who are known to have received a knowledge of christianity under *Theodoric*, the son of Clovis the Great, and the Eastern Francs [or Franconians], with a few others. Attempts had been often made to enlighten the Germans, both by kings and princes, for whose interest it was, that those warlike tribes should become civilized, and also by some pious and holy men; but the attempts had met with little or no success. But in this century, *Winifrid*, an English Benedictine monk, of noble birth, who afterwards bore the name of *Boniface*, attempted this object with better success. In the year 715, he left his native country, with two companions, and first attempted in vain to dissemi-

¹ Thomas Margensis, Historia Monastica lib. iii. in Jos. Sim. Asseman's Bibliotheca Orient. Vatic. tom. iii. pt. i. p. 491. See also the Bibliotheca, tom. iii. pt. ii. cap. ix. § v. p. cecelxxviii. [Dr. Mosheim, in his Historia Tartatorum Ecclesiastica, p. 13, &c. relying chiefly on the preceding authorities, states that Timotheus, who was patriarch of the Nestorians from a. p. 777 to a. d. 320, planned the mission to these nations, inhabiting the shores of the Caspian sea; and selected for its execution one Subchal Jesu, a learned monk of the Nestorian monastery of Beth-Aben in Assyria, well skilled in the Syriac, Arabic, and Persian languages; ordained him bishop, and sent him forth. Subchal made numerous converts among the Gelæ and Dailamites, formed them into churches, and ordained elders over them. This active missionary also travelled farther East, and spread the gospel extensively in Tartary, Chathai, and China; but on his return from his mission, to visit Timotheus and the monks of his convent, he was murdered by the Barbarians. Timotheus now ordained Karbarians. Timotheus now ordained Karbarians.

dagus and Jabalaha, two other monks of Beth-Aben, and sent them with fifteen assistant monks into the same countries. These also were successful missionaries; and with the consent of Timotheus, the two bishops ordained seven of their companions to be bishops of the East; namely, Thomas, who went into India, David, metropolitan of China, and Zacchæus, Semus, Ephraim, Simeon, and Ananias. Thomas Margensis relates, that Timotheus directed the two ordaining bishops, first to ordain a third; and to supply the place of a third bishop at his ordination, by placing a copy of the Gospels on the seat near the right hand. Afterwards they would have the canonical number of three bishops to ordain the others. These new bishops dispersed themselves widely over the countries of the East, and founded many churches in India, Chathai, and China. But after the death of Timotheus, a.D. 820, we learn nothing more respecting these churches till a.D. 1000, when the famous christian prince, called Presbyter John, came upon the stage. Tr.]

nate christian doctrines among the Frieslanders, who were subjects of king Radbod. Afterwards, in the year 719, having received a solemn commission from the Roman pontiff, *Gregory* II., he more successfully performed the functions of a christian teacher among the Thuringians, the Frieslanders, and the Hessians.

3 All that could be said of this celebrated man, has been collected by Henr. Phil. Gudenius, in his Diss. de Bonifacio Germanorum Apostolo, Helmst. 1722. 4to. Yet we may add Jo. Alb. Fabricii Biblioth. Latina medii æri, tom. i. p. 709. Histoire Litt. de la France, tom. iv. p. 92. Jo. Mabil-lon, Annales Benedictini, and others. The church histories of Fleury, Schroeckh, and J. E. C. Schmidt, give ample accounts of Boniface. Milner (Church Hist. cent. viii. c. iv.) is an admirer of Boniface. The best among the original biographers of this famous man, are Willibald, one of his disciples; and a German monk named Othlon, who lived in the eleventh century, and collected various letters of Boniface, which he has inserted in his narrative. Both these biographies, with valuable notes, are contained in Mabillonii Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. iv. p. 1-84. ed. Venet. 1734. According to these writers, Boniface was born at Kirton (Crediton) in Devon-shire, about A.D. 680. When but four or five years old, he showed a strong inclination for a monastic life; which his father first endeavoured to eradicate, He first enbut afterwards favoured. tered a monastery at Exeter. From that, he removed after seven years to the monastery of Nuscelle in Hants, as a better place for study. Here he learned grammar, poetry, rhetoric, and biblical interpretation according to the threefold sense of scripture. short time, he was a teacher of these things. At the age of 30, he was or-dained a presbyter. About A. D. 715, he undertook a voluntary mission to Friesland, with two monks for com-panions. But Radbod, the pagan king of the country, being at war with the Francs, and hostile to the christians, gave him no encouragement; and he returned again to his monastery. The abbacy of Nuscelle was now offered him; but he refused it, because he pre-

ferred a more active employment. Soon after, having projected a mission to the pagans in Germany, he set out for Rome, to obtain the papal sanction and support to his enterprise. Daniel, the bishop of Winchester, gave him a letter of introduction to the pontiff, who readily gave him a commission to preach the Gospel to the pagans, he could find them. now visited Germany, preached in Bavaria and Thuringia; and learning that Radbod was dead, he went to Fries-land, and for three years assisted Willibrord, the aged bishop of Utrecht, in spreading the Gospel, and erecting churches among the neighbouring pa-Willibrord proposed to him to ecome his permanent assistant and successor: but Boniface declined, the ground that the pope had intended he should labour in the more eastern parts of Germany. He now visited Rome a second time, in the year 723; was closely examined by the pope, as to his faith, and his adherence to the see of Rome; and upon his swearing perpetual allegiance to the pope, he was created a bishop, and had his name changed from Winifrid to Boniname changed from Winifrid to Boni-face. With numerous letters of re-commendation to princes, bishops, and others, and a good stock of holy relics, Boniface returned through France, where Charles Martel received him cordially, and furnished him with a safe conduct throughout the empire. He first went among the Hessians; where he suppressed the remains of idolatry, and intrepidly cut down the consecrated out of Jupiter, which broke into four equal parts in its fall. This prodigy silenced all objections; and out of the wood of this tree a chapel was built, dedicated to St. Peter. From Hesse he went to Thuringia, where he effected a similar reform, and had contention with some who were accounted heretical. On the accession of Gregory III. to the papal chair, A.D. 731, Boni§ 3. In the year 723, being ordained a bishop, at Rome, by Gregory 11, and being supported by the authority and the aid of Charles Martel, the Major Domus of the Francs, Boniface returned to his Hessians and Thuringians, and resumed his labours among them with much success. He was now assisted by several learned and pious persons of both sexes, who repaired to him out of England and France. In the year 735, having gathered more christian churches than one man alone could govern, he was advanced to the rank of an archbishop, by Gregory 111; and by his authority, and with the aid of Carlo-

the sent an embases to Rome, giving account of his processings, and proposition respecting sections in section in the paper answered his inquiries, sent him a dead supply of releast and also the avoid processes profilm, with instruction when any how to wont it. In the core 186 he visited Rome a third time seriod to be a large retirine of processes when seem to be undown as grandomly we consider the paper of his return shread to the paper of his return shread to the paper of his return shread to the paper. The his return shread to the paper of his return shread to the paper of his return shread to the paper of the paper of his return shread to the paper of the

In the year 754, being far advanced in life, he left his bishopric at Mentz under the care of Lullus, whom he ordained his colleague and successor, and undertook a mission among the Frieslanders, who were but partially converted to christianity. With the aid of several inferior elergymen and monks, he had brought many persons of both sexes to submit to haptism; and having appointed the 5th of June for a general meeting of the converte, to receive the rite of confirmation, at Dockum on the Bordne, between East and West Friesland, on the morning of the day appointed, and while the converts were expected to arrive, a party of pagan Frieslanders assaulted his camp. His young men began to propers for batth; but Boniface forbasic it, and exhorted all to resign themsolves up to die as martyrs. He and his titly-two companions were all mur-A red , and their camp was plundered. But the banditti afterwards quarrelled among themselves respecting the plun-Ser, and being intoxicated with the water of their number were slain. The chosian converts corraged at the above to their teachers, collected to their villages, so we may used the man plundered that have an incompared their wives the man property of the Utrocht, and the man was a second to the man and the man and the man and the man and their transfer of their transfer man and Pipin, the sons of Charles Martel, he established various bishoprics in Germany; as those of Würtzburg, Buraburg [near Fritzlar, in Hesse-Cassel], Erfurt, and Eichstadt; to which he added, in the year 744, the famous monastery of The final reward of his labours, decreed to him in the year 746, by the Roman pontiff Zacharias, was, to be constituted arclibishop of Mentz, and primate of Germany and Belgium. In his old age, he travelled once more among the Frieslanders, that his ministry might terminate with the people among whom it commenced: but, in the year 755, he was murdered, with fifty clergymen who attended him, by the people of that nation.

§ 4. On account of his vast labours in propagating christianity among the Germans, Boniface has gained the title of the Apostle of Germany; and a candid estimate of the magnitude of his achievements, will show him to be not altogether unworthy of this title 3. Yet, as an apostle, he was widely different from that pattern which the first and genuine apostles For, not to mention that the honour and have left us. majesty of the Roman pontiff, whose minister and legate he was, was equally his care, -nay more so, than the glory of Christ and his religion 4; he did not oppose superstition with

<sup>3</sup> [If the man deserves the title of an Apostle, who goes among the heathen, preaches to them the Gospel, according to his best knowledge of it, enecounters many hardships, makes some inroad upon idolatry, gathers churches, erects houses of worship, founds monasteries, and spends his life in this business;—then Boniface justly merits this bess;—then Boniface justly merits this title. But if that man only can be called an Apostle, who is in all respects like to Peter and Paul;—who, in all his efforts, looks only to the honour of Christ, and the dissemination of truth and virtue; and for attaining these ends, employs no means but such as the first apostles of Christ used;— then manifestly, Boniface was wholly unworthy of this name. He was rather an Apostle of the Pope, than of Jesus Christ: he had but one eye directed towards Christ; the other was fixed on the pope of Rome, and on his own fame which depended on him. Soll.]

4 The French Benedictine monks

ingenuously acknowledge, that Boniface was a sycophant of the Roman pontiff, and showed him more deference than was fit and proper. See Histoire Litt. de la France, tom. iv. p. 106. "Il exprime son dévouement pour le S. Siége quelquefois en des termes qui ne sont pas assés proportionnés à la dignité du caractère Episcopal." [We need only to read his epistles, to be satisfied on this point. he says, (Ep. xci. p. 126. ed. Serrar.) that all he had done, for six and thirty years, while legate of the holy see, was intended for the advantage of the church at Rome; to the judgment of which, so far as he had erred in word or deed, he submitted himself with or deed, he submitted himself with all humility.—Cringing enough for an archbishop of the German church!—In a letter to pope Zacharias, (Ep. Bonif. exxxii. p. 181.) he writes, that he wished to maintain the general faith, and union with the church of Rome, and would not cease to urge and persuade all his pupils that were

the weapons which the ancient apostles used, but he often coerced the minds of the people by violence and terrors, and at other times caught them by artifices and fraud 5. His epistles also betray here and there an ambitious and arrogant spirit, a crafty and insidious disposition, an immoderate eagerness to increase the honours and extend the prerogatives of the clergy6, and a great degree of ignorance, not only of many things which an apostle ought to know, but in particular of the true character of the christian religion 7.

about him, to be obedient to the see of Rome.—In another letter, addressed to Stephen III., (Ep. xcvii. p. 132.) upon occasion of his contest with the bishop of Cologne, respecting the bishopric of Utrecht, he represents the bishop of Cologne as wishing exclusively, to make the bishop who should preach to the Frieslanders indeclusively, to make the bishop who should preach to the Frieslanders, independent of the see of Rome; whereas he, (Boniface,) was exerting all his powers, to make the bishopric of Utrecht entirely dependent on the see of Rome. Schl.]

<sup>5</sup> [It is unquestionable, that this apostle of the Germans marched into Thuringia, at the head of an army; and that, at the time he was murdered by the Frieslanders, he had soldiers with him as his body guard; and so,

by the Frieslanders, he had soldiers with him as his body guard; and so, in all his enterprises, he had the support of the civil arm, afforded to him by Charles Martel, Carloman, and Pipin.—His arguments also may have been not the best, if he followed the directions of Daniel, bishop of Winchester; for whom, as his epistles show, he had a high respect. (See Ep. Bonif. iii. p. 5. and the ep. of Daniel to him, Ep. lxvii. p. 79, &c.) For here Daniel advises him, to ask the pagans, how they can believe, that the here Daniel advises him, to ask the pagans, how they can believe, that the gods reward the righteous, and punish the wicked in this life; since they see the christians, who have destroyed their images and prostrated their wor-ship all over the world, remain unpunished — And, how comes it to pass, that the christians possess the fruitful countries, which produce wine and oil in abundance; while the pagans inhabit the cold and barren corners of the earth !—He must also represent to the pagans, that the christians now ruled the whole world; whereas the pagans

were few in number and powerless: and this great change in their condi-tion, had taken place since the coming of Christ; for before that event, the pagans had vast dominion. It is like-wise undeniable, that Boniface gloried in fictitions miracles and wonders. in fictitious miracles and wonders.

Schl.]

6 [Consider only his conduct towards those bishops and presbyters, who had before received ordination, and refused to receive it again from him according to the Romish rites, and would not, general, subject themselves to Romish supremacy and Romish forms of wor-ship. These must be regarded as false brethren, heretics, blasphemers, servants of the devil, and fore-runners of Anti-christ. They must be excommunicated, be cast into prisons, and receive corporeal punishments. See with what violence he breaks out against Adelbert, Clemens, Sampson, Gottschalk, Ehremwolf,

Sampson, Gottschalk, Ehremwolf, Virgilius, and others, in his epistles;—how bitterly he accuses them, before the popes, and in presence of councils, &c. Schl.]

7 [A large part of the questions, which Boniface submitted to the consideration of the popes, betray his ignorance. But still more so, does his decision of the case of conscience, when a Bavarian priest, who did not undera Bavarian priest, who did not understand Latin, had baptized with these words: Baptizo te in nomine patria et filia et spiritua sancta; which baptism he pronounced to be null and void: and likewise his persecution of the priest Virgilius in Bavaria, who main-tained, that the earth is globular, and consequently, inhabitable on the other side of it, and there enlightened by the sun and moon. Boniface looked upon this as a gross heresy; and he accused the man before the pope, who actually

§ 5. Besides Boniface, others also attempted to rescue the unevangelized nations of Germany from the thraldom of superstition. Such was *Corbinian*, a French Benedictine monk, who, after various labours for the instruction of the Bavarians and other nations, became bishop of Freysingen. Such also was *Pirmin*, a French monk, nearly contemporary with Boniface, who taught christianity amidst various sufferings in Helvetia, Alsace, and Bavaria, and presided over several monasteries. Such, likewise, was *Lebvin*, an Englishman,

excommunicated him for a heretic. See the tenth Ep. of Zacharias, in Harduin's Collection of Councils, tom. iii. p. 1912. Schl.—In this, and the preceding notes, Schlegel has laboured with the zeal of a prosecutor, to substantiate the heavy charges of Dr. Moeheim against Boniface. I have carefully read the original lives of this missionary, and also a considerable part of his correspondence; and I must say, I think Dr. Mosheim, and his annotator Schlegel, have not done impartial justice to this eminent man. He appears to me, to have been one of the most sincere and honest men of his age; though he partook largely in the common faults of his time, an excessive attachment to monkery, and a superstitious regard for the canons of the church and the externals of religion. With all his imperfections, he deserves to be classed with those who followed Christ, according to the best light they had, and who did much to advance true religion among men. Tr. 1

Tr.]

Cossar. Baronii Annales Ecclesiast. tom. viii. ad ann. 716. § 10, &c. C. Meichelbeck, Hist. Frisingensis, tom. i. [The life of saint Corbinian, in forty-six chapters, was written by one of his pupils and successors, Aribo; and may be seen in Mabillon's Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. iii. p. 470—485, and in Meichelbeck, Hist. Frising. tom. i. pt. ii. p. 3—21. Corbinian was born at Chartres, near Paris, about A. D. 680. He early devoted himself to a monastic life, and acquired great fame by his miracles. To escape from society, and enjoy solitude, he travelled into Italy, about the year 717, and begged the pope to assign him some obscure retreat. But the pope ordained him a bishop, and sent him back to

France. His miracles and his marvellous sanctity, now drew such crowds around him, that after seven years, he determined to go to Rome, and beg the pope to divest him of the episcopal dignity. On his way through Bavaria and the Tyrol, he caught a huge bear, which had killed one of his pack horses, whipped him soundly, and compelled him to serve in place of the pack horse. At Trent, and at Pavia, he had horses stolen; for which the thieves paid the forfeiture of their lives, by the hand of God. The pope would not release him from the episcopacy. He returned, by the way he came, as far as Freisingen, in Bavaria; where Grimoald, the reigning prince, detained him, for the benefit of himself and subjects. After six years labours at Freisingen, he died, somewhat like Moses, or at least in a very extraordinary manner. He foresaw his death, and having made arrangements for it, he arose in the morning, in perfect health, bathed, dressed himself in his pontificals, performed public service, return-ed, and placed himself upon his bed, drank a cup of wine, and immediately expired. His biographer makes no mention of his efforts to enlighten his Gospel. He was a most bigoted monk, and exceedingly irascible. Prince Grimoald once invited him to dine. Corbinian said grace before dinner, and made the sign of the cross over the food. While they were eating, Grimoald threw some of the food to his dog. Corbinian in a rage, kicked over the table, and left the room, declaring to the prince, that he deserved no blessings, who had given food that was blessed to his dog. Tr.]

• Herm. Bruschii Chronologia Mowho laboured with earnestness and zeal, though with little success, to persuade the warlike Saxon nation, the Frieslanders, the Belgæ, and other nations, to embrace christianity. Others of less notoriety are omitted. Neither shall I mention Willi-

master. German. p. 30. Anton. Pagi, Critica in Annales Baronii, tom. ii. ad ann. 759. § 9, &c. Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. iv. p. 124. [The life of St. Pirmin, written by Warmann, bishop of Constance at the beginning of the eleventh century, may be seen in Mabillon's Acta Sanctor. Ord. Benedict. tom. iv. p. 124—139. According to this biography, Pirmin was first the bishop of either Meaux or Metz in France, where he was a devout and sealous pastor. Sintlax, a Suabian prince, procured his removal to the neighbourhood of Constance, where there was great need of an active and exemplary preacher. He established the monastery of Reichenau, in an aland near Constance; and afterwards nine or ten other monasteries in Swabia, Alsatia, and Switzerland; and was very active in promoting monastic piety in those countries. He is supposed to have died about A. D. 758. Tr.]

1 Huchaldi Vita S. Lebrini; in L. Surii Vitis Sanctor. die 12. Novem. p.

<sup>1</sup> Hucbaldi Vita S. Lebrini; in L. Surii Vitis Sanctor. die 12. Novem. p. 277. Jo. Mölleri Cimbria Litterata, tom. ii. p. 464. [Lebwin was an English Benedictine monk and presbyter, of Ripon, in Northumberland, (Yorkshire, formerly a portion of the Northumbrian kingdom,) about A. D. 690, with twelve companions, he went over to West Friesland, on the borders of the pagan Saxons; and for several years travelled and preached in that region, and in Heligoland. He once travelled to the borders of Denmark. At length, he settled down at Deventer, in Overyssel, where he preached with considerable success till his death, about A. D. 740. See Mölleri Cimb. Litt. ubi supra. Tr.]

<sup>3</sup> [Among these were the following. Othmar, a German monk, founder of the monastery of St. Gall, in Switzerland. At the close of a long and exemplary life, he was maliciously accused of unchastity, by some noblemen who had robbed his monastery, and was thrown into prison, where he languished four years, and then died.

Numerous miracles were wrought at his tomb. His life, written by Walsfrid Strabo, is in Mabillon's Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. vol. iv. p. 139, &c. Willibald, bishop of Eichstadt, was an Anglo-Saxon monk, of honourable birth, educated in a monastery near Winchester. When arrived at man-Winchester. When arrives a man-hood, he and his younger brother Wunebald left England, travelled through France and Italy, sailed to Asia Minor, and the Holy Land, where they spent seven years. Returning to Italy, they took residence in the mo-nastery of Mons Cassinus, during ten years, or till A. D. 739. The pope them eart them into Germany to assist St. years, or an all formany, to assist St. Boniface. Willibald was placed at Eichstadt, ordained priest A. D. 749, and bishop the year following. His death is placed A.D. 786. His life, written by a kinswoman, a contemporary nun of Heidenheim, is extant in Mabillon's Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. iv. p. 330—354.—Saint Alto, a Scotch monk, who travelled into Bavaria, and there established the monastery, called from him, Altomunster. The monastery was endowed by king Pipin, and dedicated by St. Boniface. The life of Alto, is in Mabillon, l. c. p. 196, &c.—St. Sturmius, a native of Noricum, and follower of St. Boniface. Under the direction of that archbishop he erected, and presided over, the monastery of Fulda, from A. D. 744, till his death A. D. 779, except one year, which he spent in Italy, to learn more perfectly the rules of St. Benedict; and two other years, in which Pipin king of the Francs held him prisoner, under false accusations of disloyalty In the last years of his life, he aided Charlemagne in compelling the Saxons to embrace christianity. His life, well written by Eigil, his pupil and suc-cessor, is extant in Mabillon, l. c. p. 242—259.—St. Virgilius, whom Boniface accused of heresy, for believing the world to be globular, was an Irishman, of good education and talents. He went to France in the reign of brord and others, who commenced their missionary labours in the preceding century, and continued them with great zeal in

§ 6. In the year 772, Charlemagne, king of the Francs, undertook to tame and to withdraw from idolatry the extensive nation of the Saxons, who occupied a large portion of Germany, and were almost perpetually at war with the Francs, respecting their boundaries and other things; for he hoped, if their minds should become imbued with the christian doctrines, they would gradually lay aside their ferocity, and learn to yield submission to the empire of the Francs. attack upon their heathenism produced little effect; being made, not with force and arms, but by some bishops and monks, whom the victor had left for that purpose among the vanquished nation. But much better success attended the subsequent wars, which Charlemagne undertook in the years 775, 776, and 780, against that heroic people, so fond of liberty, and so impatient especially of sacerdotal domination. For now, those people who were attached to the superstitions of their ancestors, were so effectually assailed with both rewards and the sword and punishments, that they reluctantly ceased to resist, and suffered themselves to be baptized by the teachers whom Charles sent among them '. Widekind and

Pipin; who patronized him, and in the year 766 procured for him the bishopric of Saltsburg, which he held till his death A. D. 780. While at Saltsburg, e did much to extend christianity to the eastward of him, among the Slavonians and Huns. His life is in Ma-

billon, l. c. p. 279, &c. Tr.]

<sup>3</sup> I cannot dispense with quoting a passage from a very credible author, Alcuin, which shows, what it was especially that rendered the Saxons averse from christianity, and how preposter-ously the missionaries sent among them conducted [themselves]. Alcuin, Ep. civ. in his Opp. p. 1647, says: Si tanta instantia leve Christi jugum et onus ejus leve durissimo Saxonum populo prædicaretur, quanta DECIMARUM redditio vel legalis pro parvissimis quibuslibet culpis edictis necessitas exigebatur, forte baptismatis sacramenta non abhorrerent. SINT TANDEM ALIQUANDO DOC-

TORES PIDEI APOSTOLICIS ERUDITI EX-PRÆDICATORES, EMPLIS. SINT PREDATORES. [Had the easy yoke of Christ, with his light burthen, been preached to the stubborn Saxons, with as much earnestness as the payment of tithes, and legal satisfaction for the very smallest faults, were exacted; perhaps they would not have abominated the sacrament of Baptism. Let the christian teachers learn from the example of the Apostles. Let them be preachers, not plunderers.] Look at this portrait of the Apostles, that lived in this century!—Yet they are said to have

tury !—Yet they are said to have wrought great miracles.

4 Alcuin, as cited by William of Malmsbury, de Gestis Regum Anglorum, Lib. i. c. 4, published in the Rerum Anglows. Scriptores, Francf. 1601. fol. uses this language: "The ancient Saxons and all the Frieslanders, being urged to it by king Charles, who plied

Albion, indeed, who were two of the most valiant Saxon chiefs. renewed their former insurrections; and attempted to prostrate once more, by violence and war, that christianity which had been set up by violence. But the martial courage and the liberality of Charles at length brought them, in the year 785, solemnly to declare that they were christians, and would continue to be so 5. Nor did the Saxons apostatize from the religion which they unwillingly professed; and in various parts of their country bishops were established, schools were set up, and monasteries were erected. The Huns, inhabiting Pannonia, were treated in the same way as the Saxons: for Charles so exhausted and humbled them, by successive wars, as to compel them to prefer becoming christians to being slaves 6.

§ 7. For these achievements of Charlemagne in behalf of christianity, the gratitude of posterity decreed him the honours of a saint. And in the twelfth century, the emperor of the Romans, Frederic I., desired Paschal III., whom he had created sovereign pontiff, to enrol him among the tutelary saints of the church 7. And he undoubtedly merited this honour, according to the views which prevailed in what are called the middle ages; when a man was accounted a saint who had enriched the priesthood with goods and possessions",

some of them with rewards, and others with threats, (instanti rege Carolo, alios præmiis, et alios minis sollicitante,) were converted to the christian faith." were converted to the christian faith." See also the Capitularia Regum Francor. tom. i. p. 246, and p. 252. From the first of these passages, it appears, that the Saxons who would renounce idolatry, were restored to their ancient freedom, forfeited by conquest, and were freed from all tribute to the king. The last of these passages contains this law: If any person of the Saxon race, shall contemptuously refuse to come to baptism, and shall resolve to continue a pagan, let him be put to death .- By such penalties and rewards, the whole world might be constrained to profess christianity without miracles. But what sort of christians the Saxons so converted must have been, we need not be told. See Jo. Launoy, de Veteri More baptizandi Judæos et Infideles, cap. v. vi. p. 703, &c. Opp. tom. ii.

pt. ii. where he tells us, that the Roman pontiff, Hadrian I. approved of this mode of converting the Saxons to christianity.

<sup>5</sup> Eginhard, de Vita Caroli Magni: Adami Bremens. lib. i. cap. viii. p. 3, &c., and all the historians of the achievements of Charlemagne; who are enumerated by Jo. Alb. Fabricius, Biblioth. Lat. medii &vi, tom. i. p. 959, &c.

<sup>6</sup> Life of St. Rudbert: in Hen. Canisii Lectionibus Antiquis, tom. iii. pt. ii. p. 340, &c. Pauli Debreceni Historia Ecclesia Reformat, in Hungar, et Transylvania; a Lampio edita; pt. i. cap. ii.

sylvania; a Lampio edita; pt. i. cap. ii.

p. 10, &c.

7 Henr. Canisii Lectiones Antiques, tom. iii. pt. ii. p. 207. Dr. Walch, [of Gottingen,] Tract, de Caroli Mag. ca-

<sup>8</sup> See the last Will of Charlemagne, in Steph. Baluzii Capitularibus Regum Francor, tom, i. p. 487.

and had extended, by whatever means, the boundaries of the church. But to those who estimate sanctity, according to the views of *Christ*, Charlemagne must appear to be anything rather than a saint, and a devout man. For, not to mention his other vices, which were certainly not inferior to his virtues, it is evident, that in compelling the Huns, Saxons, and Frieslanders to profess christianity, he did it more for the sake of gaining subjects to himself, than to Jesus Christ. And therefore he did not hesitate to cultivate friendship with the Saracens, those enemies of the christian name, when he could hope to obtain from them some aid to weaken the empire of the Greeks, who were christians.

§ 8. The numerous miracles which the christian missionaries to the pagans are reported to have wrought in this age, have now wholly lost the credit that they once had. The corrupt moral principles of the times allowed the use of what are improperly called pious frauds; and those heralds of christianity thought it no sin to terrify or beguile, with fictitious miracles, those whom they were unable to convince by reasoning. Yet I do not suppose that all who acquired fame by these miracles practised imposition. For not only were the nations so rude and ignorant as to mistake almost any thing for a miracle, but their instructors also were so unlearned and so unacquainted with the laws of nature, as to look upon mere natural events, if they were rather unusual and came upon them by surprise, as special interpositions of divine power. This will be manifest to one who will read with candour, and without superstitious emotions, the (Acta Sanctorum) Legends of the saints of this and the subsequent centuries 1.

p. 541, § 18) makes a child's cradle to rock day after day, without hands; while if touched, it would stop, and remain immoveable. In the life of St. Guthlack of Croyland, (Ibid. p. 263. § 19,) while the saint was praying, at his vigils, a vast number of devils entered his cell, rising out of the ground, and issuing through crevices, "of direful aspect, terrible in form, with huge heads, long necks, pale faces, sickly countenances, squalid beards, bristly ears, wrinkled foreheads, malicious eyes, filthy mouths, horses' teeth, fire-

See Jac. Basnage, Histoire des Juifs, tom. ix. cap. ii. p. 40, &c.

1 [The miracles of this age are, many of them, altogether ridiculous. Take the following as specimens. In the life of St. Winnock, (in Mabillon's Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. iii. p. 196,) it is stated as a miracle, that his mill, when he let go of it to say his prayers, would turn itself. And when an inquisitive monk looked through a crevice, to see the wonder, he was struck blind for his presumption. The biographer of St. Pardulphus (Ibid.

#### CHAPTER II.

THE ADVERSITIES OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

- § 1. In the East, from the Saracens and Turks .- \$ 2. In the West, from the Saracens.
- § 1. The Byzantine empire experienced so many bloody revolutions, and so many intestine calamities, as necessarily produced a great diminution of its energies. No emperor there reigned securely. Three of them were hurled from the throne, treated with various contumelies, and sent into exile. Under Leo III., the Isaurian, and his son, Constantine Copronymus, the pernicious controversy respecting images and the worship of them, brought immense evils upon the community, and weakened incalculably the resources of the empire. Hence, the Saracens were able to roam freely through Asia and Africa, to subdue the fairest portions of the country, and every where to depress, and in various places wholly to exterminate, the christian faith. Moreover, about the middle of the century, a new enemy appeared, still more savage, namely the Turks; a tribe and progeny of the Tartars, a rough and uncivilized race, which, issuing from the narrow passes of mount Caucasus and from inaccessible regions, burst upon Colchis, Iberia, and Albania, and then proceeding to Armenia, first subdued the Saracens, and afterwards the Greeks 1.
- § 2. In the year 714, these Saracens crossed the sea which separates Spain from Africa, and count Julian acting the

emitting throats, lantern jaws, broad lips, terrific voices, singed hair, high cheek bones, prominent breasts, scaly thighs, knotty knees, crooked legs, swollen ancles, inverted feet, and open-ed mouths, hoarsely clamorous." These bound the saint fast, dragged him through hedges and briers, lifted him up from the earth, and carried him to up from the earth, and carried him to the mouth of hell, where he saw all the torments of the damned. But while

they were threatening to confine him they were threatening to confine him there, St. Bartholomew appeared in glory to him; the devils were affrighted; and he was conducted back to his cell, by his celestial deliverer.—These are only a few, among scores of others, which might be adduced. Tr.]

1 [See the historians of the Turkish empire; especially Deguigne, History of the Huns and Turks. Schl.]

traitor, they routed the army of Roderic, the king of the Spanish Goths, and subdued the greater part of that country \*. Thus was the kingdom of the West Goths in Spain, after it had stood more than three centuries, wholly obliterated, by this cruel and ferocious people. Moreover, all the sea-coast of Gaul, from the Pyrenean mountains to the Rhone, was seized by these Saracens; who afterwards frequently laid waste the neighbouring provinces, with fire and sword. Charles Martel, indeed, upon their invasion of Gaul in the year 732, gained a great victory over them at Poictiers 3: but the vanquished soon after recovered their strength and courage. Therefore Charlemagne, in the year 778, marched a large army into Spain, with a design to rescue that country from them. though he met with considerable success, he did not fully accomplish his wishes 4. From this warlike people, not even Italy was safe; for they reduced the island of Sardinia to subjection, and miserably laid waste Sicily. In Spain, therefore, and in Sardinia, under these masters, the christian religion suffered a great defeat. In Germany, and the adjacent countries, the nations that retained their former superstitions, inflicted vast evils and calamities upon the others who embraced christianity'. Hence, in several places, castles and fortresses were erected, to restrain the incursions of the barbarians.

<sup>2</sup> Jo. Mariana, Rerum Hispanicar. lib. vi. cap. 21, &c. Euseb. Renaudot, Historia Patriarch. Alexandrin. p. 253. Jo. de Ferreras, Histoire de l'Espagne, tom. ii. p. 425, &c.—[J. S. Semler, in his Historiæ Ecoles. Selecta Capita, tom. nis Historia Ecotes. Selecta Capita, tom. ii. p. 127, &c., conjectures, that the popes contributed to the invasion of Spain, by the Saracens. And it appears from Baronius, (Annales Ecoles. ad ann. 701. No. xi. &c.) that the Spanish king and clergy were in some collision with his holiness. Still, I can see no evidence that the popes had any concern with the Muhammedan inva-sion of Spain. Count Julian, a disaffected nobleman, was probably the sole cause of this calamity to his

country. Tr.]

<sup>3</sup> Paulus Diaconus, de Gestis Longobard. lib. vi. cap. 46 et 53. Jo. Mariana, Rerum Hispanicar. lib. vii. cap. 3. Pet. Bayle, Dictionnaire Historique, article Abderame, tom. i. p. 11. Ferreras, Histoire de l'Espagne, tom. ii. p. 463, &c. [Gibbon, Hist. of the Deckine and Fall of the Roman Emp. ch. lii. Tr. 1

Tr.]

4 Henr. de Bunau, History of the German Emperors and Empire, [in German,] vol. ii. p. 392, &c. Ferreras, Hist. de l'Espagne, tom. ii. p.

506, &c.
Servati Lupi Vita Wigberti, p. 304, and others.

#### PART II.

#### THE INTERNAL HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

#### CHAPTER I.

#### THE STATE OF SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

- § 1. The state of learning among the Greeks.—§ 2. Progress of the Aristotelian philosophy.—§ 3. Learning among the Latins, restored by Charlemagne.— § 4. Cathedral and monastic schools.—§ 5. They were not very successful.
- § 1. Among the Greeks, there were here and there individuals both able and willing to retard the flight of learning, had they been supported; but in the perpetual commotions which threatened the extinction of both church and state, they were unpatronized. And hence, scarcely any can be named among the Greeks who distinguished themselves, either by the graces of diction and genius, or by richness of thought and erudition, or acuteness of investigation. Frigid discourses to the people, insipid narratives of the lives of reputed saints, useless discussions of subjects of no importance, vehement declamations against the Latins, and the friends or the enemies of images, and histories composed without judgment; such were the monuments which the learned among the Greeks erected for their fame.
- § 2. Yet the Aristotelian method of philosophizing made great progress every where, and was taught in all the schools. For, after the many public condemnations of the sentiments of *Origen*, and the rise of the Nestorian and Eutychian controversies, *Plato* was nearly banished from the schools to the retreats of the monks <sup>1</sup>. *John Damascenus* distinguished himself

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> [See Brucker's Historia Crit. Philosophiæ, tom. iii. p. 533. Sohl.]

beyond others, in promoting Aristotelianism. He attempted to collect and to illustrate the dogmas of Aristotle, in several tracts designed for the less informed; and these led many persons in Greece and Syria more readily to embrace those dogmas. The Nestorians and Jacobites were equally diligent in giving currency to the principles of Aristotle, which enabled them to dispute more confidently with the Greeks respecting the natures and the person of Christ.

- § 3. The history of the Latins abounds with so many examples of extreme ignorance as almost surprise us 2. Yet the fault will be readily admitted by those who survey the state of Europe in this century. In Rome, and in some of the cities of Italy, there remained some faint traces of learning and science; but with this exception, what learning there was, had abandoned the continent, and retired beyond sea, among the Britons and Irelanders'. Those, therefore, among the Latins who distinguished themselves at all by works of genius, with the exception of some few Francs and Italians, were nearly all Britons, or Scots, that is Irelanders; such as Alcuin, Beda, Egbert, Clemens, Dungal, Acca, and others. Prompted by Alcuin, Charlemagne, who was himself a man of letters, attempted to dispel this ignorance. For he invited to his court grammarians and other learned men, first out of Italy, and afterwards from Britain and Ireland; and he laboured to rouse especially the clergy, or the bishops, priests, and monks, (whose patrimony, in this age, seemed to be learning), and by means of his own example, the nobility also, and their sons, to the cultivation of divine and human science and learning.
- § 4. By his authority and requisition, most of the bishops connected with their respective primary churches, what were called *cathedral* schools; in which children and youth devoted

Lord's prayer, the creed, and Psalter, and to ascertain the feast days. The ignorance shown by Boniface, and even by pope Zacharias, in the controversy respecting antipodes, and the figure of the earth, has already been noticed. Schl.]

<sup>3</sup> Lud. Ant. Muratorii, Antiquitt.

<sup>3</sup> Lud. Ant. Muratorii, Antiquitt. Italia Medii Ævi, tom. iii. p. 811. <sup>4</sup> Ja. Usher, Prafatio ad Syllogen Epistolarum Hibernicar.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See the annotations of Steph. Baluze on Regino Prumicasis, p. 540. [Learning, which appears to have been confined much to the clergy, began to be rare even among them. The clergy understood little or nothing of human acience, or of languages; and the popes confirmed them in this state. For they required nothing more of them, at their ordination, than to be able to read, to sing, and to repeat the

to the church were taught the sciences. The more discerning abbots, or rulers of the monasteries, likewise opened schools, in which some of the fraternity taught the Latin language, and other things deemed useful and necessary for a monk or a preacher. It was formerly supposed that Charlemagne was the patron and founder of the university of Paris; but all impartial inquirers into the history of those times deny him this honour: yet it is ascertained that he laid a foundation upon which this celebrated school was afterwards erected. To purge his court of ignorance, he established in it the famous school, called the *Palatine* school; in which the children of Charlemagne and of his nobles were instructed by masters of great reputation.

§ 5. But the youth left these schools not much better or more learned than when they entered them. The ability of the teachers was small; and what they taught was so meagre and dry, that it could not be very ornamental or useful to any man. The whole circle of knowledge was included in what they called the seven liberal arts; namely, grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy \*; of which,

5 Steph. Baluzii Capitularia Regum Francor. tom. i. p. 101, &c. Ja. Sirmond, Concilia Gallia, tom. ii. p. 121. Caes. Egasse de Boulay, Diss. de Scholis Claustralibus et Episcopalibus; in his Historia Acad. Paris. tom. i. p. 79. Jo. Launoy, de Scholis a Carolo M. per Oecideat. Institutis. Herm. Conringii Antiquitates Academica, p. 81. 315. Histoire Littér. de la France, tom. iv. p. 6, &c.; and others. [In the year 787, Charlemagne addressed an injunction to the bishops and abbots, requiring them to set up schools; which were not intended for little children, but for monks, who were to be taught the interpretation of Scripture, and the learning requisite for this purpose. He likewise often permitted monks to come to his court school. His commands, and the example he exhibited in his court school, were very efficient; and soon after, the famous school of Fulda was founded; the reputation of which spread over civilized Europe, and allured numerous foreigners to it. Next to Fulda, Hirschau, Corvey,

Prüm, Weissenburg, St. Gall, and Reichenau, became famous for their good schools; which might be called the high schools of that age, and were the resort of monks, designed for teachers in the inferior and poorer monasteries. Charlemagne also exercised the wits of the bishops, by proposing to them all sorts of learned questions, for them to answer either in writing or orally. Schl.]

of the arguments, to prove Charlemagne the founder of the university of Paris, are no where more fully stated, than in C. E. de Boulay's Historia Acad. Par. tom. i. p. 91, &c. But several learned Frenchmen, Mabillon, (Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. v. Præf. § 181, 182.) Launoy, Claude Joly, (de Scholis,) and many others, have confuted those arguments.

have confuted those arguments.

<sup>7</sup> Boulay, *Historia Acad. Paris.* tom.
i. p. 281. Mabillon, l. c. § 179, and

<sup>8</sup> Herm. Conringii Antiquitates Academ. Diss. iii. p. 80, &c. Ja. Thomasius, Programmata, p. 368. Observa-

the three first were called the *Trivium*, and the four last, the *Quadrivium*. How miserably these sciences were taught, may be learned from the little work of *Alcuin* upon them', or from 'the tracts of *Augustine*, which were considered to be of the very first order. In most of the schools, the teachers did not venture to go beyond the *Trivium*: and an individual who had mastered both the *Trivium* and the *Quadrivium*, and wished to attempt something still higher, was directed to study *Cassiodorus* and *Boëthius*.

### CHAPTER II.

HISTORY OF THE TEACHERS AND GOVERNMENT OF THE CHURCH.

- § 1. Vices of the religious teachers.—§ 2. Veneration for the clergy in the West.—§ 3. Increase of their wealth.—§ 4. They possessed royal domains.—
  § 5. Causes of extravagant donations to the clergy,—§ 6. and especially to the pope.—§ 7. His good offices to Pipin.—§ 8. The rewards of his obsequiousness to the French kings. The donation of Pipin.—§ 9. Donation of Charlemagne.—§ 10. The grounds of it.—§ 11. Nature of the pope's jurisdiction.—§ 12. His prosperity checked by the Greeks; origin of the contests between the Greeks and Latins.—§ 13. The monastic discipline wholly corrupted.—§ 14. Origin of canons.—§ 15, 16. Power of the popes circumscribed by the emperors.—§ 17. Greek and oriental writers.—§ 18. Latin and occidental writers.
- § 1. That those who in this age had the care of the church, both in the East and in the West, were of very corrupt morals, is abundantly testified. The oriental bishops and doctors wasted their lives in various controversies and quarrels; and, disregarding the cause of religion and piety, they disquieted the state with their senseless clamours and seditions. Nor did

tiones Halones, tom. vi. Observ. xiv. p. 118, &c. • Alcuini Opera, pt. ii. p. 1245. ed.

Quercetani. This little work is not only imperfect, but is almost entirely transcribed from Cassiodorus. they hesitate to imbrue their hands in the blood of their dissenting brethren. Those in the West, who pretended to be luminaries, gave themselves up wholly to various kinds of profligacy, to gluttony, to hunting, to lust, to sensuality, and to war 1. Nor could they in any way be reclaimed, although Carloman, Pipin, and especially Charlemagne, enacted various

laws against their vices 2.

§ 2. Although these vices, of the persons who ought to have been examples for others, were exceedingly offensive to all, and gave occasion to various complaints, yet they did not prevent the persons defiled with them from being every where held in the highest honour, and being adored as a sort of deities by the vulgar. The veneration and submission paid to bishops, and to all the clergy was, however, far greater in the West than in the East. The cause of this will be obvious to every one who considers the state and the customs of the nations, at this time bearing sway in Europe, anterior to their reception of christianity. For all these nations, before they became christian were under the power of their priests, and dared not attempt any thing important, either of a civil or military nature, without their concurrence's. When they became

cubinage (ibid. c. 15)—tavern-haunting (p. 959. c. 19)—and profane swearing (ibid. c. 20). Tr.]

<sup>2</sup> Julius Cæsar, de Bello Gallico, lib. vi. c. 12, 13.)—says: "The Druids are in great honour among them: for they determine almost all controversies, public and private: and if any crime is perpetrated; if a murder is committed; if there is a contest about an inheritance, or territories; they decide and determine the rewards they decide and determine the rewards or punishments. If any one, whether a private or a public character, will not submit to their decision; they debar him from the sacrifices.—The Druids are not accustomed to be present in battle; nor do they pay tribute with the other citizens; but are exempt from military service, and from all other burdens. Allured by such privileges, and from inclination, many embrace their discipline, and are sent to it by their parents and friends."— Tacitus, (de Moribus Germanor. c. 7. p. 384. ed. Gronov.) says: "Moreover,

<sup>1</sup> Steph. Baluze, ad Reginon. Prumiensem, p. 563. Wilkins' Concilia Magnas Britannia, tom. i. p. 90, &c.
2 Steph. Baluze, Capitular. Regum Francor. tom. i. p. 189. 208. 275. 493, &c. [Harduin, Concilia, tom. iii. p. 1919, &c., where the clergy are forbidden to bear arms in war, and to practise hunting; and severe laws are enacted against the whoredom of the clergy, monks, and nuns. These laws were enacted under Carlomon, A. p. 742. Among the Capitularia of Charlemagne, cited by Harduin, are laws against clergymen's loaning money for twelve per cent. interest, (Harduin, vol. v. p. 827, c. 5)—against their haunting taverns, (p. 830. c. 14)—against their practising magic (831. c. 18)—against their receiving bribes, to ordain improper persons (p. 831. c. 31)—bishops, abbots, and abbesses, are forbidden to keep packs of hounds, or hawks and falcons (p. 846. c. 15).—Laws were also enacted against clerical drunkenness (p. 958. c. 14)—concal drunkenness (p. 958. c, 14)-con-

christian, they transferred the high prerogatives of their ancient priests to the bishops and ministers of the new religion: and the christian prelates and clergy craftily and eagerly seized and arrogated to themselves these rights. And hence originated that monstrous authority of the priesthood in the European churches.

§ 3. To the honours and prerogatives enjoyed by the bishops and priests, with the concurrence of the people in the West, were added, during this period, immense wealth and riches. The churches, monasteries, and bishops, had before been well supplied with goods and revenues; but in this century, there arose a new and most convenient method of acquiring for them greater riches, and of amplifying them for ever. Suddenly,by whose instigation is not known, the idea became universally prevalent, that the punishments for sin, which God threatens to inflict, may be bought off by liberal gifts to God, to the saints, to the temples, and to the ministers of God and of glorified saints. This opinion being every where admitted, the rich and prosperous, whose lives were now most flagitious, conferred their wealth (which they had received by inheritance, or wrested from others by violence and war, according to the customs of the age), upon the glorified saints, their ministers, and the guardians of their temples most bountifully, for religious uses, in order to avoid the very irksome penances which were enjoined upon them by the priests', and yet be secure

to judge, to imprison, and to scourge, is allowable for none, but the priests; and this, not under the idea of punishment, or by order of the prince, but as if God commanded it."—Chap. 11. p. 291. "Silence [in the public councils] is enjoined by the priests, who there have coercive power."—Helmold, Chros. Slacorsus, lib. i. c. 36. p. 90. says of the Rugians: "Greater is their respect for a priest, than for the king."—Idem, de Slavis, lib. ii. c. 12. p. 235. "With them, a king is in c. 12. p. 235. "With them, a king is in with a priest. For the latter asks for responses.—The king and the people depend on his will."—These customs, the people of Germany, Gaul, and of all Europe, retained after their conversion to christianity; and it is therefore

easy to answer the question, Whence originated that vast power of the priesthood in Europe, of which the christian religion has no knowledge!

4 Such as, long and severe fasts, tortures of the body, frequent and long-continued prayers; pilgrimages to the tombs of the saints, and the like. These were the penances, imposed by the priests, on persons who confessed to them their sins; and they would be the most irksome, to such as had spent their lives, without restraint, amidst pleasures and indulgences, and who wished to continue to live in the same way. Hence the opulent most eagerly embraced this new method of shunning, by the sacrifice of a part of their estates, penalties so irksome.

against the evils that threatened to overtake them after death. This was the principal source of those immense treasures, which from this century onward, through all the subsequent ages, flowed in upon the clergy, the churches, and the monasteries.

- § 4. The gifts, moreover, by which the princes especially, and the noblemen, endeavoured to satisfy the priests, and to expiate their past sins, were not merely private possessions, which common citizens might own, and with which the churches and monasteries had often before been endowed; but they were also public property, or such as may properly belong only to princes and to nations, royal domains (regalia), as they are called. For the emperors, kings, and princes, transferred to bishops, to churches, and to monasteries, whole provinces, cities, and castles, with all the rights of sovereignty over them. Thus the persons whose business it was to teach contempt for the world, both by precept and example, unexpectedly became Dukes, Counts, Marquesses, Judges, Legislators, sovereign Lords, and not only administered justice to citizens, but even marched out to war at the head of their own armies. And this was the origin of those great calamities which afterwards afflicted Europe, the lamentable wars and contests about investitures and the regalia.
- § 5. Of this extraordinary liberality, which was never heard of out of Europe,—not the vestige of an example can be found, anterior to this century. There can, therefore, be no doubt that it grew out of the customs of the Europeans, and the form of government most common among these warlike nations. For the sovereigns of these nations used to bind their friends and clients to their interests, by presenting to them large tracts of country, towns, and castles, in full sovereignty, reserving to themselves only the rights of supremacy, and a claim to military services. And the princes might think they were obeying a rule of civil prudence, in thus enriching the priests and

was likewise often called, pretium percatorum, the price of sin. See Lud. Ant. Muratorii Din. de Redemptione Peccator. in his Antiquitates Ital. Medii Æri, tom. v. p. 712, &c.

b Hence the well known phraseology, used by those who made offerings to the churches and the priests; that they made the offering, redemptions animarum sucrum causas, for the redemption of their souls. The property given,

bishops: and it is not probable that superstition was the sole cause of these extensive grants. For they might expect, that men who were under the bonds of religion, and consecrated to God, would be more faithful to them than civil chieftains and military men, accustomed to rapine and slaughter: and, moreover, they might hope to restrain their turbulent subjects, and keep them to their duty, by means of bishops, whose denunciations inspired so great terror.

§ 6. This great aggrandizement of clergymen in the countries of Europe, commenced with their head, the Roman pontiff; and thence extended to inferior bishops, priests, and fraternities of monks. For the barbarous nations of Europe, on their conversion to christianity, looked upon the Romish bishop as succeeding to the place of the supreme head, or pontiff, of their *Druids*, or pagan priests; and as the latter had possessed immense influence in secular matters, and was exceedingly feared, they supposed the former was to be reverenced and honoured in the same manner. And what those nations

<sup>6</sup> I will here quote a noticeable passage from William of Malmsbury, in his fifth book de Gestis Regum Anglia, p. 166, among the Scriptores Rerum Anglicanarum post Bedam, Francf. 1601. He there gives the reason for those great donations to the bishops. "Charlemagne, in order to curb the ferocity of those nations, bestowed nearly all the lands on the churches, wisely considering, that men of the sacred order would not be so likely, as laymen, to renounce subjection to their sovereign; and moreover, if the laity should be rebellious, the clergy would be able to hold them in check, by the terrors of excommunication, and the severities of their discipline."—I doubt not, that here is stated the true reason, why Charlemagne, a prince by no means superstitious, or a slave of priests, heaped upon the Roman pontiff, and upon the bishops of Germany, Italy, and other countries which he subdued, so many estates, territories, and riches. That is, he enlarged, immoderately, the power and resources of the clergy, that he might, by means of the bishops, restrain and keep in subjection his dukes, counts, and knights. For in-stance, from the dukes of Beneventum,

Spoleto, Capua, and others in Italy, much was to be feared, after the extinction of the Lombard monarchy: and hence he conferred a large portion of Italy upon the Roman pontiff, so that by his authority, power, and menaces, he might deter those powerful and vindictive princes from sedition, or overcome them, if they dared rebel. That other kingsand princes, in Europe, reasoned in the same manner as Charles did, will not be questioned, by one who considers well the political constitutions and forms of government of that age. That aggrandizement, therefore of bishops and priests, which we should naturally ascribe wholly to superstition, was also the result of civil prudence, or state policy. On the subject of excommunications, mentioned by Malmsbury, above, we shall have something to say hereafter.

Taimsbury, above, we shall have something to say hereafter.

7 Julius Cæsar, de Bello Gallico, vi.
13. His autem omnibus Druidibus præest unus, qui summam inter eos (Celtas) habet auctoritatem. Hoc mortuo, si qui ex reliquis excellit dignitate, succedit. At si plures pares, suffragio Druidum adlegitur; nonnunquam etiam armis de principatu conten-

dunt.

spontaneously gave, the bishop of Rome willingly received; and lest perchance, on a change of circumstances, he might be despoiled of it, he supported his claims by arguments, drawn from ancient history, and from christianity. This was the origin of that vast pre-eminence acquired by the Roman pontiffs in this century, and of their great power in regard to civil affairs. Thus that most pernicious opinion, the cause of so many wars and slaughters, and which established and increased surprisingly the power of the pontiff; namely, the belief that whoever is excluded from communion by him and his bishops, loses all his rights and privileges, not only as a citizen, but as a man, was derived to the christian church from the ancient Druidic superstition; to the vast detriment of Europe\*.

§ 7. A striking example of the immense authority of the pontiff in this age is found in the history of the French nation. *Pipin*, the viceroy or major domus of *Childeric*, king of the Francs, and who already possessed the entire powers of the king, formed the design of divesting his sovereign of the title and the honours of royalty; and the French nobles, being assembled in council, A.D. 751, to deliberate on the subject,

cause of this? Undoubtedly, the following is the true cause. Those new and ignorant proselytes, confounded christian excommunication with the old gentile excommunication, practised by the pagan priests, or they supposed the former to have the same nature and effects, with the latter; and the pontiffs and bishops did all they could to cherish and confirm this error, which was so useful to them. Read the following extract from Julius Cæsar, de Bello Gallico, vi. c. 13, and then judge, whether I have mistaken the origin of European and papal excommunication? "Si qui aut privatus aut publicus Druidum decreto non stetit, sacrificiis interdicunt. Hæc pæna apud eos est gravissima. Quibus ita est interdicum, in numero impiorum ac sceleratorum habentur, iis omnes decedunt, aditum corum, sermonemque defugiunt, ne quid ex contagione incommodi accipiant: neque iis petentibus jus redditur, neque honos ullus communicatur."

Though excommunication, from the time of Constantine the Great, had, among christians every where, great influence, yet it had no where so great influence, or was so terrific, and so distressing, as in Europe. And the difference between European excommunication, and that of other christians, from the eighth century onward, was immense. Those excluded from the sacred rites, or excommunicated, were indeed, every where, viewed as odious to God and to men; yet they did not forfeit their rights as men, and as citizens; and much less, were kings and princes supposed to lose their authority to rule, by being pronounced by bishops, to be unworthy of communion in sacred rites. But in Europe, from this century onward, a person excluded from the church by a bishop, and especially by the prince of bishops, was no longer regarded as a king, or a lord; nor as a citizen, a husband, a father, or even as a man, but was considered as a brute. What was the

demanded, that first of all, the pontiff should be consulted, whether it would be lawful and right to do what Pipin desired. Pipin therefore despatched envoys to Zacharias, who then presided over the church at Rome, with this inquiry: Whether a valiant and warlike nation might not dethrone an indolent and incompetent king, and substitute in his place one more worthy, and who had already done great services to the nation, without breaking the divine law? Zacharias, at that time, needed the aid of Pipin and the Francs against the Greeks and the Lombards, who were troublesome to him; and he answered the question according to the wishes of those who consulted him. This response being known in France, no one resisted; the unhappy Childeric was divested of his royal dignity, and Pipin mounted the throne of his king and lord. Let the friends of the pontiff consider how they can justify this decision of the vicar of Jesus Christ, which is so repugnant to the commands of the Saviour. Zacharias' successor, Stephen II., took a journey to France, A.D. 754, where he not only confirmed what was done, but also freed Pipin, who had now reigned three years, from his oath of allegiance to his sovereign, and anointed or crowned him, together with his wife and his two sons 1.

§ 8. This attention paid by the Roman pontiffs to the Francs, was of great advantage to the church over which they presided. For great commotions and insurrections having arisen in that part of Italy which was still subject to the Greeks, in consequence of the decrees of *Leo* the Isaurian and *Constantine* Copronymus against images; the Lombard kings

generally misrepresented; for they make Zacharias, by his pontifical power, to have deposed Childeric, and to have raised Pipin to the throne. This, the French deny; and on good grounds. Yet were it true, it would only make the pope's crime greater than it was. [See Bower's Lives of the Popes, vol. iii. p. 331, &c. ed. Lond. 1754. Tr.]

<sup>1</sup> Among many writers, see the illustrious Bünau, *Historia Imperii Germanici*, tom. ii. p. 301. 366. [and Bower, Lives of the Popes, vol. iii. p. 352. Tr.]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> See, on this momentous transaction, Charles Le Cointe, Annales Ecclesia Francia; and Mezeray, Daniel, and the other historians of France and Germany; but especially, Ja. Ben. Bossuet, Defensio declarationis Cleri Gallicani, pt. i. p. 225. Pet. Rival, Dissertations Historiques et Critiques sur divers surjets, Diss. ii. p. 70. Diss. iii. p. 156. Lond. 1726. 8vo. and the illustrious Henr. de Bünau, Historia Imperii Germanici, tom. ii. p. 288. Yet the transaction is not stated in the same manner, by all the writers: and by the sycophants of the Romish bishops, it is

so managed those commotions by their counsel and arms, as gradually to get possession of the Grecian provinces in Italy, which were under the exarch stationed at Ravenna. Aistulphus, the king of the Lombards, elated by this success, endeavoured also to get possession of Rome, and its territory, and affected the empire of all Italy. The pressure of these circumstances induced the pontiff, Stephen II., to apply for assistance to his great patron, Pipin, king of the Francs. In the year 754, Pipin marched an army over the Alps, and induced Aistulphus to promise, by a solemn oath, to restore the exarchate of Ravenna, Pentapolis<sup>2</sup>, and all that he had plundered. But the next year, the Lombard king having violated his promise, and also laid siege to Rome, Pipin again marched an army into Italy, compelled him to observe his promise, and with unparalleled liberality, bestowed on St. Peter, and his church, the Grecian provinces, namely, the Exarchate and the Pentapolis, which he had wrested from the grasp of Aistulphus3.

§ 9. After the death of Pipin, Desiderius, the king of the

<sup>2</sup> [This territory lay along the Gulf Venice, from the Po, southward as far as Permo; and extended back to the Appenines. According to Sigonius, the Exarchate included the cities of Ravenna, Bologna, Imola, Faenza, Forimpoli, Forli, Cesena, Bobbio, Ferrara, Comacchio, Adria, Cervia, and Secchia. The Pentapolis, now the Secchia. The Pentapolis, now the Marca d'Ancona, comprehend Rimini, Pesaro, Conca, Fano, Sinigaglia, Ancona, Osimo, Umana, Jesi, Fossombrone, Monteferetro, Urbino, Cagli, Luccoli, and Eugubio. The whole territory might be 150 miles long, and from 60 to 80 miles broad. Tr.]

<sup>3</sup> See Car. Sigonius, de Regno Italia, lib. iii. p. 202, &c. Opp. tom. ii. Henry count de Bünau, Historia Imperii Germanici, tom. ii. p. 301. 366. Muratori, Annali d'Italia, tom. iv. p. 310, &c. and many others. But what were the boundaries of this exarchate, thus disposed of by Pipin, has been much contro-

posed of by Pipin, has been much controverted, and has been investigated with much industry in the present age. The Roman pontiffs extend the exarchate, given to them, as far as possible: others contract it, to the narrowest limits they can. See Lud. Ant. Muratori, Droits de l'Empire sur l'Etat Ecclésiastique, cap. i.ii. and Antiqy. Italica Medii Evi, tom. i.p. 64—68. 986, 987. But he is more cautious, in tom. v. p. 790. This controversy cannot easily be settled, except by recurrence to the deed of gift. Just. Fontanini, Dominio della S. Sede sopra Comacchio, Diss. i. c. 100. p. 346. c. 67. p. 242. represents the deed of gift as still in existence; and he quotes some words from it. The fact is scarcely credible: yet if it be true, it is unquestionably not for the interest of the Romish church, to have this important ancient document come this important ancient document come to light. Nor could those who defended the interests of the pontiff against the emperor Joseph, in the controversy respecting the fortress of Comacchio, in our age, be persuaded to bring it forward, though challenged to do it, by the emperor's advocates. Francis Blanchinus, however, in his Prolego-mena ad Anastasium de Vitis Pontificum Rom. p. 55, has given us a specimen of this grant, which bears the marks of antiquity. The motive which led Pipin to this great liberality, was, as appears from numerous testimonies, to make expiation for his sins, and espe-cially, the great sin he had committed against his master Childeric.

Lombards, again boldly invaded the patrimony of St. Peter, namely, the territories given by the Francs to the Romish church. Hadrian I., who was then pontiff, had recourse to Charles, afterwards called the Great [Charlemagne], the son of Pipin. He crossed the Alps with a powerful army in the year 774, overturned the empire of the Lombards in Italy, which had stood more than two centuries, transported king Desiderius into France, and proclaimed himself king of the Lombards. In this expedition, when Charles arrived at Rome, he not only confirmed the donations of his father to St. Peter, but went further; for he delivered over to the pontiffs, to be possessed and governed by them, some cities and provinces of Italy, which were not included in the grant of Pipin. But what portions of Italy Charles thus annexed to the donation of his father, it is very difficult, at this day, to ascertain \*.

4 See Car. Sigonius, de Requo Italia, lib. iii. p. 223, &c. Opp. tom. ii. Henry count de Bünau, Historia Imperii German. tom. ii. p. 368, &c. Peter de Marca, de Concordia Sacerdotii et Imperii, lib. i. cap. xii. p. 67, &c. Lud. Ant. Muratori, Droits de l'Empire sur l'Etat Ecclésiastique, cap. ii. p. 147, &c. Herm. Concingius, de Imperio Romano-German. cap. vi. [Bower's Lives of the Pepes, vol. iii. Life of Hadrian I.] and numerous others. Concerning the extent of Charlemagne's new donation to the popes, there is the same warm contest between the patrons of the papacy and those of the empire, as there is, respecting Pipin's donation. The advocatos for the pontiffs, maintain, that Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, the territory of Sabino, the duchy of Spoleto, besides many other tracts of country, were presented by the very pions Charlemagne to St. Peter. But the advocates for the claims of the emperors, diminish as far as they can the munificence of Charles, and confine this new grant within narrow limits. On this subject, the reader may consult the writers of the present age, who have published works on the claims of the emperors and the emperors and the popes, to the cities of Comacchio and Florence, and the duchies of Parma and Piacentia; but especially, the very learned treatise of Berret, entitled

Diss. Chorographica de Italia Medii Ævi, p. 33, &c. The partialities of writers, if I mistake not, have prevented them from discerning in all cases, the real facts; and it is easy to fall into mistakes, on subjects so long involved in obscurity. Adrian affirms, that the object of Charles in this new donation, was, to atone for his sins. For he thus writes to Charlemagne, in the minety-second Epistle of the Caroline Codex, in Muratori, Scriptor. Rer. Italicar. tow. iii. pt. ii. p. 265. "Venientes ad nos de Capua, quam Beato Petro, Apostolorum Principi, pro mercede animæ restræ at que sempiterna memoria, cum creteris civitatibus obtulistis." I have no doubt that Charles, who wished to be accounted pious according to the estimates of that age, expressed this design in his transfer, or deed of gift. But a person acquainted with Charles and with the history of those times, will not readily believe, that this was his only motive. By that donation, Charles aimed to prepare the way for attaining the empire of the West, which he was most ambitious of glory and dominion); but he could not honourably obtain his object, in the existing state of things, without the concurrence and aid of the Roman pontiff. Besides this, he aimed to secure and establish his new empire

§ 10. By this munificence, whether politic or impolitic, I leave to others to determine, Charles opened his way to the empire of the East; or rather, to the title of emperor of the West, and to supreme dominion over the city of Rome and its territory, on which the empire of the West was thought to depend 5. He had, doubtless, long had this object in view; and perhaps his father Pipin had also contemplated the same thing. But the circumstances of the times required procrastination, in an affair of such moment. But the power of the Greeks being embarrassed, after the death of Leo IV., and his son Constantine, and when the impious Irene, who was very odious to Charles, had grasped the sceptre, in the year 800, he did not hesitate to carry his designs into execution. For Charles coming to Rome this year, the pontiff, Leo III., knowing his wishes, persuaded the Roman people, who were then supposed to be free, and to have the right of electing an emperor, to proclaim and constitute him emperor of the West 6.

§ 11. Charles, being made emperor, and sovereign of Rome and its territory, reserved indeed to himself the supreme power, and the prerogatives of sovereignty; but the beneficial dominion, as it is called, and subordinate authority over the city and its territory, he seems to have conferred on the Romish church 7. This plan was undoubtedly suggested to

in Italy, by increasing the possessions of the holy see. On this point I have already touched, in a preceding note; and I think, whoever carefully considers all the circumstances of the case, will coincide with me in judgment.

will coincide with me in judgment.

In reality, Charles was already emperor of the West; that is, the most powerful of the kings in Europe. He therefore only lacked the title of emperor, and sovereign power over the city of Rome and the adjacent country; both of which he easily obtained by the aid of Leo III.

6 See the historians of those times, and especially, the best of them all, Bünau, Historia Imperii Romano-Germanici, tom. ii. p. 537, &c. The advocates of the Roman pontiffs tell us that Leo III. by virtue of the supreme power with which he was divinely clothed, conferred the empire of the

West, after it was taken from the Greeks, upon the French nation, and upon Charles their king; and hence they infer, that the Roman pontiff, as the vicar of Christ, is the sovereign lord of the whole earth, as well as of the Roman empire; and that all emperors reign by his authority. The absurdity of this reasoning, is learnedly exposed by Fred. Spanheim, de Ficta Translatione Imperii in Carolum M. per Leonem III. in his Opp. tom. ii. p. 557. [See also Bower's Lives of the Popes, vol. iii. Life of Leo III.] Other writers need not be named.

7 That Charles retained the supreme

<sup>7</sup> That Charles retained the supreme power over the city Rome and its territory, that he administered justice there by his judges, and inflicted punishments on malefactors, and that he exercised all the prerogatives of sovereignty, learned men have demonstrated.

him by the Roman pontiff; who persuaded the emperor, perhaps by showing him some ancient, though forged papers and documents, that *Constantine* the Great, (to whose place and authority Charles now succeeded,) when he removed the seat of empire to Constantinople, committed the old seat of empire, Rome and the adjacent territories, or the Roman dukedom, to the possession and government of the church, reserving, however, his imperial prerogatives over it; and that, from this arrangement and ordinance of *Constantine*, Charles could not depart, without incurring the wrath of God and St. Peter \*.

strated by the most unexceptionable testimony. See only Muratori, Droits de l'Empire sur l'Etat Ecclés. cap. vi. p. 77, &c. Indeed, they only shroud the light in darkness, who maintain, with Justus Fontanini, (Dominio della S. Sede appra Comacchio, Diss. i. c. 95, 96, &c.) and the other advocates of the Roman pontiffs, that Charles sustained at Rome, not the character of a sovereign, but that of patron of the Romish church, relinquishing the entire sovereignty to the pontiffs. And yet, to declare the whole truth, it is clear, that the power of the Roman pontiff, in the city and territory of Rome, was great; and that he decreed and performed many things according to his pleasure, and as a sovereign. But the limits of his power, and the foundations of it, are little known, and much controverted. Muratori (Droits de l'Empire, p. 102.) maintains, that the pontiff performed the functions of an exarch, or viceroy of the emperor. But this opinion was very offensive to Clement XI.; nor do I regard it as correct. After considering all the circumstances, I suppose the Roman poniff held the Roman province and city by the same lenure as he did the exarchate and the other territories given him by Charles, that is, as a fief; yet with less circumscribed powers than ordinary feudal tenures, on account of the dignity of the city, which was once the capital, or the seat of empire. This opinion receives much confirmation from the statements which will be made in the following note; and it reconciles the jarring testimonics of the ancient writers and other documents.

a Most writers are of opinion, that Constantine's pretended grant was posterior to this period; and that it was forged, perhaps in the tenth century. But I believe it existed in this century; and that Hadrian, and his successor Leo III. made use of it to persuade Charles to convey feudal power over the city Rome, and its territory, to the Romish church. For this opinion we have the good authority of the Roman pontiff himself, Hadrian I. in his Epistle to Charlemagne; which is the forty-ninth in the Caroline Codex, published in Muratori's Rerum Italicar. Scriptores, tom. iii. pt. ii. p. 194; and which well deserves a perusal. Hadrian there exhorts Charles, who was not yet emperor, to order the restitution of all the grants which had formerly been made to St. Peter and the church of Rome. And he very clearly distinguishes the grant of Constantine from the donations of the other emperors and princes; and, what deserves particular notice, he distinguishes it from the donation of Pipin, which embraced the exarchate, and from the additions made to his father's grants by Charlemagne: whence it follows, legitimately, that Hadrian understood Constantine's grant to embrace the city of Rome, and the territory dependent on it. He first mentions the grant of Constantine the Great, thus: "Deprecamur vestram excellentiam—pro Dei amore et ipsius clavigeri regni ceolorum—ut secundum promissionem, quam polliciti estis eidem Dei Apostolo, pro amima cestra mercede et stabilitate regni vestri, omnia nostris temporibus adimplere jubeatis.—Et sicut temporibus Beati Silvestri Romani Pontificis, a

§ 12. Amidst these various accessions to their power and influence, the Roman pontiffs experienced, from the Greek emperors, no inconsiderable loss of revenue and dignity. For Leo the Isaurian, and his son Constantine Copronymus, being exceedingly offended with Gregory II. and III. on account of their zeal for holy images, not only took from them the estates possessed by the Romish church in Sicily, Calabria, and Apulia; but also exempted the bishops of those territories, and likewise all the provinces of Illyricum, from the dominion of the Roman pontiffs, and placed them under the protection of the bishop of Constantinople. Nor could the pontiffs, afterwards, either by threats or supplications, induce the Greek emperors to restore these valuable portions of St. Peter's patrimony . This was the first origin, and the principal cause, of that great contest between the bishops of Rome and of Constantinople; which, in the next century, severed the Greeks from the Latins, to the great detriment of christianity. Yet there was an additional cause existing in this century; namely, the dispute concerning the procession of the Holy Spirit; of which we shall treat in its proper place. But this,

sanctæ recordationis piissimo Constansanctæ recordationis piissimo Constantino Magno, Imperatore, per ejus largitatem (see the grant of Constantine itself) sancta Dei catholica et apostolica Romana ecclesia elevata atque exaltata est, et potestatem in his Hesperiæ partibus largiri dignatus est: ita et in his vestris felicissimis temporibus atque nostris, sancta Dei ecclesia germinetet amplius, atque amplius exaltata permaneat—Quia ecce novus Christian et ampins, atque ampins exattata per-maneat—Quia ecce novus Christian-issimus Dei Constantinus Imperator (N. B. Here the pontiff denominates Charles, who was then only a king, an emperor, and compares him with Con-stantine) his temporibus surrexit, per quem omnia Deus sanctæ suæ eccle -largiri dignatus est. (Thus far he speaks of Constantine's donation. Next, the pontiff notices the other donations; which he clearly discriminates from this.) Sed et cuncta alia, quæ per di-versos Imperatores, patricios, etiam et versos imperatores, parricios, etiam et alios Deum timentes, pro corum anima mercede et venia peccatorum, in partibus Tusciæ, Spoleto seu Benevento, atque Corsica, simul et Pavinensi patrimonio,

Beato Petro Apostolo, -concessa sunt, et per nefandam gentem Longobardorum per annorum spatia abstracta atque ablata sunt, vestris temporibus restituantur. (The pontiff adds, in the close, that all those grants were pre-served in the archives of the Lateran; and that he had sent them, by his am-bassadors, to Charlemagne.) Unde et plures donationes in sacro nostro scrinio Lateranensi reconditas habemus; tamen et pro satisfactione christianissimi regni vestri, per jam fatos viros, ad demon-strandum eas vobis, direximus; et pro hoc petimus eximiam Præcellentiam westram, ut in integro ipsa patrimonia Beato Petro et nobis restituere jube-atis."—By this it appears, that Constan-tine's grant was then in the Lateran

time's grant was then in the Lateran archives of the popes, and was sent with the others to Charlemagne.

See Mich. Le Quien's Oriens Christianus, tom. i. p. 96, &c. The Greek writers also, as Theophanes and others, acknowledge the fact, but differ a little in respect to the cause.

perhaps, might have been easily adjusted, if the bishops of Rome and Constantinople had not become involved in a contest respecting the limits of their jurisdiction.

§ 13. Monastic discipline, as all the writers of that age testify, was entirely prostrate, both in the East and the West. The best of the oriental monks were those who lived an austere life, remote from the intercourse of men, in the deserts of Egypt, Syria, and Mesopotamia: and yet among them, not only gross ignorance, but also fanatical stupidity, and base superstition, often reigned. The other monks, in the neighbourhood of the cities, not unfrequently disquieted the state; and Constantine Copronymus, and other emperors, were obliged to restrain them repeatedly, by severe edicts. Most of the western monks now followed the rule of St. Benedict: yet there were monasteries, in various places, in which other rules were preferred 1. But when their wealth became increased, they scarcely observed any rule; and they gave themselves up to gluttony, voluptuousness, idleness, and other vices 1. Charlemagne attempted to cure these evils, by statutes; but he effected very little ".

§ 14. This great corruption of the whole sacred order, produced in the West a new species of priests, who were an intermediate class between the monks, or the regular clergy, as they were called, and the secular priests. These adopted, in part, the discipline and mode of life of monks; that is, they dwelt together, ate at a common table, and joined in united prayer at certain hours; yet they did not take any vows upon them, like the monks, and they performed ministerial functions in certain churches. They were at first called the Lord's

the council of Cloveshoo, in England, A.D. 747. Monasteria—non sint ludi-crarum artium receptacula, hoc est, počtarum, citharistarum, musicorum, currarum-Non sint sanctimonialium domicilia turpium confabulationum, commessationum, ebrietatum, luxuri-antiumque cubilia.—Monasteriales sive ecclesiastici, ebrietatis malum non sectentur aut expetant—sed neque alios cogant intemperanter bibere; sed pura et sobria sint eorum convivia, non luxuriosa, neque deliciis vel scurrilitatibus mixta, &c. Tr.]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Jo. Mabillon, Praf. ad Acta Sanctor. Ord. Benedicti, sec. i. p. xxiv. and sec. iv. pt. i. p. 26, &c. <sup>2</sup> Mabillon treats, ingenuously, of this corruption of the monks, and of its

this corruption of the monks, and of its causes, in the above work, Praf. ad Sacul. iv. pt. i. p. 64, &c.

<sup>2</sup> See the Capitularia of Charlemagne, published by Baluze, tom. i. p. 148, 157, 237, 255, 366, &c. 375, 503, and in various other places. These numerous laws, so often repeated, prove the extreme perverseness of the monks. [See also the 20, 21, and 22 canons of

brethren (fratres Dominici); but afterwards took the name of canons (canonici) . The common opinion attributes the institution of this order to Chrodegang, bishop of Metz: nor is this opinion wholly without foundation 5. For although there were, anterior to this century, in Italy, Africa, and other provinces, convents of priests who lived in the manner of canons; yet Chrodegang, about the middle of this century, subjected the priests of his church, at Metz, to this mode of living, requiring them to sing hymns to God at certain hours, and perhaps to observe other rites; and by his example, first the Francs, and then the Italians, the English, and the Germans, were led to introduce this mode of living, in numerous places, and to found convents of canons.

§ 15. Supreme power over the whole sacred order, and over all the possessions of the churches, was, both in the East and in the West, vested in the emperors and kings. Of the power of the Greek emperors over the church, and its goods and possessions, no one entertains a doubt 7. The prerogatives of the Latin emperors and kings, though the flatterers of the popes labour to conceal them, are too manifest and clear to be concealed; as the wiser in the Roman community themselves confess. Hadrian I., in a council at Rome, conferred on Charlemagne, and his successors, the right of appointing and creating the Roman pontiffs". And, although Charles, and

tates Italica Medii Ævi, tom. v. p. 185, &c. also Lud. Thomassinus, de Disciplina Ecclesia vetere ac nova, pt. i. lib. iii. c. iv. &c. The design of this institution was truly excellent. For its authors, pained with the vices and defects of the clergy, hoped that this mode of living would abstract the consecrated men from worldly cares and business. But the event has shown how much the hopes of these good men

how much the hopes of these good men were disappointed.

7 For the authority of the Greek emperors in religious matters, see Mich. Le Quien, Oriens Christianus, tom. i. p. 136.

<sup>4</sup> See Le Beuf, Mémoires sur l'His-toire d'Auxerre, tom. i. p. 174. Paris, 1743, 4to.

For an account of Chrodegang, see the Histoire Littéraire de la tom. iv. p. 128. Aug. Calmet, Histoire tom. iv. p. 128. Aug. Calmet, Histoire de Lorraine, tom. i. p. 513, &c. Acta Sanctorum, tom. i. Martii, p. 452. The rule which he prescribed to his canons, may be seen in Le Cointe's Annoles Francor. Ecclesiastici, tom. v. ad ann. 757. § 35, &c. and in Labbe's Concilia, tom. vii. p. 1444. [in Harduin's Concilia, tom. iv. p. 1181, &c. Tr.] The rule, as published by Lucas Dachery, Spicilegium ecter. Scriptor. tom. i. p. 565, &c. under the name of Chrodegang, was the work of another person. A neat summary of the rule is given by Jac. Longueval, Histoire de l'Eglise Gallicane, tom. iv. p. 435.

6 See Lud. Ant. Muratori, Antiqui-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Anastasius makes mention of this decree; which is preserved both by Yvo and Gratian. The subject has been discussed by very many. [The existence of this council, and of such a grant to Charlemagne, is very uncer-

his son Lewis, declined exercising this power; yet they reserved to themselves the right of accepting and confirming the election made by the Roman people and clergy: nor could the consecration of a pope take place, unless the emperor's ambassadors were present. The Roman pontiffs obeyed the laws of the emperors; and accounted all their decisions definitive 1. The emperors and kings of the Francs, by their extraordinary judges, whom they called Missi, that is, Legates, inquired into the lives and conduct of all the clergy, the superior as well as the inferior, and decided causes and controversies among them; they enacted laws respecting the modes and forms of worship; and punished every species of crime in the priests, just as in the other citizens 2. The property belonging to churches and monasteries, unless exempted by the special indulgence of the sovereign, was taxed, like other property, for the common uses of the state 3.

§ 16. That the preservation of religion, and the decision of controversies respecting doctrines, belonged to the Roman pontiff, and to the ecclesiastical councils, was not denied by the emperors and kings of the Latins'. But this power of the pontiff was confined within narrow limits. For he was not able to decide by his sole authority, but was obliged to assemble a council. Nor did the provinces wait for his decisions; but held conventions or councils at their pleasure, in which the bishops freely expressed their opinions, and gave decisions which did not accord with the views of the pontiffs;

The earliest mention of the council, is in Sigebert's Chronicon, (ad ann. 1773,) written about A. D. 1111. But the passage is not in all the copies. From this questionable authority, Gratian transcribed his account of it (Distriction of the copies). tian transcribed his account of it / Dis-tiset, Ixiii. c. 22, 23), and also Ivo, and the others. See Pet. de Marca, de Concordia, &c. lib. viii. c. 13. Pagi, Uritica in Baron. ad ann. 774. Mansi, Concil. Supplem. tom. i. p. 721; and Waleh's Historic der Kirchencersamml.

Waleh's Historie der Kurchenersamm., p. 473. Tr.]

See Jo. Mabillon, Commentar. in Ordinem Romanum, Musai Italici tom. ii. p. cxiii. &c. Muratori, Droits de l'Empire sur l'Etat Ecclés. p. 87, &c.

This has been amply demonstrated by Steph. Baluze, Prof. ad Capitularia

Regum Francor. § xxi. &c.

<sup>2</sup> See Muratori, Antiquitates Ital.

Medii Æei, tom. i. diss. ix. p. 470.

Franc. de Roye, de Missis Dominicis, c. x. p. 44. c. viii. p. 118. 134. 168.

195, &c.

<sup>3</sup> See, especially, Muratori, Antiq. Ital. Medii Ævi, tom. i. diss. xvii. p. 926. Also, the Collection of various pieces, in the contest of Lewis XV. king of France, respecting the exemption of the clearer from the exemption of the clearer from the state. king of France, respecting the exemption of the clergy from taxation, published in Holland, in seven volumes, under the title of: Ecrits pour et contre les Immunités Prétendues par le Clergé de France, à la Haye, 1751. 8vo. &c.

4 See Charlemagne, de Imaginibus, lib. i. cap. iv. p. 48. ed. Heumann.

as is manifest from the French and German councils, in the controversy respecting images. Moreover, the emperors and kings had the right of calling the councils, and of presiding in them: nor could the decrees of a council have the force of laws, unless they were confirmed and ratified by the reigning sovereign 5. Yet the Roman pontiffs left no means untried, to free themselves from these many restraints, and to obtain supreme authority, not only over the church, but also over kings and over the whole world: and these efforts of theirs were greatly favoured by the wars and tumults of the following

§ 17. Among the writers of this century, very few deserve much praise, either for their learning or their genius. Among the Greeks, Germanus bishop of Constantinople, obtained some celebrity by his talents, but still more by his immoderate zeal in defence of images 6. Cosmas of Jerusalem got renown by his skill in composing Hymns'. The histories of George Syncellus',

<sup>5</sup> All these points are well illustrated by Baluze, Praf. ad Capitularia; and by the Capitularia themselves, that is, by the laws of the French kings. And all those who have discussed the rights of kings and princes in matters of religion, take up and illustrate this subject. See also Jac. Basnage, Histoire de l'Eglise, tom. i. p. 270. &c.

Jac. Basnage, Histoire de l'Eglise, tom.
i. p. 270, &c.
6 See Richard Simon, Critique de la
Bibliothèque Ecclésiast. de M. du Pin,
tom. i. p. 270. [Germanus was the
son of Justinian, a patrician of Constantinople, and was deprived of his
virility by Constantine Pogonatus. He
was made bishop of Cyzicum, and then
patriarch of Constantinople, from A. D.
715 to 730. During the four last years
of his patriarchate, he strenuously on-715 to 730. During the four last years of his patriarchate, he strenuously opposed the emperor Leo, and defended image worship, until he was deposed. He now retired to a peaceful private life, till his death, about A. D. 740, when he was more than ninety years old. His writings all relate to imageworship, and the honour due to the virgin Mary; and consist of letters, orations, and polemic tracts; which may be seen, in the Acts of the Second Nicene Council, the Bibliotheca Patrum, and other collections. His orations in and other collections. His orations in

praise of the holy virgin, are ascribed, by some, to another Germanus, bishop of Constantinople, in the thirteenth century. See Cave's Historia Litterar. vol. i. Tr.]

7 [Cosmas was a native of Italy; captured by Saracen pirates, he was carried to Damascus, and there sold to the father of John Damascus. who made him preceptor to his son. who made him preceptor to his son. He was afterwards a monk in the monastery of St. Sabas, near Jerusalem; and, at last, bishop of Majuma. He flourished about A. D. 730, and has left us thirteen Hymns, on the principal festivals, and some other poems; which are extant only in Latin, and may be seen in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. xii. See Cave's Historia Litteraria, vol. i. Tr. 1

Tr.]

8 [George was a monk of Constantinople, and syncellus to Tarasius the patriarch. A syncellus was a high ecclesiastical personage, the constant companion and inspector of the bishop; and resident in the same cell with him; and resident in the same cell with him; whence his name σύγκελλος. See Du Cange, Glossar. Mediæ et Infim. Latinitatis, sub voce Syncellus extends from the creation to the times of Maximin; and is copied almost verbatim from the

and Theophanes\*, hold some rank among the writers of Byzantine history; but they must be placed far below the earlier Greek and Latin historians. The most distinguished of the Greek and Oriental writers, was John Damascenus, a man of respectable talents, and of some eloquence. He elucidated the Peripatetic philosophy, as well as the science of theology, by various writings; but his fine native endowments were vitiated by the faults of his times, superstition, and excessive veneration for the fathers; to say nothing of his censurable propensity, to explain the christian doctrines conformably to the views of Aristotle 1.

Chronicon of Eusebius. Jos. Scaliger made much use of it, for recovering the lost Greek of Eusebius's work. It was published, Greek and Latin, with notes, by Jac. Goar, Paris, 1652. fol. See Cave's Histor. Litterar. tom. i.

See Cave's Histor. Litterar. tom. i.
Tr.]

2 [Theophanes, surnamed Isaacius, and Confessor, was a Constantinopolitan, of noble birth, born A. D. 858. Leo, the patrician, obliged him in his youth, to marry his daughter: but his wife and he agreed to have no matrimonial intercourse; and, on the death of her father, they separated, and Theophanes became a monk. He had previously filled several important civil offices under the emperor Leo. He retired to the monastery of Polychronum, near Singriana, A. D. 780: and thence to the island Calonymus, where he converted his paternal estate into a monastery, and spent six years. Then returning to Singriana, he purchased the estate called the Field, converted it into a monastery, and presided over it as the abbot. In the year 787, he was called to the second Nicene council; where he strenuously defended imageworship. After A. D. 613, Leo, the Armenian, required him to condemn image-worship; which he resolutely refused to do. In 815, or a year later, he was imprisoned for his obstinacy, though now in declining health; and two years after, was banished to the Island of Samothrace, where he died at the end of twenty-three days. The patrons of image-worship accounted him as a smist. His Chronicon, which embraces both the civil and ecclesiastical affairs

of the Greek empire, continues that of George Syncellus, from A. D. 285, to A. D. 813. It is written in a dry style, without method, and with numerous mistakes. The Chronicon of Anasta-

without method, and with numerous mistakes. The Chronicon of Anastasius Bibliothecarius, is a mere Latin translation of this, so far as this extends. It was published, Greek and Latin, with the notes of Goar and Combefis, Paris, 1655. fol. See Cave, Historia Litterar. tom. i. Tr.]

¹ See Peter Bayle, Dictionnaire Historique, tom. ii. p. 950, and Leo Allatius¹ account of his writings; which Mich. Le Quien has published, with the Opera Damasceni, [ed. Paris, 1712, and Venice, 1748. 2 vols. fol.—also Du Pin, Biblioth. des Auteurs Ecclés. tom. vi. p. 101, &c. Fabricius, Biblioth. Gr. vol. viii. p. 772, &c.; and Schroeckh, Kirchengeschichte, vol. xx. p. 222, &c.—John Damascenus, called also Chrysorrhoas by the Greeks, on account of his eloquence; and by the Arabs Mansur; was born at Damascus, par the end of the seventh, or beginning of the eighth century. His father, Sergius, a wealthy christian, and privy-councillor to the Kalif, redeemed many captives, and among them, a learned Italian monk. named Cosmas, whom captives, and among them, a learned Italian monk, named Cosmas, whom he made preceptor to his only son John. On the decease of his father, John succeeded him in office, at the Saracen court. About the year 728, he wrote numerous letters, in defence of image-worship, which the emperor, Leo the Isaurian, was endeavouring to suppress. This, it is said, induced Leo to forge a treasonable letter from John to himself, which he sent to the Kalif, in order to compass the destruction of

§ 18. At the head of the Latin writers stands Charlemagne, the emperor, who was a great lover of learning. To him are ascribed the Capitularia, as they are called, several Epistles, and four books concerning images; yet there can be little doubt that he often used the pen and the genius of another 2. Next

John. The kalif ordered his right hand to be cut off. John replaced the severed hand; and by the intercession of the virgin Mary, had it perfectly restored, the same night. This miracle convinced the kalif of John's innocence; and he offered to restore him to his office and favour; but John chose to retire to private life. He sold and gave away all his property, and repaired to the monastery of St. Sabas, near Jerusalem; where he spent the remainder of his life in composing learned works on theology and science. His treatises are numerous, consisting of Orations, Letters, and Tracts; chiefly polemic, in defence of image-worship, and against heresies; yet several are devotional and narrative. But few of his philosophical works have been published. His great work is, de Fide Orthodora, libri iv. ("Εκδοσις ἀκριβής τῆς ὁρθοδόξου πίστεως), which is a complete system of theology derived from the fathers, and arranged in the manner of the schoolmen. Tr.]

<sup>2</sup> See Jo. Alb. Fabricius, Bibliotheca Medii Ævi Latina, tom. i. p. 936. Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom.

<sup>2</sup> See Jo. Alb. Fabricius, Bibliotheca Medii Evi Lalina, tom. i. p. 936. Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. iv. p. 368. [Charlemagne was not only a great general and statesman, but likewise a great promoter of learning. He possessed talents of no ordinary character; and though his very active life left him little time for study, he was a considerable proficient in all the branches of knowledge then generally pursued. He understood both Latin and Greek, was well read in civil history, and was no contemptible theologian. Eginhard, indeed, tells us, he could never learn to write; having not undertaken it, till too far advanced in life. But if he could not write a fair hand, he could dictate to his amanuenses; and by their aid, and that of the learned men whom he always had about him, he composed and compiled very much, that does him great credit. Besides a great number of Diplomas, Deeds, and Grants, which are

to be seen in various collections; as those of Canisius, Duchene, Dacher, Mabillon, &c.; and numerous Letters, interspersed in the later collections of councils; he wrote a Preface to the book of Homilies for all the festivals of the year, which Paul Diaconus compiled by his order; also a large part of the Edicts, chiefly in relation to ecclesiastical affairs, which are denominated his Capitularia. Of these, the first four books, entitled, Capitularia, sive Edicta Caroli Magni et Ludovio Pii, were collected by the abbot Ansegisus, a. d. 827. Afterwards, three books more were collected by Benedict Levita. The whole are best published by Baluze, Paris, 1677, 2 vols. fol. The Codex Carolinus is a collection of ninety-nine Epistles of successive popes, to him and to his father and grandfather, with theirs to the popes; made by order of Charlemagne a. d. 791. This was published by Gretser, Ingolst. 1613. 4to.—The four books against image-worship, (de Imaginibus,) called also the Capitulare Prolixum, if not dictated entirely by him, was at least drawn up in his name, by his order, and in accordance with his views. He caused it to be read in the council of Francfort, a. d. 794, where it was approved; and he then sent a copy of it to pope Hadrian, who replied to it, as being the work of Charlemagne. It was first published by John Tillet (Tilius,) afterwards bishop of Meanx, a. d. 1549: and last, by C. A. Heumann, Hanover, 1731. 8vo. For the genuineness of this work, see Schroeckh, Kirchengeschichte, vol. xx. p. 583, &c.; and Cave, Historia Litterar. tom. i. Tr.—The celebrated treatise upon images, so embarrassing to Romanists, appears to have been really the work of Alcuin, though published under the name, and by the authority of his imperial master. The deutero-Nicene decrees in favour of image-worship, had been received with execration in England; but as the

to him should be placed Beda, called the Venerable, on account of his virtues 1; Alcuin, the preceptor of Charlemagne 4; and

country was in deferential amity with Rome, the indignant repulse was treat-ed, as if bestowed upon a corruption merely oriental; and Alcuin was chosen merely oriental; and Alcum was chosen by his countrymen for the delicate task of justifying their conduct at the papal court. He produced, accordingly, an Epistle, which gained unqualified ap-plause. This was, probably, the base of that publication which Charlemagne adopted, if not the work itself. The emperor's own subjects had no more

emperor's own subjects had no more respect for image-worship than Alcuin's countrymen. For farther information, see the Life of Alcuin, by Lorenz. Engl. transl. p. 119; and the Editor's Bumpton Lectures, p. 172; and Anglo-Saxon Church, p. 120. Ed.]

<sup>2</sup> Concerning Beda, see the Acta Sanctor. tom. ii. April, p. 866. Nouceas Dictionnaire Historique Crit. tom. i. p. 178. A catalogue of his writings, drawn up by himself, is extant in Muratori's Antiquitates Italic. Medii Ævi, tom. iii. p. 825, &c. [Beda or Bedan, (as St. Boniface calls him.) was born at Jarrow, near the mouth of the Tyne, in Northumberland, and within the territories of the monastery of St. Tyne, in Northumberland, and within the territories of the monastery of St. Peter, in that place. At the age of seven years, he was sent to that monastery for education; and afterwards removed to the neighbouring monastery of St. Paul. In these two monasteries he spent his whole life, except occasionally visiting other monasteries for literary nurroses. At the age of occasionally visiting other monasteries for literary purposes. At the age of nineteen, he was ordained a deacon; and, at the age of thirty, a presbyter. He was a most diligent student; yet punctual in observing the discipline of his monastery, and attending its devo-tional exercises. At the age of thirty, he commenced author, and became one of the most voluminous writers of that he commenced author, and became one of the most voluminous writers of that age. His works, published at Cologne 1612, and again 1688, fill eight vols. fol. They consist of Commentaries on the greater part of the Old Testament, and the whole of the New; numerous Homelies and Letters; a large number of Tracts; and an ecclesiastical history of Great Britain, from the invasion of of Great Britain, from the invasion of Julius Cæsar, to the year A. D. 731. Beda was a man of great learning for

that age; of considerable genius; and an agreeable writer. Yet his Com-mentaries and theological Tracts are little more than compilations from the fathers. As a historian, he was honest, but credulous. As a divine, he was a mere copyist; following Augustine, Gregory the Great, and the more sound Greek fathers. His piety stands sound Greek fathers. His piety stands unquestioned. His only work, now of much value, is his church history, in five books, edited by Wheelock, Cambridge, 1644; and still better, by Smith, ibid. 1722. fol.—See Beda's account of his own life and writings; in his Hist. Eccles. lib. iv. cap. 2; also Cave's Historia Litterar. tom. i. Manuel of the standard of the stan in his Hist. Eccles. lib. iv. cap. 2; also Cave's Historia Litterar. tom. i. Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. iii. p. 500—524, ed. Venice, 1734; and J. Milner's Church History, cent. viii. ch. i. Tr.] A new edition of Bede's Ecclesiastical History was published in 8vo, with useful English notes, by the English Historical Society, in 1838, under the judicious care of Mr. Jos. Stevenson. The historian Mr. Jos. Stevenson. The historian

Mr. Jos. Stevenson. The historian should not be too hastily taxed with credulity. His work does, indeed, contain some such tales as bespeak the age, but he merely details what was currently believed, and seems himself to have been really rather behind the prevailing standard of credulity. Ed.]

\* Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. iv. p. 295. Nouveau Dictionnaire Histor. Crit. tom. i. p. 122. A new edition of the works of Aleuin is preparing in France by Catelinot, who has discovered his unpublished Tract, on the Procession of the Holy Spirit. See the Histoire Littér. de la France, tom. viii. Préface, p. x. [But this editom. viii. Préface, p. x. [But this edition, it appears, was never published; and that of Du Chesne, Paris, 1617. fol. continued to be used. Flaccus Alcuin, Alchwin, or Albin, was a native of York, England; and educated in the episcopal school there. He was well acquainted with Latin and Greek; wen acquainted with Latin and Greek; and, some say, had a knowledge of Hebrew. He was a man of learning and genius, of sound judgment, and of good taste. As an orator, pear white good taste. As an orator, poet, philo-sopher, and theologian, he was, perPaulinus, of Aquileia 5; all of whom were distinguished for their industry, and their zeal for learning; and so treated of almost all the branches of knowledge which were attended to in their day, as to show, that it was not the want of genius, but the state of the times, that prevented their attaining to greater eminence. If to these we add Boniface, who has been already mentioned ; Eginhard, the celebrated author of a biography of Charlemagne and of other works'; Paul, the

haps, the most distinguished man of his age. His writings consist chiefly of expositions of the scriptures, letters, and treatises on theology and science. His expositions, like those of Beda, are little more than compilations from the fathers; particularly from Augustine. His letters are numerous, well written, and useful for elucidating the history of his times. His elaborate confutaor instances. His clasorate confuta-tion of Elipandus, is now little read. Being sent by his bishop to Rome, Charlemagne met with him, and be-came so pleased with him, that he came so pleased with him, that he allured him to his court, about A. D. 780, made him his preceptor, and his counsellor; employed him to confute the errorists, Felix and Elipandus; and committed to his care, not only the palatine school, but several monasteriorists and continuous that the constraints of the second particularly that the constraints are constraints and continuous that the constraints are constraints and constraints are constraints. teries; and particularly that of St. Martin of Tours. To this monastery he retired, A. D. 790, then advanced in years; there he established a school, after the model of that at York, and after the model of that at York, and spent the remainder of his days in high reputation as a scholar, and a devout christian. He died a. D. 801.—See Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. v. p. 138—180; and Cave, Historia Litter. tom. i. Tr.—Alcuin died at Tours, not in 801, but in 804, on Whitsunday, being then about 70. He was decidedly the first literary man of his age, and may be considered as the founder of an improved continental school of theology. Rather, perhaps, he transplanted from his own country a higher degree of knowledge than had been recently possessed by the neighbouring nations. From the foreign ornaments of this school, have been supplied an invaluable chain of been supplied an invaluable chain of testimonies against transubstantiation. Ed.]

\* See Histoire Littéraire de la France,

tom. iv. p. 286. Acta Sanctor. tom. i. Januar. p. 713. [Paulinus is said to have been a native of Austria, and a celebrated grammarian. Charlemagne raised him to affluence, and then made him archbishop of Aquileia in the year 776. From the year 793 to the year 799, in connexion with Alcuin, he was very active in opposing and confuting the errors of Felix and Elipandus, and the errors of Felix and Elipandus, and made a considerable figure in the councils of Francfort and Foro-Julii. He enjoyed the confidence of Charlemagne, and the respect of his contemporaries, and died A.D. 804. His works are nearly all polemic, and opposed to the Adoptionists; namely, a Tract on the Trinity, against Elipandus; three books against Felix; with several epistles, and a few poems. They were published at Venice, 1737. fol. See Cave, Historia Litterar. tom. i. Tr.]

<sup>6</sup> [See above, p. 117 of this volume, with the note <sup>2</sup> there. Tr.]

<sup>7</sup> [Eginhard, or Einhard, was a Ger-

7 [Eginhard, or Einhard, was a German of Franconia, educated in the court of Charlemagne, made tutor to his sons, chaplain, privy-councillor, and private secretary to the emperor. He was also overseer of the royal build-ings at Aix-la-Chapelle. Whether his ings at Aix-la-Chapelle. Whether his wife Emma, or Imma, was the natural daughter of Charlemagne, has been questioned. After she had borne him one child, they mutually agreed to separate, and betake themselves to monasteries. Charlemagne made Egingle to Leave in 1806. hard his ambassador to Rome in 806. In 816, he became abbot of Fontanelle; and the next year Lewis the Pious committed his son Lothaire to his in-struction. In 819, he became the abbot of Ghent; and in 826, abbot of Seeligenstadt, where he died about a. p. 840. He was a fine scholar, and as a histo-rian, the first in his age. Besides Deacon, known to after ages by his History of the Lombards, Historia Miscella, Homiliarium, and some other works'; Ambrose Authpert, who expounded the Apocalypse of St. John 3; and Theodulphus of Orleans 1; we have nearly all the writers of any merit, who cultivated either sacred or profane learning 2.

sixty-two epistles, and several tracts, he wrote the Life of Charlemagne; which has been compared with Suetonius' Cæsars for elegance; also Annals of the reigns of Pipin, Charlemagne, and Lewis the Pious, from a.b. 741, to a.b. 829. The best edition of his works is that of J. H. Schminke, Utrecht, 1711. 4to. See Cave, Historia Litterar. tom. ii. and Schroeckh, Kirchengesch. vol. xxii. p. 150, &c. Tr.]

toria Litterar. tom. ii. and Schroeckh, Kirchengesch. vol. xxii. p. 150, &c. Tr.]

[Paul Warnifrid, or Diaconus, a Lombard by birth, and deacon of the church of Aquileia, was private secretary to Desiderius, king of the Lombards.—When that nation was conquered by Charlemagne, a.D. 774, Paul was sent prisoner to France; afterwards, being suspected of favouring the disaffected Lombards, he retired to the south of Italy, and became a monk at mount Cassino, where he ended his days, some time in the following century. His history of the Lombards, in six books, is of considerable value. His Historia Miscella, in twenty-four books, is a meagre thing. The first ten books are those of Eutropius, with some interpolations. The next six were composed by Paul; and the remainder by some writer of even less value. His Homillarium, or Collection of Homilies for all the Sundays and holy days of the year, in 2 vols. 4to. was compiled (not by Alcuin, as some suppose, but by Paul,) by direction of Charlemagne; and was intended to afford to preachers, who could not frame discourses, some that they might road to their congregations. The collection is made from Ambrose, Augustine, Jerome, Origen, Leo, Gregory, Maximus, Beda, &c. Some discourses were added to it, after the death of Paul. He also wrote the life of St. Benedict, and biographies of several other units. See Cave, Historia Litterar. tom. i. and Bellarmin, Scriptores

Ecclesiast. ed. Venice, 1728. fol. p. 258,

Ecclesiast. ed. Venice, 1728. ioi. p. 200, &c. Tr.]

9 [Ambrose Authpert, or Autpert, was a native of France, and became abbot of St. Vincent, in Abruzzo, Italy, about a. p. 760. He must not be confounded with an abbot of mount Cassino, of the same name, who lived in the ninth century. To him has been attributed the work entitled, The Conflict of the Vices and Virtues, published

the ninth century. To him has been attributed the work entitled, The Conflict of the Vices and Virtues, published among the works of Augustine, and also of Ambrose of Milan, and likewise some other pieces. But his great work is his Commentary on the Apocalypse, in ten books. See Cave, Historia Litter. tom. i. and Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. iv. p. 234, &c. Tr.]

1 [Theodulphus, an Italian, whom Charlemagne patronized. He first made him abbot of St. Fleury; and then bishop of Orleans about a. p. 794. Lewis the Pious greatly esteemed him, employed him much at his court, and sent him as his envoy to the pope. But in the year 818, being suspected of treasonable acts, he was deposed, and confined to the monastery of Angers. He died about a. p. 821. He wrote tolerable poetry; namely, Carminum ad dicersos libri vi.; besides Poemata x. His prose is inferior to his poetry; consisting of forty-six Canons for his diocese; a Tract on Baptism; and another on the Holy Spirit. Most of the preceding were published by Jac. Sirmond. Paris, 1646. 8vo. tism; and another on the Holy Spirit. Most of the preceding were published by Jac. Sirmond, Paris, 1646. 8vo. There is still extant an elegant MS. Bible, which he caused to be written, and to which he prefixed a preface, and some poems, in golden letters. See Cave, Historia Litterar. tom. i. and Bellarmin, Scriptores Ecclesiast. p. 281, &c. Tr.1

<sup>17.</sup>
<sup>2</sup> [Among the *Greek writers*, omitted by Dr. Mosheim, were the following.

John, patriarch of Constantinople, under Philip Bardanes, the Monothelite, A. D. 812—815. Being deposed,

after the death of Philip, he wrote an Epistle to the bishop of Rome, purg-ing himself of the Monothelite heresy; which is printed in the Collections of Councils.

Anastasius, abbot of St. Euthymium in Palestine; against whom John Damascenus wrote an epistle; flourished a. D. 741. He is author of a Tract against the Jews; published in a translation by Canisius, Lectt. Antiq. tom. iii. and in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. xiii.

Tarasius, patriarch of Constantinople. He was of noble birth, and privy-councillor to the emperor when the empress Irene, A. D. 785, raised him to the see of Constantinople, and employed him to restore image-worship in the East. He presided in the second Nicene council, A.D. 787; and wrote several letters, extant in the Collections of Councils. He died A. D. 806.

Basil, bishop of Ancyra, a recanter in the second Nicene council, A.D. 787. His recantation, for having opposed image-worship, is published in the Col-

image-worship, is published in the Col-lection of Councils,
Elias, metropolitan of Crete, flou-rished A. D. 787. He wrote Commen-taries on Gregory Nazianzen's Ora-tions, still extant in a Latin transla-tion; Answers to questions on cases of conscience, by Dionysins; extant, Gr. and Lat. His exposition of the Scala of John Climax, is said still to exist in MS.

Scala of John Chmax, is said such a exist in MS.

The Latin writers, omitted by Dr. Mosheim, are much more numerous. Acca, a celebrated English monk, of York, who flourished a. p. 705—740, and was an intimate of Beda. He accompanied St. Wilfrid to Rome, became bishop of Hexham (Hagulstadiens) in Northemberland; and wrote lives of Northumberland; and wrote lives of the saints of his diocese; several letters,

Ac.

John VII. pope, A.D. 705—707; has left us one Epistle, addressed to Ethelred, king of Mercia, and Alfrid, king of Deira, respecting Wilfrid, bishop of York; in the Collections of the Coun-

Constantine, pope, A.D. 708—715; was called to Constantinople, A.D. 710, by the emperor, and treated with great respect. His Epistle to Brihtwald, archbishop of Canterbury, is extant in the Collections of the Councils.

Gregory II. pope, A.D. 715-31; famous for his opposition to Leo III.

the emperor, who endeavoured to suppress image-worship. He has left us fifteen Epistles; published in the Collections of Councils. In his pontificate, the Liber Diurnus, containing the ancient forms of proceeding in the church of Rome, is supposed to have been compiled. See Cave, Historia Litterar. tom. i. p. 620. &c.

i. p. 620, &c. Felix, an English monk, who flourished A. D. 715, was a writer of some distinction. His life of St. Guthlac,

distinction. His life of St. Guthlac, the anchorite of Croyland, is above the ordinary level of the legends of that age. It is in Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. iii. p. 256, &c.

Heddius, surnamed Stephen, an English presbyter and monk, well skilled in church music. Wilfrid, archbishop of York, invited him from Canterbury, to instruct his clergy in singing, about a. p. 720. He composed an elaborate life of archbishop Wilfrid; which is in Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. v. p. 631—709. [This author's name seems to be more properly written name seems to be more properly written without the *H. Eddy* is, in fact, a name yet found in England. His valuable contemporary life of Wilfrid is also printed by Gale in the *XV. Scriptics* 

also printed by Gale in the XV. Scriptores, Oxf. 1691. It occupies forty pages. Ed.]
Gregory III. pope, a. d. 731—741. He pursued the contest, begun by his predecessor, against the emperor Leo III.; and also invited Charles Martel to aid him against the king of the Lombards. He has left us seven Epistles, and a Collection from the ancient careas: which are extent in Hardwin. nons; which are extant in Harduin's

Concitia,
Fredegarius, Scholasticus, a Frank,
who flourished A. D. 740, wrote a History, or Chronicon, de Gestis Francerum, from A. D. 596 (where Gregory
Turon. ends) to A. D. 739. It is commonly subjoined to Gregory Turonens.
History.

Cuthbert, an English monk of Durham, a disciple and intimate of Beda. He wrote the life of Beda; some letters,

Zacharias, a Syrian monk, and pope, a.D. 741—752. He has left us eighteen Epistles; and a Greek translation of St. Gregory's Dialogues.

Chrodegand, Chrodegang, or Rodegang, a Frank, of noble birth, educated in the court of Charles Martel, and bishop of Metz from a. D. 742 to 766.

He first composed rules for regular canons. See § 14, and note 5 of this chapter, p. 144.

Willibald, an English monk, traveller, and bishop of Eichstadt in Germany.
He was an assistant of St. Boniface, the was an assistant of St. Boniface, and the bish See 1 p. 199 and wrote his life. See note 2, p. 122, shove.

Stephen II. pope, A.D. 752—757, has left us six Epistles, extant in the Collection of Councils.

Isidorus, bishop of Badajos (Pacensis), in Spain; flourished A.D. 754. He continued Idacius' supplement to Jerome's Chronicon, from A.D. 609 to A.D. 754L

Paul I. pope, a.n. 757—767. Twelve Epistles, ascribed to him, are extant in the Collections of Councils.

Aribo, bishop of Frisingen, A. D. 760

—763. He was a monk, educated by
St. Corbinian; whose successor and
biographer he was. See Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. iii. p. 470. and Meichelbeck's Historia Frisingens. tom. i. p. 61, &c.

Florus, a monk of St. Trudo, in the diocese of Liege, who flourished about a.D. 760, and enlarged Beda's Mar-

tyrologium.

Godescalk, a deacon and canon of
Liege, who flourished about A. D. 780, and wrote the life of St. Lambert, bishop of Liege in this century. It is extant in Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. &c. tom. iii. 59. &c.

Stephen III. pope, a. D. 768-772, has left us three Epistles, and some

Hadrian, or Adrian I. pope, a.D. 772

—795, has left us eighteen Epistles; an Epitome of Ecclesiastical canons, addressed to Charlemagne; a collection of canons for the use of Ingilram, a bishop; and a letter in confutation of Charlemagne's books against imageworship.

Donatus, a deacon of Metz, about A. D. 790, who wrote the life of St.

Trudo; extant in Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. ii. p. 1022, &c.
Etherius, or Heterius, bishop of Axuma in Spain, and Beatus, a Spanish presbyter of Asturia, distinguished themselves by their opposition to the error of Elipandus, which they endeavoured to confute, in a work still extant, in the Biblioth. Patrum, tom.

Leo III. pope, A. D. 795—816; has left us thirteen Epistles.
Leidradus, or Lerdrachus, bishop of Lyons, A. D. 798—813; was twice sent into Spain, by Charlemagne, to reclaim Felix and Elipandus. He has left us three Epistles, and a Tract on Bantism.

left us three Epistles, and a Tract on Baptism.
Jesse, or Jesseus, or Tesse, bishop of Amiens, A. D. 799—834; was much employed in embassies, and in civil affairs, by Charlemagne and his suc-cessors. He wrote a long Epistle to his clergy, concerning sacred rites, particularly in relation to baptism; still extant in the Bibliotheca Patrum,

## CHAPTER III.

#### HISTORY OF RELIGION AND OF THEOLOGY.

- § 1. The christian doctrine corrupted.—§ 2. The piety and morals of this age. -§ 3. Exegetical theology.-§ 4. Charlemagne's zeal for sacred learning.-§ 5. It led to neglect of the bible.—§ 6. Manner of treating didactic theology. -§ 7. Practical theology.-§ 8. Polemic theology.-§ 9. Origin of the controversy about images .- § 10. Progress of it under Leo the Isaurian .- § 11. Conflicts of the image-worshippers with the Iconoclasts.- § 12. Progress under Copronymus.- § 13. Under Irene. - § 14. Council of Francfort. - § 15. Controversy respecting the procession of the Holy Spirit.
- § 1. The fundamental doctrines of the christian religion were preserved both by the Greek and the Latin writers. This will appear unquestionable to one who shall inspect the work of John Damascenus, among the Greeks, on the orthodox faith; and the profession of faith by Charlemagne, among the Latins 1. But to this pure seed of the word, more tares were added than can be well imagined. The very nature of religion, and the true worship of God, were corrupted, by those who contended for image-worship, and for similar institutions, with such fierceness as excluded all charity. The efficacy of the merits of our Saviour, all acknowledged; and yet all tacitly depreciated them, by maintaining that men can appease God, either by undergoing voluntary punishments, or by offering him gifts and presents; and by directing those who were anxious about their salvation, to place confidence in the works of holy men 2.

sent into the East; also in Baluze, tom.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Charlemagne's Treatise de Ima-¹ See Charlemagne's Treatise de Imaginibus, lib. iii. p. 259. ed. Heumann. Add, from among the Greeks, the Profession of faith, by Mich. Syncellus, published by Bernh. de Montfaucon, in the Bibliotheca Coisliniana, p. 90, &c.—From among the Latins, an Exposition of the principal dectrines of religion, by Benedict of Ariane, in Stephen Baluze's Miscellanies, tom. v. p. 56, and the Creed of Leo III, which he

vii. p. 18.

<sup>2</sup> [We will quote a few passages as proof. Beda says, (lib. i. on Luc. c. i.) Decebat, ut, sicut per superbiam prime nostree parentis mors in mundum in-travit, ita denno per humilitatem Maria vitae introitus panderetur.—And (lib. iii. in Job. c. i.) he says: Cum con-fectus homo atque consumptus morti et infernalibus ministris appropinqua-

To explain the other defects and superstitions of the times, would carry us beyond the limits prescribed in this work.

§ 2. The whole religion or piety of this, and of some subsequent centuries, consisted in founding, enriching, embellishing, and enlarging churches and chapels; in hunting after and venerating the relics of holy men; in securing the patronage of deceased saints with God, by gifts and superstitious rites and ceremonies; in worshipping the images and statues of saints; in performing pilgrimages to holy places, especially to Palestine ; and in other similar practices. In these services, which were supposed to have the greatest efficacy, in procuring salvation, the virtuous and good were equally zealous, with the vicious and profligate; the latter, that they might cancel their crimes and wickedness; and the former, that they might obtain earthly blessings from God, and secure a more ready admission to heavenly bliss. The true religion of Jesus Christ, if we except a few dogmas contained in their creeds, was wholly unknown in this age, even to the teachers of the highest rank: and all orders of society, from the highest to the lowest, neglecting the duties of true piety, and the renovation of the heart, fearlessly gave themselves up to every vice and crime, supposing that God could easily be appeased and become reconciled to them, by the intercessions and prayers

rerit, si fuerit quispiam sanctorum, qui nomen sancti angeli habere meretur: is pro hujusmodi, qui pro peccatis suis a Deo ita corripitur, poterit impetrare: si de multis operibus bonis, quæ operari debuerat, saltem unum bomum opus ejus, quod tanquam sacrificium pro eo placabile offerat, valuerit invenire.—Commenting on Psalm iv. he says of the words, Offer the sucrifices of rightcourness, that they mean: Ita dico, ut irascimini præteritis peccatis, ut sacrificetis sacrificium, id est, mortificetis propria vilia cestra, faciendo nt sacrificetis sacrificium, id est, mortificetis propria vilia cestra, faciendo fructus dignos poenitentis: tantum scilicet pro singulis vos affligentes, quam tum digna expetit poenitentia: quod crit sucrificium justitia, id est justum sacrificium. Nam nihil justius est, quam qui punit aliena peccata, ut pusid propria: et ut quisque tantum se affligat, quantum fosdata ejus conscientia meruit, et sie se ipsum Deo faciat

suave sacrificium. Schl.]

<sup>3</sup> [Such pilgrimages were likewise made to Rome; and they were called pilgrimages for Christ, and the performers of them, Pilgrims of St. Peter. Many disorders attended these pilgrimages. Hence Boniface, in a letter to Cuthbert, archbishop of Canterbury, (to be found among the Acts of the council of Cloveshoo, in England. council of Cloveshoo, in England, A.D. 747,) desired, that women and nuns might be restrained from their frequent pilgrimages to Rome: alleg-ing this reason: Quia magna ex parte pereunt, paucis remanentibus integris. Perpaucæ enim sunt civitates in Lon-gobardia, vel in Francia, aut in Gallia, in quibus non sit adultera vel meretrix generis Anglorum: quod scandalum est et turpitudo totius ecclesiae vestrae. See Harduin's *Concilia*, tom. iii. p. 1950. Schl.]

of the saints, and by the friendly offices of the pricets, the ministers of God. The whole history of these times avonches the truth of these remarks.

\$ 3. The tireeks believed that their forefathers had well explained the contents of the sacred volume; and, therefore, that they should confer a great favour on the readers of the bible, by extracting from the writings of the fathers, and embodying their interpretations of scripture, whether good or bad. How judiciously they did this, will appear, among others, from the Commentary of John Damascenus on St. Paul's epistles, compiled from Chrystestes. The Latin interpreters are of two classes. Some. like the Greeks, collected and embodied the interpretations of the fathers. others. Bulls took this course in his exposition of the epistles of St. Paul, compiled from Augustias and others. The other class made trial of their own skill in expounding the sacred volume: and among these, Alcuin, Bedu, Ambross Authport (the interpreter of the apocalypse), and a few others, stand conspicuous. But these lacked the ability requisite for this business; and neglecting altogether the true import of the words, they hunted after recondite meanings, which they distributed into the allegorical, the anagogical, and the tropological'; that is, they tell us, not what the inspired writers say, but what they vainly suspect those writers would signify to us. As examples, we may name Alcuin's Commentary on John, Beda's allegorical Explanations of the Books of Samuel, and Charlemagne's Books on Images, in which various passages of scripture are expounded, according to the customs of the age .

§ 4. Charlemagne's reverence for the sacred volume was so great, that it went beyond due bounds; and led him to believe, the fundamental principles of all arts and sciences to be contained in the bible; a sentiment which he imbibed, undoubtedly, from Alcuin, and the other divines whom he was

On the Commentaries of Beda, see Rich. Simon, Critique de la Biblio-thèque Ecclériast. de M. du Pin, tom. i. p. 280, &c. See also his Exposition of Genesis, derived from the fathers; in Martene's Thesaurus Ancedoor. tom. v. p. 111. 116. 140; and the Interpreta-

tion of Habakkuk; ibid. p. 295, &c.

See Charlemagne, de Imaginibus,

lib. i. p. 138.

<sup>6</sup> See Charlemagne, de Imag. lib. i. p. 84. 91. 123. 127. 131. 133. 136. 138. 145. 160. 164. 165, &c. passim.

<sup>7</sup> Idem, de Imagin. lib. i. p. 44.

accustomed to hear . Hence originated his various efforts to excite the clergy to a more diligent investigation and explanation of the sacred books. Laws, enacted by him for this purpose, are still extant; and there are other proofs that on no subject was he more sincere?. That the errors in the Latin translation might not be an obstacle to his designs, he employed Alenin to correct and improve it 1: indeed, he himself spent some time, during the last years of his life, in correcting such errors'. Some also tell us, that he procured a translation of the sacred books into German: but others attribute this to his son, Lewis the Pious 3.

§ 5. These efforts of the emperor had the effect to awaken some of the slothful and indolent to exertion. Yet it must be admitted, that some of his regulations and plans tended to defeat, in part, his excellent purposes. In the first place, he sanctioned the practice, which had prevailed before his day, of reading and expounding only certain portions of the sacred volume in the assemblies of worship; and the diverse customs of the different churches he endeavoured to reduce to one uniform standard '. In the next place, knowing that few of the

<sup>8</sup> Idem, de Imagin. lib. i. p. 231.

See Jo. Frick, de Canone Scriptur.
S. p. 184.

1 Cassar Baronius, Annales, ad ann.
178, § 27, &c. Jo. Alb. Fabricius, Biblick. Lat. Medii Ævi, tom. i. p. 137.
Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom.
iv. p. 300.

1 Jo. Alb. Est.

<sup>3</sup> Jo. Alb. Fabricius, Biblioth. Lat. Medii Æri, tom. i. p. 950, &c. Jac. Unher, de Sacris et Scripturis Vernaculis, p. 110, &c. [See also Schroeckh's Kirchengesch. vol. xx. p. 196, &c. Tr.]

<sup>3</sup> [See Du Chesne, Scriptores Hist. Franc. tom. ii. p. 326. Tr.]

<sup>4</sup> It must be acknowledged, that it is a mistake, to suppose the emperor Charlemagne to have first selected those portions of the sacred volume, which are still read and expounded, every year, in the assemblies of christians. For it appears, that in preceding centuries, in most of the Latin churches, certain portions of the inchurches, certain portions of the inspired books were assigned to the several days for public worship. See Jo. Hen. Tharner, Schediasma de Origine et Dignitate Pericoparum, quæ Evan-gelia et Epistolæ vulgo vocantur; which has been several times printed. Also, Jo. Fr. Buddeus, Isagoge ad Theo-logiam, tom. ii. p. 1640, &c. [1426, &c.] Yet Charlemagne had something to do in this matter. For whereas, before his time, the Latin churches differed, or did not all read and exdiffered, or did not all read and expound the same portions of the bible; he first ordained, that all the churches, throughout his dominions, should conform to the custom of the Romish church. For those Gospels and Epistles, as they are called, which have been expounded in public worship, from his times to the present, were used at Rome, as early as the sixth century; and it is well known, that Charlemagne took pains, to render the Romish form of worship, the common Romish form of worship, the common form of all the Latins. And hence, down to this day, those churches which have not adopted the Romish rites, use for lessons other Gospels and Epis-tles, than those of ours, and the other Western churches, which Charles com-manded to conform. The church of

clergy were competent to explain the Gospels and Epistles, as the lessons were called; he directed Paul Diaconus, and Alcuin, to collect Homilies, or discourses on them out of the fathers; so that the ignorant and slothful teachers might recite them to the people. This was the origin of what is called his Homiliarium, or Book of Homilies. example led others, in this and the next age, to compile at their own pleasure similar works, for the encouragement of laziness among the teachers. Lastly, he caused the lives of the most eminent saints to be collected into a volume; so that the people might have, in the dead, examples worthy of imitation, while they had none among the living. That all these regulations proceeded from honest and good intentions, and, indeed, that they were useful in that age, no one can doubt. But still, contrary to the intentions of the emperor, they contributed not a little to confirm the indolence of the public teachers, and to increase neglect of the sacred volume. For from this time onward, most of the clergy directed their attention exclusively to those portions of the bible, which were to be expounded to the people; and did not exercise themselves in reading and examining the whole volume of scripture. And not many were to be found who were inclined to compose their own public discourses, rather than resort to their Homiliarium.

§ 6. The business of discussing formally and systematically the doctrines of christianity, was scarcely attempted by any one

Milan, is an example; which retains the Ambrousan ritual; likewise the church of Chur (Curis); according to Muratori, Antiquitates Ital. tom. iv. p. 836, and, undoubtedly, some others. What Gospels and Epistles were used, by the French and other Western churches, before the times of Charlemagne; may be learned from the ancient Kalendars, published by Martene (among others), Thesaurus Ancedstor. tom. v. p. 66.—and from Beda's discourses, ibid. tom. v. p. 339, &c. from Mabillon, de Antiqua Liturgia Gallicana; and from others. See also Wm. Peyrat, Antiquites de la Chapelle du Roi de France, p. 566.

<sup>5</sup> See, concerning this, the very laborious and learned Jo. Henr. a Seelen, Selecta Litteraria, p. 252. 6 Halanus, or Alanus, for example, an Italian abbot of Farfa, compiled, in this same century, a huge Homiliarium; the preface to which was published by Berah. Pez. Theasur. Assodor. tom. vi. pt. i. p. 83. In the next century, Haymo of Halberwadt, made up a Homiliarium; which has been printed. In the same century, Rabanus Maurua, at the request of the emperor Lothaire, formed a Homiliarium; and likewise, Hericus; mentioned by Pez, ubi supra, p. 93. All those made use of the Latin language. The first that composed a German Homiliarium, I suppose, was the celebrated Ottfrid, of Weissenburg. See Lambecius, de Bibliotheos Vindobon. Augusta, tom. ii. c. v. p. 419.

of the Latins. For the essays of some few, respecting the person and natures of Christ, against Felix and Elipandus, and concerning the procession of the Holy Spirit, and other things; exhibit no specimens of thorough investigation. The whole theology of the Latins, in this century, consisted in collecting opinions and testimonies out of the Fathers, that is, the theologians of the six first centuries; nor did any of them venture to go beyond the views of the fathers, or presume to rely upon his own understanding. Among the Irish only, who were denominated Scots in this age, some discerning ones employed philosophy, which was abhorred by others, in the explanation of religious doctrines '. But among the Greeks, John Damascenus, in his four Books on the orthodox faith, embraced the entire theology of the christians in a systematic form, this work, the two kinds of theology, which the Latins call scholastic and dogmatic, were united. For the author uses subtle ratiocination in explaining doctrines, and confirms them by the authority of the fathers. This work was received by

I was aware, that Irishmen, who in that age were called Scotchmen, cultivated and amassed learning, beyond the other nations of Europe, in those dark times; that they travelled over various countries of Europe, for the purpose of learning, but still more for that of teaching; and that, in this century and the following, Irishmen or Scots, were to be met with, every where, in France, Germany, and Italy, discharging the functions of teachers, with applause. But I was long ignorant, that Irishmen were also the first who taught scholastic theology in Europe; and that so early as this century, they applied philosophy to the explanation of the christian religion. The fact, I learned first, from Benedict of Aniane; some of whose short pieces are publicable to the state of the state learned first, from Benedict of Aniane; some of whose short pieces are published by Stephen Baluze, Miscellancor. tom. v. He says, in his Epist. to Guarwariuz, p. 54: Apud modernos scholasticos, (i. e. teachers of schools,) maxime upud Scotos, (who held the first rank, among school teachers,) est syllogismus delusionis ut dicant, Trinitatem, sicut personarum, ita esse substantiarum; (by a syllogism, which Benedict here calls delusioe, i. e. sophistical and fallacious, these Irishmen proved the Per-

sons in the Godhead, to be substances: but the syllogism was a very captious one, as appears from what follows, and brought the inexperienced into diffione, as appears from what follows, and brought the inexperienced into difficulties;) quatenus si adsenserit illectus auditor, trinitatem esse trium substantiarum Deum, trium derogetur cultor Deorum: si autem abnuerit, personarum denegator culpetur. That is, these philosophic theologians perplexed and troubled their hearers, with this syllogism. If any one assented to their reasoning, they accused him of tritheism; if he rejected it, they taxed him with Sabellianism. Either grant, that the three Persons in God are three substances; or deny it. If you grant it, you doubtless are a tritheist, and worship three Gods; if you deny it, you destroy the Persons, and fall into Sabellianism. Benedict strongly reprehends this subtlety, in theological discussions; and recommends the love of simplicity. Sed have de fide et omnis calliditatis versutia simplicitate fidei catholica est puritate vitanda, non captiosa interpotanda. The philosophic, or Scholastic, theology, is therefore much more ancient, among the Latins, than is commonly supposed. the Greeks with great applause; and gradually acquired such influence, that it was regarded among them as the only guide to true theology. Yet many have complained, that the author relies more upon human reason and upon the faith of the fathers than upon the holy scriptures, and that he thus subverts the true grounds of theology 8. To this work must be added his Sacred Parallels, in which he carefully collects the opinions of the ancient doctors respecting the articles of faith. We may therefore look upon this writer as the Thomas and the Lombard of the Greeks'.

§ 7. Instructions for a christian life and its duties, were treated of in no appropriate work. John Carpathius, among the Greeks, left some hortatory discourses, (Hortatoria Capita,) containing little that deserves much commendation. In the monasteries, the opinions of the mystics, and of Dionysius Areopagita the father of them, received exclusive approbation: and John Darensis, a Syriac writer, in order to gratify the monks, translated Dionysius 1. The Latins proceeded no farther, than to advance some precepts concerning vices and virtues, and external actions: and in explaining these, they kept near to the principles of the Peripatetics; as may be seen in some tracts of Beda, and in the treatise of Alcuin, on the virtues and vices2. To exhibit examples of piety before the public, several reputable men, as Beda, Florus, Alcuin, Marcellinus, and Ambrose Authpert, composed biographies of persons who left high reputations for piety.

§ 8. Only a moderate number, in this age, entered into controversies on important religious subjects; and, among these, there is hardly an individual who merits commendation. Most of the Greek polemics engaged in the contest about images; which they managed unskilfully, and without precision. The Latins entered less into this controversy; and expended more effort in confuting the opinion of Elipandus, concerning the person of Christ. John Damascenus assailed all the heretics, in a small, but not a useless tract. He also contended, reso-

Jo. Henr. Hottinger. Bibliothecar.
 Quadripart. lib. iii, cap. ii. § iii. p. 372.
 Martin Chemnitz, de Usu et Utilitate
 Locor. Commun. p. 26.
 [Thomas Aquinas and Peter Lom-

bard. Ed.]

<sup>1</sup> Jos. Sim. Asseman, Biblioth. Oriental. Vaticas. tom. ii. p. 120.

<sup>2</sup> It is extant in his Works, ed. of

Du Chesne, tom. ii. p. 1218.

lutely, against the Manichaeans and Nestorians in particular; and ventured also to attack the Saracens. In these writings of his, there is some ingenuity and subtilty, but a want of clearness and simplicity. Anastasius, an abbot of Palestine, attempted a confutation of the Jews.

§ 9. Of the controversies that disquieted this age, the greatest and the most pernicious related to the worship of sacred images. Originating in Greece, it thence spread over the East and the West, producing great harm both to the state and to the church. The first sparks of it appeared under Philippicus Bardanes, who was emperor of the Greeks near the beginning of this century. With the consent of the patriarch John, in the year 712, he removed from the portico of the church of St. Sophia, a picture representing the sixth general council, which condemned the Monothelites, whom the emperor was disposed to favour; and he sent his mandate to Rome, requiring all such pictures to be removed out of the churches. But Constantine, the Roman pontiff, not only protested against the emperor's edict, but likewise caused pictures of all the six general councils to be placed in the portico of the church of St. Peter; and moreover, having assembled a council at Rome, he caused the emperor himself to be condemned, as an apostate from the true religion. These first commotions, however, terminated the next year, when the emperor was hurled from the throne 3.

<sup>1</sup> See Fred. Spanheim, Historia Imaginum restituta; which was published, both separately, and in his Works, vol. ii. Maimbourg's history of this controversy, in French, is full of fables. Muratori, Annali d'Italia, tom. iv. [For the history of this controversy, see Walch's Historie der Ketzeryes, vol. x. p. 66—828, and vol. xi. p. 3—400; also Schroeckh, Kirchengach, vol. xx. p. 513—602, and vol. xxiii. p. 345—432. The origin of this controversy is not generally carried back to the collision of Philippicus with the Roman pontiff, which related, perhaps, wholly to the doctrines of the Monothelites; nor is there good proof, that the pontiff ventured to excommunicate the emperor. See Bower's Lies of the Popes, vol. iii. p. 180, 181. vol., 11.

The following remarks of Schlegel are worth inserting in this place.—In order to understand the history of this conto understand the history of this con-troversy, in its whole extent, it is necessary to go back to the earlier history of the church, and to investi-gate the origin of image-worship among christians. It is certain, and even the impartial Catholics themselves admit it, that in the three first centuries, and it, that in the three first centuries, and also in the beginning of the fourth, pictures were very rarely to be found among christians. See Du Pin, Bibliothèque, tom. vi. p. 152, and Anton. Pagi, Crit. ad Annal. Baronii, ad anno55. p. 43. Indeed there were christian writers on morals, who disapproved of a christian's pursuing the trade of a painter or statuary. See Tertullian, Contra Hermog. c. i. and de Idololatria,

\$ .!. Index Las the Isaurian a very heroic emperor. are ther confirs ensued which was far more terrific, severe. and asting ...... mains to bear with the extravagant supersection in the secretary in worshipping religious images, which minimize them a restricted both to the Jews and the Saracens. it coice to extreme the evil entirely, issued an edict, in the war 20. commanding all images of saints, with the exception a that if three in the cross to be removed out of the courses, and the wiesting of them to be wholly discontinued and advergance. In this proceeding, the emperor obeyed the shreads if its for feelings, which were naturally strong and provenies, rather that the suggestions of produce, which re-AWAY WAS THE CALIFFRATION OF INVESCRATE SUperstitions, gradually Hence a civil war broke out; first in the retrograms has washing of the Archivelegic and a part of Asia; and afterwards The the reveiled either spontaneously, or being so instructured by the projects and marries to whom the images were purchasing of gain, considered the emperer as an apostate from time relative; and therefore supposed they were freed from their eath of allegiance, and from all obligations of obedrune.

# § 11. In Italy, the Roman pontiffs, Greeny II, and Gregory

of A. Even in the time of the seventh general council, a. p. 787, the use of shains was not yet introduced into churches; as appears from the seventh Article of that council. Still less did the ametent christians think of giving acoship to images. The occasion of introducing images into churches, was in great measure the ignorance of the people, which rendered pictures a help to thom: whence, they have been called the people's Bible. On this ground it was, that Gregory the Great commerst Serenus, bishop of Marseilles; who had removed the pictures out of the churches, on account of the misuse the people made of them. Gregory's Epistes, lib. is, ep. 91. Quia cas (imagines) adorrer retuises, omnino handreimus; frejian vero reprehendimus. To this cause, may be added, the maparatition of the people and the months; who were influenced very much by sensible objects, and who

began, as early as the close of the sixth century, to ascribe to the images miracles of various kinds. They now began to his the images, to burn incense to them, to kneel before them, to light up wax candles for them, to expect wonders to be wrought by them; to place infants in their arms, at baptisms, as if they were god-fathers and god-mothers; to carry them with them in their military expeditions, to secure a victory, and give confidence to the soldiers; and in taking an oath, to lay their hand on them, just as upon the cross, and upon the Gospels. Indeed, nearly the whole of religion, in this century, consisted in the worship of images. In particular, the superstitious worship of images proceeded so far, among the Greeks, that the rich, at Constantinople, used to send their bread to the churches, and have it held up before an image previously to eating it. Schlegel's note. Tr.]

III. were the principal authors of the revolt. The former of these pontiffs, when Leo would not, at his command, revoke his decree against images, did not hesitate to say, that the emperor, in his view, had rendered himself unworthy of the name and the privileges of a true christian. This opinion being known, the Romans, and the other people of Italy that were subjects of the Greek empire, violated their allegiance, and either massacred or expelled the viceroys of Leo. perated by these things, the emperor contemplated making war upon Italy, and especially against the pontiff: but circumstances prevented him. Hence, in the year 730, fired with resentment and indignation, he vented his fury against images, and their worshippers, much more violently than before. For, having assembled a council of bishops, he deposed Germanus, bishop of Constantinople, who favoured images, and substituted Anastasius in his place; commanded that images should be committed to the flames; and inflicted various punishments upon the advocates of them 4. The consequence of this severity was, that the christian church was unhappily rent into two parties; that of the Iconoduli, or Iconolatra, who adored and worshipped images; and that of the Iconomachi or Iconoclasta, who would not preserve, but destroyed them: and these parties furiously contended, with mutual invectives, abuses, and assas-The course commenced by Gregory II. was warmly prosecuted by Gregory III.; and although we cannot determine, at this distance of time, the precise degree of fault in

4 [Leo was led on to one degree of innovation after another, by the opposition made to his measures, by the friends of images. At first, he proceeded in the ordinary and legal way. He wished to have the subject discussed and determined, in a general Council. But the pope would not agree to it; and urged, that the emperor should remain quiet, and not bring the subject under agitation. Leo's first requisition was, that the images should be hand higher, in the churches. But, in this, the patriarch Germanus opposed him. And as the opposition of this man was confined to no limits, he was deposed: yet the emperor allowed him, as we are informed by Theophanes, to spend his life quietly, in his

father's house. Next followed, the edict of the emperor, by which he forbid the worshipping of images; and required their removal, if the worship of them could not be prevented, by the mere prohibition. And it was not, till after the horrible tumult at Constantinople, and the insurrections of the Italian provinces, that he ordered all images upon the church walls to be efficed, and the walls to be whitewashed; and the moveable images, to be carried away, and burned; and laid heavy punishments upon the riotous monks and blind zealots, who insulted him to his face, with the title of Antichrist, a second Judas, &c. See Spanheim, loc. cit. p. 115, &c. and Basnage, loc. cit. tom. ii. p. 1278. Schl.]

either of these prelates; thus much is unquestionable, the loss of their Italian possessions, by the Greeks, in this contest, is to be ascribed especially to the zeal of these pontiffs in behalf of images 1.

§ 12. The son of Leo, Constantine, who was surnamed Copronymus", by the furious tribe of Image-worshippers, after he came to the throne A. D. 741, trod in his father's steps; for he laboured with equal vigour, to extirpate the worship of images, in opposition to the machinations of the Roman pontiff, and the monks. Yet he pursued the business with more moderation than his father: and being aware that the Greeks were governed entirely by the authority of councils, in religious matters, he collected a council of eastern bishops, at Constantinople, in the year 754, to examine and decide this controversy. By the Greeks, this is called the secenth general council. The bishops pronounced sentence, as was customary, according to the views of the emperor, and therefore condemned images '.

5 The Greek writers tell us, that both Gregories debarred Leo, and his son Constantine, from the sacred com-munion; absolved the people of Italy from their oath of allegiance; and forbade their paying their taxes, or per-forming any act of obedience. And the advocates of the Roman pontiffs, Baronius, Sigonius, (de Regno Italia,) and numerous others, who follow after these writers, admit, that all these things were facts. Yet some very learned men, particularly among the French, maintain that the Gregories did not commit so gross offences: they deny, that the pontiffs either excomdeny, that the pontiffs either excommunicated the emperors, or absolved the people from their allegiance and their duties to them. See Jo. Launoi, Epistolar. lib. vii. ep. vii. p. 456. in his Opp. tom. v. pt. ii. Natal. Alexander, Histor. Eccles. Select. Capita, sacenl. viii. diss. i. p. 456. Peter De Marca, de Concordia Sacerdotii et Imperii, lib. iii. e. xi. Jae. Ben. Bossuet, Defensio Dedarctionis Cleri Gallie. de Potest. Ecclesiastica, pt. i. lib. vi. e. xii. p. 197. Destardions Cteri Gullio. de Potest. Eclesiastica, pt. i. lib. vi. c. xii. p. 197. Giamone, Histoire Civile de Naples, — i. p. 400. These rest chiefly upon uthority of the Latin writers, Ana-is, Paulus Diaconus, and others; ast only are gibent as to this sud-

not only are silent as to this auda-

city of the pontiffs in assailing and com-batting the emperors, but also tell us, that they gave some proofs of their loyalty to the emperors. The facts cannot be fully ascertained, on account of the obscurity in the history of those times; and the question must be left undecided. Yet this is certain, that those pontiffs, by their zeal for imageworship, occasioned the revolt of their Italian subjects from the Greek emperors. [The arguments adduced by the apologists for the popes, above named, seem to be conclusive as to this point, that the popes did not, then, feel, themselves to have jurisdiction over kings and emperors; or to have authority to dethrone them, and to transfer their dominions to other sovereigns. In particular, Gregory 11. stated very well the boundary between civil and ecclesiastical power; and reproached Leo, with overleaping that boundary. Tr.]

6 [" This nick-name was given to

Constantine, from his having defiled the sacred font at his baptism." Macl.]

7 [This council was composed of 338 bishops; a greater number than had ever before been assembled in any council. In his circular letter for calling the council, the emperor directed But the pertinacity of the superstitious, who were borne on by their zeal for images, was not to be overcome by these decisions. None made greater resistance than the monks; who did not cease to disturb the public tranquillity, and to excite sedition among the people. Constantine, therefore, being moved with just indignation, punished many of them in various ways; and, by new laws, bridled the turbulence of this restless class of people. Leo IV., who succeeded to the throne, A. D. 775, on the death of Constantine, entertained the same views as his father and grandfather had done. For when he saw that the abettors of images were not to be moved at all by mild and gentle measures, he coerced them with penal statutes.

§ 13. But Leo IV. being removed by poison, through the wickedness of his perfidious wife Irene, in the year 780, images now became triumphant. For that guilty woman, who governed the empire during the minority of her son Constantine, with a view to establish her authority, after entering into a league with Hadrian, the Roman pontiff, assembled a council at Nice in Bithynia, in the year 786, which is known by the title of the second Nicene council. Here, the laws of the

the bishops to hold provincial councils, throughout the empire, for discussion of the subject; so that when met in the general council, they might be prepared to declare the sense of the whole church. The council held its sessions, in the imperial palace of Hiera, over against the city, on the Asiatic shore; and deliberated, from the tenth of February till the seventh of August; when they adjourned to the church of St. Mary ad Blachernas, in Constantinople, and there published their decrees. The patriarch of Constantinople, Anastasius, died a few days before the council met; and the emperor would not appoint a successor to that see, till the deliberations of the council were closed; lest it should be thought, he placed a creature of his own at the head of it. Of course, two other bishops, namely, Theodosius, exarch of Asia, and Pastillus, metropolitan of Pamphylia, presided in the council. Its Acts and deliberations have all perished, or rather, been destroyed by the patrons of image-worship; except so much of them, as the second Nicene

council saw fit to quote, for the purpose of confuting them, in their sixth Act. (Harduin's Concilia, tom. iv. p. 325—444.) From these quotations it appears, that the council deliberated soberly, and reasoned discreetly, from scripture and the Fathers; that they maintained, that all vorship of images was contrary to scripture, and to the sense of the church, in the purer ages; that it was idolatry, and forbidden by the second commandment. They also maintained, that the use of images in churches and places of worship, was a custom borrowed from the pagans; that it was of dangerous tendency, and ought to be abolished. They accordingly enacted canons, expressive of these views, and requiring a corresponding practice. See Walch's Hist. der Kirchencersamul. p. 463, &c. Cave, Hist. Literaria, vol. i. p. 646, &c. Bower's Lives of the Popes, vol. iii. p. 357—368. ed. 1754. On the side of the Catholics, may be consulted, Baronius, Annales; and Pagi, Critica, ad ann. 754. Tr.]

emperors, together with the decrees of the council of Constantinople, were abrogated; the worship of images, and of the cross, was established; and penalties were denounced against those who should maintain that worship and adoration were to be given only to God. Nothing can be conceived of, as more puerile and weak, than the arguments and proofs by which these bishops support their decrees. Nevertheless, the

\* Martin Chemnitz, Examen Concilii Trident, pt. iv. loc. ii. cap. v. p. 52. ed. Francf. 1707. Jac. Lenfant, Préservuif contre la Réunion acec le Siège de Rome, pt. iii. litter. xvii. p. 446.— I Irene was, undoubtedly, an ungodly, hypocritical, ambitious woman; eager after power, and from this passion, prone to all, even the most unnatural, cruelties; and she was, at the same time, much devoted to image-worship. Her first step was, to grant liberty to every one, to make use of images in his private worship. She next removed Paul, the patriarch of Constantinople; because he was an Iconoclast; and made Tarasius her secretary, who was devoted to images and to her, to be patriarch. And as the imperial guards were inclined to iconoclasm, and might give her trouble, she caused them to be marched out of the city, under pretence of a foreign invasion, and then disbanded them. At last, she called, in the name of her son Constantine, who was a minor, the council of Nice. Tarasius directed the whole proceedings. Yet there were two papal envoys present. In the Acts, which we still have entire, (in Harduin's Collection, tom. iv. p. 1—820.) there is mention of the representatives (τοποτηρητῶν) of the two eastern patriarchs, those of Alexandria and Antioch. But according to credible accounts, under this high title, two miserable and illiterate monks were designated; whom their fellow monks had arbitrarily appointed, and whom forged letters legitimated. The bishops assembled, were at least 350. Besides, these, two officers of the court were present, as commissioners; and a whole army of monks. At first, Constantinople was appointed for the place of meeting. But the Iconoclasts, who had the greater part of the army on their side, raised such a tumult, that the empress postponed the meeting,

and changed the place to Nice. In the seventh Act of this council, the decree was made, that the cross, and the images of Christ, Mary, the angels, and the saints, were entitled to religious worship (τιμητική προσκύνησις); that it was proper to kiss them, to burn incense to them, and to light up candles and lamps before them: yet they were not entitled to divine worship (λατριία). The proofs adduced by these fathers, in support of their decree, and their confutations of the contrary doctrine, betray the grossest ignorance in these fathers, and their total want of critical sagacity, if not also intentional dishonesty. Their Acts are full of fabulous tales of the wonders wrought by images, of appeals to apocryphal books, of perversions of the declarations of the fathers, and of other false and puerile arguments. Even Du Pin and Pagi cannot deny the fact. And it is strange, how it was possible, for doctrines supported by such false reasonings, to become the prevailing doctrines of the whole church. See Walch's Historie der Kirchenversumul. P. 477, &c. Schl.—Du Pin really exposes the ignorance, or dishonesty, certainly the misrepresentations and absurdities, advanced by this council, at great length. (New Eccles. Hist. Engl. Transl. vi. 139.) Undoubtedly, whatever may be thought of the decision to which this assembly committed itself, no well-informed person can deny that more contemptible pleadings have rarely been heard with applause by any body of educated men. We cannot wonder that Mahometans throve and scoffed, when they were surrounded by Christians wearing very much the appearance of Pagans, and able to justify a spectacle, so inconsistent with the letter of Scripture, by no better reasons than those which gave satisfaction at Nice. Ed.]

Romans would have those decrees held sacred; and the Greeks were as furious against those who refused to obey them, as if they had been parricides and traitors. The other enormities of the flagitious *Irene*, and her end, which corresponded with her crimes, it belongs not to this history to parrate.

§ 14. In these contests, most of the Latins,—as the Britons, the Germans, and the French, took the middle ground between the contending parties: for they decided that images were to be retained, indeed, and to be placed in the churches; but that no religious worship could be offered to them, without dishonouring the Supreme Being 1. In particular, Charlemagne, at the suggestion of the French bishops, who were displeased with the Nicene decrees, first caused four books concerning images to be drawn up by some learned man; which he sent, in the year 790, to the Roman pontiff, Hadrian; in order to prevent his approving the decrees of Nice. In this work, the arguments of the Nicene bishops in defence of image-worship, are acutely and vigorously combatted 2. But Hadrian was not to be taught by such a master, however illustrious; and he therefore issued his formal confutation of the book. Charlemagne next assembled, in the year 794, a council of 300

This most atrocious woman procured the death of her own son Constantine, in order that she might reign alone. But in the year 802, she was banished, by the emperor Nicephorus, to the island of Lesbos; where she died the year following.

died the year following.

For the abhorrence of the Britons of image worship, see Henr. Spelman, ad Concilia Magnar Britannia, tom. i.

P. 73, &c.

2 These books of Charlemagne, de Imaginibus, are still extant; republished, when become very scarce, with a very learned preface, by Christoph.

Ang. Heumann, Hanover, 1731. 8vo.

The venerated name of the emperor Charlemagne is attached to the work; but it is easy to discover that it was the production of a learned man, bred in the schools; or of a theologian, and not of the emperor. Some very learned men have conjectured, that Charlemagne employed Alcuin, his preceptor, to draw up the book. See Heumann's

Preface, p. 51, and the illustrious Bünau, Historia Imperii Germanici, tom. i. p. 490. Nor would I contemn the conjecture. And yet it appears to me somewhat doubtful; for when these books were written, Alcuin was resident in England; as is manifest from his history, he having gone to England in 789, whence he did not return till the year 792. [Alcuin seems to have returned at the close of that, or at the beginning of the following year. In 792, Hoveden says, Charlemagne sent to Britain that synodal book, directed to him from Constantinople, in which were found many things inconcenient and contrary to the true faith, and against which Alcuin wrote his admirable epistle. There was ample time, therefore, to prepare an enlarged and improved form of this epistle for the council of Francfort in 794, and dates, instead of invalidating Alcuin's claim to the authorship of the Caroline books, really confirm it. Ed.1

bishops, at Francfort on the Maine; in order to re-examine this controversy. The council approved the sentiments contained in the books of Charlemagne; and forbade the *worship* of images. For the Latins, it seems, did not, in that age, deem it impious to dispute the correctness of the decisions of the Roman pontiff, and to deviate from his opinions.

§ 15. While these contests respecting images were raging, another controversy sprung up, between the Greeks and the Latins, respecting the procession of the Holy Spirit; which the Latins contended, was from both the Father and the Son; but the Greeks, that it was only from the Father. The origin of this controversy is involved in much obscurity: but as it is certain that the subject came up in the council of Gentilli, near Paris, A.D. 767, and was there agitated with the ambassadors of the Greek emperor ', it is most probable that the controversy originated in Greece, amidst the collisions respecting images. As the Latins defended their opinion on this subject, by appealing to the Constantinopolitan creed, which the Spaniards first, and afterwards the French, had enlarged (though at what . time, or on what occasion, is not known), by adding the words ( filingue) and from the Son, to the article concerning the Holy Spirit; the Greeks charged the Latins with having the audacity to corrupt the creed of the church universal, by this interpolation, which they denominated sacrilege. contest about a doctrine, therefore, it became a controversy about the insertion of a word. In the following century, this

A See, especially, Jo. Mabillon, who in likewise ingenuous on this subject, in his Proxi and Acta Sanctor. Ord. Honel, tonn. v. p. v. &c. also Geo. Dormelous, Civiletia and Concilium Prosectionshims, Argenton 1649. 4to. [The countril of Franctor was properly a general countril; for it was assembled from all the countries subject to Charlemagne; thermany, France, Aquitain, thanh, Spain, and Italy. Delegates from the pupe were present. Charlemagne presided. Two subjects were discussed: the horsesy of Felix of Urgel; and the subject of Image-worship. Charlemagne laid his books, de Imaginibus, before the council. The council approved of them; and passed resolves in conformity with them; that is, dis-

approving of the decisions of the Niceene council; and deciding, that while images were to be retained in churches as ornamental and instructive, yet no kind of worship whatever was to be given to them. See Walch's Historie der Kirchenersammlungen, p. 483, and Harduin's Concilia, tom. iv. p. 904. can. 2. 7r.]

2. Tr.]

See Car. le Cointe, Annales Ecolesias. Francor. tom. v. p. 698.

Men of eminence for learning have

Men of eminence for learning have generally supposed, that this controversy commenced respecting the word follows, which some of the Latins had ded to the Constantinopolitan creed; and that, from disputing about the word, they proceeded to dispute about the thing. See, above all others, Jo.

dispute became more violent, and accelerated the separation of the eastern from the western churches 6.

Mabillon, (whom very many follow,) Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. v. Præf. p. iv. But with due deference to those great men, I would say, the fact appears to have been otherwise. The contest commenced respecting the dos-trine, and afterwards extended to the word flioque, or to the interpolation of the creed. From the council of Gen-tilli it is manifest, that the dispute about the dostrine had existed a long time when the dispute about the word commenced. Ant. Pagi, Critics is Baronium, tom. iii. p. 323, thinks, that the controversy grew out of the contest respecting images; that, because the Latins pronounced the Greeks to

be heretics for opposing images, the Greeks retaliated the charge of heresy upon the Latins for holding, that the Holy Spirit proceeded from the Son as well as the Father. But this is said without authority and without proof; and is therefore only a probable

conjecture.

See Pet. Pithous, Historia Controversia de Processione Spiritus Sancti; subjoined to his Codex Canonum Ecclesubjoined to his Codez Canonum Ecolesia Roman. p. 355, &c. Mich. le Quien, Oriens Christianus, tom. iii. p. 354. Gerh. Jo. Vossius, de Tribus Symbolis, diss. iii. p. 65. but especially Jo. Geo. Walch, Historia Controversia de Processione Spiritus Sanct. Jense, 1751. 8vo.

### CHAPTER IV.

#### HISTORY OF RITES AND CEREMONIES.

- § 1. Ceremonies multiplied.- § 2. Zeal of Charlemagne for the Rominh rites.
- § 1. The religion of this century consisted almost wholly in ceremonies and external marks of piety. It is, therefore, not strange, that every where, more solicitude was manifested for multiplying and regulating these, than for correcting the vices of men, and removing their ignorance and impiety. The mode of celebrating the Lord's supper, which was considered the most important part of the worship of God, was protracted to a greater length, and deformed, rather than rendered angust, by the addition of various regulations. The manifest traces of private and solitary masses, as they are called, were now distinctly visible; although it is uncertain, whether they were sanctioned by ecclesiastical law, or introduced by the authority of individuals. As this one practice is sufficient to show the igno-
- 1 [We here subjoin a few facts, from which it will appear, how much supersition then dishonoured this holy ordinance of Christ. Pope Gregory III. among his decisions (in Hardain's Concilia, tom. iii. p. 1826. no. 28.) gives the following: "If any one, through negligence, shall destroy the eucharist, i. e. the sacrifice, let him do penance one year, or three Quadrigesimas. If he lets it fall on the ground carelessly, he must sing fifty Paalms. Whoever neglects to take care of the sacrifice, so that worms get into it, or it lose its colour, or taste, must do penance thirty or twenty days; and the sacrifice must be burned in the fire. Whoever turns up the cup at the close of the solemnity of the mass, must do penance forty days. If a drop from the cup should fall on the altar, the minister must suck up the

drop, and do penance three days; and the linen cloth, which the drop touched, must be washed three times, over the cup, and the water in which it is washed must be washed three times, over the cup, and the water in which it is washed the cast into the fire." This same passis, tended in the cup, and the water in which it is washed be cast into the fire. This same passis following: "If any one, through regligence, shall destroy the cuchast, i.e. the sacrifice, let him do

<sup>2</sup> See Charlemagne, de Imaginibus, lib. ii. p. 245. Geo. Calixtus, de Missis Solitariis, § 12. and others. [The priente, or solitary manes, were so called to distinguish them from the public, or those in which the eucharist was imparted to the congregation; and they were masses in which the priest alone partook of the eucharist. The introduction of these private masses led to a more rare distribution of the eucharist to the assembly; at first, only on the three principal festivals; and at length but once a year. Soli.]

rance and degeneracy of the times, it is not necessary to mention others.

§ 2. Charlemagne, it must be acknowledged, was disposed to impede the progress of superstition to some extent. For, besides forbidding the worship of images as we have already seen, he limited the number of the holydays', rejected the consecration of bells with holy water 4, and made other commendable regulations. Yet he did not effect much, and chiefly from this cause, among others, that he was excessively attached to the Roman pontiffs, who were the patrons of the lovers of ceremonies. His father, Pipin, had before required the mode of singing practised at Rome, to be every where introduced. Treading in his steps, Charlemagne, in obedience to the repeated exhortations of the pontiff Hadrian, took vast pains to induce all the churches of Latin christians, not only to copy after the Romish church in this matter, but to adopt the entire forms of the Romish worship 6. There were, however, a few churches, as those of Milan, Chur, &c., which could not be persuaded by any arguments or inducements, to change their old forms of religious worship.

3 [At the Council of Mayence, A. D. 813. (Harduin, Concil. tom. iv. p. 1015. Can. 24—28.) the number of fast and feast days was defined, according to the pleasure of Constantine, as follows. Four great fasts; namely, the first week in March, the second week in June, the third week in September, and the last full week in December, previous to Christmas day. In all these weeks there were to be public litanies and masses, at nine o'clock, on the Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The festicals, in addition to all the Sundays of the year, were to be Easter day, with the whole week; Ascension day; Whitsunday; the nativity (martyrdom) of St. Peter and St. Paul; of St. John Baptist; the Assumption of St. Mary; the dedication of St.

Michael; nativities of St. Remigius, St. Martin, St. Andrew; Christmas, four days; the first day of January; Epiphany; and the purification of St. Mary; together with the festivals of the martyrs and confessors, interred in each parish; and the dedication of a church. Tr.]

<sup>4</sup> [Among the Capitula of Charlemagne, as given by Harduin (Concilia, tom. iv. p. 846.) there is one, No. 18, "Ut clocce non baptizentur." Tr.]

<sup>5</sup> [See the Capitulare Aquisgranense, No. 80, in Harduin's Concilia, tom. iv. p. 843. Tr.]

p. 843. Tr.]

• See Charlemagne, de Imaginibue, lib. i. p. 52. Eginhard, de Vita Caroli Magni, c. 26. p. 94. ed. Bessel. and others.

## CHAPTER V.

### HISTORY OF HERESIES.

- § 1. Ancient sects recover strength .- § 2. Clement and Adalbert .- § 3. Felix and Elipandus.
- § 1. THE ancient sects, the Arians, Manichaans, and Marcionites, though often depressed by the operation of penal laws, acquired new strength in the East; and allured many to join them, amidst those perpetual calamities under which the Greek empire had to struggle 1. The Monothelites, to whose cause the emperor Philippicus and other persons of distinction were well wishers, made advances in many places. The condition also of the Nestorians and Monophysites was easy and agreeable, under the dominion of the Arabians; nor were they without ability to annoy the Greeks, their foes, and to propagate their faith abroad.
- § 2. In the new Germanic churches collected by Boniface, there were many perverse men, who were destitute of true religion; if confidence can be placed in Boniface and his friends.

1 Among the barbarous nations of Europe also, there were some Arians remaining.

<sup>2</sup> [From Asseman we obtain some knowledge of the Nestorian patriarchs; the most distinguished of whom were the following. Ananjesu, under whom the Sigan monument was erected, a. D. 781. Timotheus, who succeeded Ananjesu, and greatly extended the sect by the conversion of pagan nations near the Caspian sea, and in Tartary. He the Caspian sea, and in Tartary. He left many sermons, an exposition of John's Gospel, ecclesiastical canons, polemic writings, a treatise on astronomy, and two hundred letters. From him we get knowledge of several other writers, and of the divisions caused by them. But as these had no influence on the churches of Europe,

we may pass them by. See Baumgarten's Auszug der Kirchengesch. vol. iii. p. 1315, &c. Schl.]

<sup>3</sup> [Of the Monophysite patriarchs and writers, we also obtain some knowledge from Assemañ. Conspicuous as writers among them were, Elias of Sigara, who commented on the books of Gregory Nazianzen; and Theodosius of Edessa, who wrote poems. Among the Maronites, the patriarch Theophilus obtained renown. He appears to have been the same person with that Maronite author of the same name, who lived about A.D. 785, and who not only translated Homer into Syriac, but also composed large historical works. See Baumgarten, as above, p. 1318. See Baumgarten, as above, p. 1318. Schl.]

But this cannot well be, because it appears from many circumstances, that the persons whom he calls patrons of error were Irishmen, Francs, and others, that would not subject themselves to the control of the Roman pontiff, which Boniface was labouring to extend. Among others, the most troublesome to him were Adalbert, a Frenchman, who obtained consecration as a bishop, against the will of Boniface; and also Clement, a Scot, or Irishman. The former, who created disturbance in Franconia, appears to have been not altogether free from error and crime ; for, not to mention other instances of his disregard to truth, there is still extant an Epistle, which he falsely asserted was written by Jesus Christ, and brought down from heaven by Michael the archangel 5. The latter excelled,

4 See Histoire Littéraire de la France,

4 See Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. iv. p. 82, &c.

5 The Epistle is published by Steph. Baluze, in the Capitularia Regum Francorum, tom. ii. p. 1396. [Semler, in his Hist. Eccles. selecta Capita, tom. ii. p. 185, &c. conjectures, that this Epistle was fabricated by the enemies of Adalbert, and palmed upon him for the sake of injuring him. This, however, is doubtful. The caption of the Epistle purports, that it is an Epistle of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, which fell down at Jerusalem, and was found by the arch-angel Miand was found by the arch-angel Mi-chael near the gate of Ephraim; that a priest read it, transcribed it, and a priest read it, transcribed it, and sent it to another priest, who sent it into Arabia. After passing through many hauds, it came at length to Rome, &c. Accompanying this letter, as transmitted by Boniface to the pope, was a biography of Adalbert; which stated, that his mother had a marvelstated, that his mother had a marvel-lous dream, before his birth, which was interpreted to signify, that her child would be a distinguished man: also a prayer, said to have been com-posed by him, in which he invoked four or five angels by name, that are not mentioned in the bible. The letter of Boniface, containing the accusation against both Adalbert and Clement, states, that Boniface had now laboured thirty years among the Francs, in the midst of great trials and opposition from wicked men; that his chief reli-ance had been on the protection of the Roman pontiffs, whose pleasure he had always followed; that his greatest trouble had been with "two most base public heretice and blasphemers of God and the catholic faith," Adalbert a Frenchman, and Clement a Scotchman, who held different errors, but were equal in amount of criminality. And he prays the pontiff to defend him against those the pontiff to defend him against these men; and to restrain them by imprisonment and excommunication from annoying the churches. For, said he, "On account of these men, I incur persecution, and the enmity and curses of many people; and the church of Christ suffers obstructions to the pro-gress of the faith and holy doctrine." Of Adalbert he says: "The people say, respecting him, that I have deprived respecting him, that I have deprived them of a most holy apostle, patron and intercessor, a worker of miracles, and a shower of signs. But your piety will judge from his works, after hearing his life, whether he is not one clad in sheep's clothing, but within a ravening wolf. For he was a hypo-crite in early life, asserting that an angel, in human form, brought to him from distant countries relics, of marfrom distant countries relics, of marvellous sanctity, but of whom it was uncertain; and that, by means of these relics, he could obtain from God whatever he asked. And then, with this pretence, as Paul predicted, he entered into many houses, and led captive silly women, laden with sins, and carried away by divers lusts; and he seduced a multitude of the rustics, who said

perhaps, Boniface himself, in his knowledge of the true religion of Christ; and he is, therefore, not improperly placed by many among the witnesses for the truth in this barbarous age °. Both were condemned by the Roman pontiff *Zacharias*, at the instigation of *Boniface*, in a council at Rome, A.D. 748. And both, it appears, died in prison.

§ 3. Much greater commotions were produced in Spain, France, and Germany, towards the close of the century, by Felix, bishop of Urgel, in Spain, a man distinguished for his piety. Being consulted by Elipandus, archbishop of Toledo, respecting his opinion of the sonship of Christ, the Son of God, he answered, in the year 783, that Christ, as God, was by

that he was a man of apostolic sanctity, and wrought signs and wonders. He next hired some ignorant bishops to ordain him, contrary to the canons, without assigning him a specific charge. He now became so insolent, as to assume equality with the apostles of Christ; and disdained to dedicate a church to any apostle or martyr; and reproached the people for being so eager to visit the thresholds of the holy apostles. Afterwards he ridiculously consecrated oratories to his own name; or rather defiled them. He also erected small crosses, and houses for prayer, in the fields, and at fountains, and wherever he saw fit; and directed public prayers to be there offered; so that great multitudes, despising the bishops, and forsaking the ancient churches, held their religious meetings in such places, and would say, The merits of St. Adalbert will aid us. He also gave his nails and locks of his hair to be kept in remembrance of him, and to be placed with the relics of St. Peter, the prince of apostles. And finally, what appears the summit of his wickedness and blasphemy against God, when people came and prostrated themselves before him, to confess their sins, he said: I know all your sins, for all secrets are known to me; return securely, and in peace, to your habitations. And all that the holy Gospel testifies as done by hypocrites he has imitated, in his dress, his walk, and his deportment."—The Epistle then describes the wickedness of Clement, thus: "The

other heretic, whose name is Clement, opposes the catholic church, and renounces and confutes the canons of the church of Christ. He refuses to abide by the treatises and discourses of the holy fathers, Jerome, Augustine, and Gregory. Despising the decrees of councils, he affirms, that, in his opinion, a man can be a christian bishop, and bear the title, after being the father of two sons, begotten in adultery [i. e. in clerical wedlock]. Introducing Judaism again, he deems it right for a christian, if he pleases, to marry the widow of his deceased brother. Also, contrary to the faith of the holy fathers, he maintains, that Christ, the Son of God, descended into hell, and liberated all that were there detained in prison, believers and unbelievers, worshippers of God and worshippers of idols. And many other horrible things he affirms respecting divine predestination, and contravening the catholic faith." See Harduin's Concilia, tom. iii. p. 1936—1940. Tr.1

1940. Tr.]

<sup>6</sup> The errors of Clement are enumerated by Boniface, Epist. exxxv. p. 189. [See them stated in the concluding part of the preceding note. Tr.] Among these errors, there is certainly no one that is capital. See Jac. Usher, Sylloge Epistolar. Hibernicar. p. 12. and Nouceaux Dictionnaire Histor. Crit. tom. i. p. 133, &c. [For the history of the controversy with both Adalbert and Clement, see Walch's Historie der Ketzereyen, tom. x. p. 3—66. Tr.]

nature, and truly, the Son of God; but that as a man, he was the Son of God only in name, and by adoption. This doctrine, imbibed by Elipandus from his preceptor, Elipandus disseminated in the provinces of Spain, while Felix spread it in Septi-But in the view of the pontiff mania [or Languedoc]. Hadrian, and of most of the Latin bishops, this opinion seemed to revive the error attributed to Nestorius, and to divide Christ into two persons. Hence Felix was judged guilty of heresy, and required to change his opinion; first, in the council of Narbonne, A. D. 788, then at Ratisbon, in Germany, A.D. 792; also at Francfort on the Maine, A.D. 794; and afterwards at Rome, A.D. 799; and lastly, in the council of Aix-la-Chapelle. And he revoked his opinion ostensibly; but not in reality; for he died in it, at Lyons, where he was banished by Charlemagne'. No rule of faith could be enacted for Elipandus, by the christians, because he lived under the Saracens of Spain. Many believe, and not without reason, that the disciples of Felix, who were called Adoptionists, differed from other christians, not in reality, but only in words, or in the mode of stating their views. But as Felix was not uniform in his language, those who accuse him of the Nestorian error, have some grounds of argument.

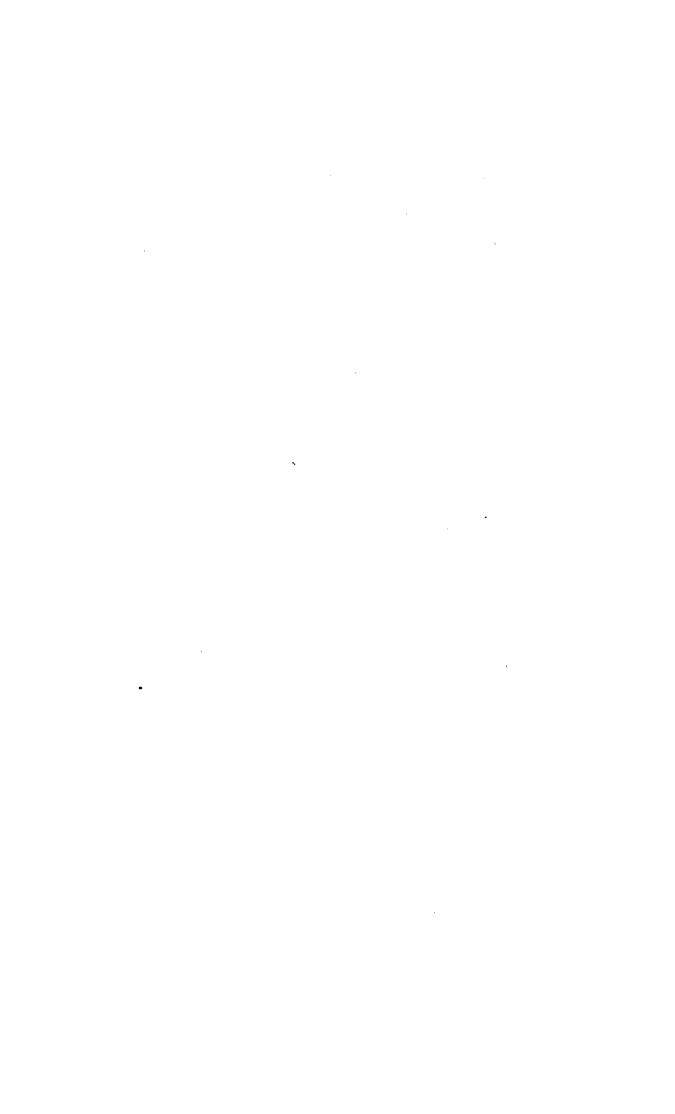
7 The authors who have treated of the sect of Felix, are enumerated by Jo. Alb. Fabricius, in his Bibliotheca Lat. Medii Æri, tom. ii. p. 582. To these, add Peter de Marca, in the Marca Hispanica, lib. iii. c. 12. p. 368, &c. Jo. de Ferreras, Histoire générale d'Espagne, tom. ii. p. 518. 523. 535, 536. 560. Jo. Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. v. Præf. p. ii. &c. Of Felix in particular, account is given by Domin. Colonia, Histoire Littér. de la Ville de Lyon, tom. ii. p. 79. and by the Benedictine monks, in Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. iv. p. 434, &c. [This sect is fully treated of in C. W. F. Walch's Historie der Ketzereyen, vol. x. p. 667—940. and in his Historia Adoptianorum, Gotting. 1755. 8vo. See also Schroeckh, Kirchengesch. vol. xx. p. 459—498. Tr.]

\* [Jo. Geo. Dorscheus, Collat. ad Concilium Francof. p. 101. Sam. We-

p. 459—498. Ir.]

<sup>6</sup> [Jo. Geo. Dorscheus, Collat. ad Concilium Francof. p. 101. Sam. Werenfels, de Loyanachiis Eruditor. in his Opp. p. 459. Jac. Basnage, Praf. ad Etherium, in Henr. Canisii Lectionibus

Antiquis, tom. ii. pt. i. p. 284. Geo. Calixtus, in his Tract on this subject, and others. [Dr. Walch, in his Historia Adoptionor. considers Felix as not a Nestorian; and yet he regards the controversy as not merely about words. The substance of Felix's views he thus states. Christ as a man, and without regard to the personal union of the two natures, was born a scream of God, though without sin. From the condition of a scream, when God, at his baptism, pronounced him his dear Son. This transaction was his adoption, and likewise his regeneration. The title of God belongs to him, indeed, as a man; but not properly, for he is God only nuncupatively. Thus did Felix utter something unsuitable and new; but his innovation was not a ground for so great an alarm throughout the whole church, as if he had assailed the fundamental doctrines of christianity.



## CENTURY NINTH.

## PART I.

#### THE EXTERNAL HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

#### CHAPTER I.

THE PROSPEROUS EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

- § 1, 2. The Swedes, Danes, and Cimbrians converted.—§ 3. The Bulgarians, Bohemians, and Moravians.—§ 4. The Slavonian tribes, the Russians.—§ 5. Estimate of these conversions.
- § 1. So long as *Charlemagne* lived, which was till the year 814, he omitted no means which he deemed requisite, to propagate and establish christianity among the Huns, the Saxons, the Frieslanders, and others. But it is to be regretted, that
- 1 [Among these, belong the Carinthians. They had indeed partially received christianity, in the preceding century, from Virgilius, bishop of Saltsburg. For Boruth, the duke of Carinthia, when he committed his son Corastus to the Bavarians, as a hostage, requested, that he might be baptized and educated as a christian: and he also requested the same, in regard to his nephew Chetimar. Now, as both these afterwards became dukes of Carinthia, it may be readily conceived, that the christian religion had made considerable progress there, before this

century. In the present century, A. D. 803, Charlemagne came to Saltsburg, and confirmed to Arno his ecclesiastical jurisdiction over Slavonia, or Carinthia in lower Pannonia. The presbyters, whom bishop Arno sent into Carinthia, to build up the churches there, adopted a singular artifice, to render christianity respectable, and paganism contemptible, in the eyes of the people. They allowed christian slaves to sit at table with them, while their pagan masters had to eat their bread and meat without the doors; and had to drink out of black cups, whereas the

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he did not omit to employ violence and war. His son, Lewis the Meek, had the same zeal for propagating christianity, though greatly his inferior in other respects. Under his reign, a convenient opportunity was presented for planting christianity among the northern nations, especially the Danes and Swedes . Harald Klack, a petty sovereign of Jutland, being expelled his kingdom, by Regner Lodbrock, in the year 826, applied to the emperor for his assistance. Lewis promised him aid, on condition that he would embrace christianity himself, and admit teachers of the christian religion into his country. Harald acceded to the terms, was baptized at Mayence, A.D. 826, together with his brother, and took along with him to Jutland two preachers of christianity, Anegarius, a monk and schoolmaster of Corbey in Saxony, and Authort, a monk of Corbey in France; and these monks preached among the inhabitants of Jutland and Cimbria, for two years, with great 8110C088.

§ 2. On the death of his fellow-labourer Authors, in the year 828, the indefatigable Ansgarius went over to Sweden; and there he pleaded the cause of Christ with equal success.

servants drank from gilded cups. For the presbyters told the masters; "You unbaptized persons are not worthy to eat with those that are baptized." This enkindled such a desire to become christians, that great numbers of them were baptized. The story does as little credit to these missionaries, as to their converts. See the Life of St. Ruprecht; in Canisii Lectionibus Antiq. tom. vi. of the old ed. 4to. Schl.]

<sup>2</sup> [Ebbo, archbishop of Rheims, who had travelled as an imperial envoy in the northern countries, made an attempt as early as A. D. 822, to spread christianity there; and, together with Halitgarius of Cambray, he obtained from pope Paschal a full power for this purpose. See Acta Sanctor. Antw. ad 3 Februar. and Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. seecul. iv. pt. ii. p. 79. 90. Schl. 1

Schl.]

The christians who were carried into captivity by the Normans, in their frequent plundering expeditions, undoubtedly contributed much to give this people a favourable disposition

towards christianity; and especially by recounting to them the wealth and power of the christian countries, which was ascribed to their religion. This will account for what historians affirm, that Swedish ambassadors came to king Lewis, and stated among other things, that many of their people had an inclination towards christianity, and that their king would cheerfully permit christian priests to reside among them. Anscharius and Vitmarn were sent thither, with rich presents. Their voyage was unfortunate: for they fell voyage was unfortunate: for they fell into the hands of pirates, who plundered them. Yet they finally reached the port of Biork, which belonged to the king, Bern or Biorn. There they collected a congregation and built a church, in the course of six months; the king having given liberty to his subjects to embrace the new religion. On the return of these missionaries, the congregation in Sweden was with out a teacher, till Ebbo sent them his nephew Gausbert, who, at his ordination to the episcopacy of that see, took

Returning into Germany, Lewis the Meek constituted him, in the year 831, archbishop of the new church of Hamburg ', and of all the North; and in the year 844, the episcopal see of Bremen was annexed to that of Hamburg. The profits of this high station were small , while its perils were very great, and its labours immense. For Ansgarius, while he lived, took frequent journeys among the Danes 6, the Cimbrians, the Swedes 7, and other nations; and laboured, though at the peril of his life, to collect new churches, and to strengthen those previously formed, till death overtook him, A. D. 865 ".

the name of Simon: but he was, soon after, driven out of Sweden. Schl.]

\* [The see of Hamburg was then very small, embracing but four parish churches. Lewis seut Anscharjus to the churches. Lewis sent Anscharius to the pope; who conferred on him the archiepiscopal pall, and constituted him his legate for Sweden, Denmark, the Faro islands, Iceland, &c. as also among the Slavonians, and the northern and eastern tribes. See the Acta Sanctor. Feb. tom. i. and Mabillon, l. c. Schl.]

<sup>a</sup> [Lewis the Meek assigned him the revenues of a monastery in Brabant, in order to meet the expenses of his mis-

order to meet the expenses of his mi sionary efforts. But the income of the monastery was very small; and soon after ceased altogether, when the king-dom fell into disorder. Anscharius must therefore have been in want of resources. He at last received a small estate, from a pious widow, in Ramelslob near Bremen; which however yielded him but a small income. Schl.]

yielded him but a small income. Schl.]

<sup>6</sup> [The violent persecutions, to which
the Danish christians were exposed,
was one occasion for his repeatedly
visiting that country. He was himself
driven from Hamburg, (by an invasion
of the Normans,) and the city being
wholly laid waste, he had to reside
some time at Bremen. He was at
hearth rewritted to enter Denmark. length permitted to enter Denmark, by king Erich; and being allowed to hy king Erich; and being allowed to by king Erich; and being allowed to preach there, he erected a church at Hadebye or Schleswick, in the year 850. But this king being slain in 856; during the minority of his son Erich Baern, there was fresh persecution, and the church of Schleswick was shut When this king began to reign up. When this king began to reign in person, he was more favourable to

the christians, and permitted Anscharius to return, and to erect a new church at Ripen, A. D. 860. Schl.]

7 [To Sweden he sent the priest Ardgarius; and likewise went there himself, a second time, in the character of envoy from king Lewis to king Olaus; who was induced by presents, to support Anscharius in two imperial Swedish diets, at which the establish-ment of christianity was decided by casting lots. He now re-established christian worship at Biork, and left Herimbert there as a christian teacher.

Schl.]

The writers, who treat of the life and labours of this holy and illustrious parent of the Cimbrian, Danish, and Swedish churches, are enumerated by Jo. Alb. Fabricius, Biblioth. Latin. Medii Ævi, tom. i. p. 292, &c. and Lux Ecangelii toto Orbi Terrar. exoriens, p. 425, &c. To these, add the Benedictine monks' Histoire Littéraire Benedictine monks' Histoire Litteraire de la France, tom. v. p. 277. Acta Sanctor. mens. Februar. tom. i. p. 391, &c. Eric Pontoppidan, Annales Eccles. Danica Diplomatici, tom. i. p. 18, &c. Müllerus, Cimbria Litterata, tom. iii. p. 8, &c. From these writers, a knowledge may be gained of the others also; namely, Ebbo, Withmar, Rembert, &c. who were either the companions and assistants of Anscharins. bert, &c. who were either the companions and assistants of Anscharius, or his successors in the field of labour. [The life of Anscharius, well written by Rembert, his disciple and successor in the see of Hamburg, is in Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. vi. p. 78, &c. Among the recent writers, see Schmidt, Kirchengesch. vol. iv. p. 108—119. Schroeckh, Kirchengesch.

§ 3. About the middle of this century, two Greek monks, Methodius and Cyril, being sent as missionaries from Constantinople, by the empress Theodora, taught first the Mœsians, Bulgarians, and Gazari, and afterwards the Bohemians and Moravians, to renounce their false gods, and to embrace Christ'. Some knowledge of christianity had indeed been

vol. xxi. p. 314, &c. and archbishop Münter's Kirchengesch. von Dänem. und Norweg. vol. i. Lips. 1823. Tr.]

<sup>9</sup> Jo. Geo. Stredowsky, Sacra Moravia Historia, lib. ii. cap. ii. p. 94, &c. Compare Jo. Peter Kohl, Introduct. in Historiam st Rem Litterar. Slavorum, p. 124, &c. and others. [A much ampler account of the missions and collowing the strength of the protections and following. sions, mentioned in this and following sections, is given by Schroeckh, Kir-chengesch. vol. xxi. p. 396, &c. and by J. E. C. Schmidt, Kirchengesch. vol. iv. p. 120, &c. also by Jos. Sim. Asseman, Kalendaria Ecclesia Universe, tom. iii. p. 3, &c. Romse, 1755. 4to.—The following summary, by Schlegel, derived from Semler and Baumgarten, rived from Semler and Baumgarten, contains the most material results of modern investigation. Tr.] The seeds of christianity had been previously scattered among the Bulgarians, by some christian captives. In the year 814, Crummus, the Bulgarian king, captured Adrianople, and carried the bishop, Manuel, with other of the citizens, into captivity: and his successor afterwards put this bishop with other christian captives to death; becessor interwards put this bishop with other christian captives to death; be-cause they made proselytes among the Bulgarians. After this, it appears, that both the monk Theodorus Eupharas, who was a captive in that country, and a sister of the Bulgarian king Bogoris, who had been taken prisoner and carried to Constantinople, where she was educated and taught the she was educated and taught the christian religion, and then exchanged for the monk Theodorus, contributed much to recommend christianity to that people. The way being thus prepared, Bogoris admitted several artists from Constantinople; among whom was the famous painter Methodius, who instead of drawing worldly scenes for the king, formed religious pictures, and among them, one of the judgment day; and instructed him in the principles of

christianity. Not long after, the king, in a time of famine, openly professed christianity, and invited teachers from abroad. But his subjects made insur-rection against him for it; and he caused fifty-two of the ring-leaders to be put to death, and at length brought the rest to embrace the new religion. In the year 848, (for thus Asseman has ascertained the true year, in his Kalendar. Eccles. Universa, tom. iii. p. 13, &c. whereas Kohl and Stredowsky state the year 843,) Constantine, the brother of this Methodius, had been sent among the Chazari, [or Gazari,] whose king had likewise desired to have christian teachers. Constantine laid the foundation of the christian church among this people, translated the scriptures into the Slavonic lan-guage, and taught that barbarous nation the use of letters. After this, he came to the aid of his brother, among the Bulgarians; and in the year 861, bap-tized king Bogoris, who assumed at the font the name of the Greek em-peror, Michael.—The two brothers, Constantine and Methodius, were na-Constantine and Methodius, were natives of Thessalonica. The former, who was the oldest, afterwards took the name of Cyril; and, on account of his learning, was surnamed the Philosopher. The younger brother was distinguished as a painter. It is probable, that both of them, in early life, fled from Constantinople, to avoid the persecution which befel the worshippers of images, and especially the persecution which befel the worshippers of images, and especially the
painters of them; and that they took
refuge among the Slavonic tribes, and
there learned their language, which
was afterwards of use to them in the
propagation of Christianity.—From the
Bulgarians, Constantine, it is stated,
travelled among the adjacent Dalmatians and Croatians, and baptized their
king Budimir. See Baumgarten's

Auszug der Kirchengesch, vol. iii. p.

previously imparted to these nations, through the influence of Charlemagns and some of the bishops'; but that knowledge produced little effect, and gradually became extinct. As the missionaries above named were Greeks, they inculcated on those new disciples the opinions of the Greeks, their forms of worship and their rites2; from which the Roman pontiffs, afterwards, by their legates, were able but partially to reclaim them. And from this source great commotions occa-

§ 4. Under the Greek emperor, Basil the Macedonian, who

1379, and S. Semler's Selecta Hist. Eccles. Capita, tom. ii. p. 263. 269.—
As to the Bohemians, the Chronicles of As to the Bonemans, the Chroneless of Fulda, ad ann. 845, state that under Lewis king of the Germans, fourteen Bohemian lords, with their subjects, embraced the christian religion. And it is well known, that towards the close it is well known, that towards the close of the century, the Bohemian prince Borivoi or Borsivoi was baptized. Suatoplue or Zwentibold, king of the Moravians, appears to have greatly aided this conversion. For having been baptized himself, he treated this pagan prince roughly, while residing at his court; and would not allow him to sit at his table; because, as he told him, it was not suitable for a pagan to eat with christians. Perhaps also the assurance given him by Methodius, may have contributed to his conversion; for he told him, that if he embraced christianity, he would become a greater man, than any of his ancestors. In short, he consented to be a greater man, than any of his ancestors. In short, he consented to be baptized; and returning home, he persuaded his wife, Ludomilla, with many others, to receive baptism also; and afterwards, with the aid of his wife, greatly promoted the spread of christianity; and among other means, by erecting a famous school at Budec. See S. Semler, l. c. p. 261, 265.—The Moravians were converted, under their Moravians were converted, under their king Radislav. He sent for the two monks, Constantine and Methodius; and they erected a school at Vetvar, haptized the king, and his most disinguished subjects, translated many books into the Shvonic language, and at up public worship in this tongue. They creeted churches in several places,

particularly at Olmutz and Brünn; but they introduced also image wor-ship, to which they were addicted. See

ship, to which they were admicted. See Baumgarten's Auszug der Kirchengesch. tom. iii. p. 1429, &c. Sehl.]

<sup>1</sup> Stredowsky, loc. cit. lib. i. cap. ix. p. 55, &c. [When Charlemagne, in his wars with the Huns and Avares, his wars with the Huns and Avares, was victorious, he compelled the Moravian king Samoslav, to embrace christianity; and Arno of Saltsburg, in particular, undertook to convert these tribes; and in this business, the monk Godwin was employed; and under Lewis the Pious, Orolph the archbishop of Lorch also. See Pagi, Critic. ad ann. 824. In the year 822, Mogemir, the successor of Samoslav, became a confederate of the emperor Lewis, and gave free toleration to the Lewis, and gave free toleration to the christian worship, on which he himself attended. This good beginning, in the conversion of the Slavonic nations, in Moravia, was however much inter-rupted, by the contests that arose be-tween the bishops of Saltsburg and those of Passau; and besides, the ignorance of the christian missionaries of the Slavonic language, and their in-troducing the Latin formulas of worship, were serious obstacles to success.
And at last, the wars between the
Germans and the Moravians, the latter
having wholly renounced the dominion having wholly renounced the dominion of the former, put a full stop to the progress of the gospel among that people. See Baumgarten's Auszug, vol. iii. p. 1430, &c. Schl.]

<sup>2</sup> Jac. Lenfant, Histoire de la Guerre des Hussites, liv. i. cap. i. p. 2, &c. and compare the Bibliothèque Germanique, tem. xxi p. 2–4.

tom. xxi. p. 2-4.

ascended the throne A. D. 867, the Slavonic nations, the Arentani, and others, who inhabited Dalmatia, sent ambassadors to Constantinople, and voluntarily placed themselves in subjection to the Greek empire; and, at the same time, they professed a readiness to receive christianity. Greek priests were therefore sent among them, who instructed and baptized them. The same emperor, after concluding a peace with the warlike nation of the Russians, persuaded them by presents and other means, to promise him, by their ambassadors, that they would embrace christianity. The nation stood to their promise, and admitted, not only christian teachers among them, but also an archbishop, commissioned by Ignatius, the Greek patriarch . This was the commencement of christianity among the Russian people. They were inhabitants of the Ukraine; and a little before had fitted out a fleet at Kiow, in which they appeared before Constantinople, to the great terror of the Greeks 5.

§ 5. The christian missionaries to the heathen, in this age, were men of more piety and virtue than most of those who undertook the conversion of the pagans in the preceding century. They did not resort to coercive measures; they either disregarded altogether, or promoted only in a moderate degree, the private interests of the Roman pontiff; and their lives were

This we learn from Constantine Porphyrogenitus, de Administrando Imperio, cap. xxix.; in Anselmi Bandurii Imperium Orientale, tom. i. p. 72, 73. Constantine also relates the same, in his life of his grandfather, Basil the Macedonian, § liv. Corpus Hist. Byzantin. tom. xvi. p. 133, 134.

4 Constantine Porphyrogenitus, de Vita Basilii Macedonia, § xcvi., in the Corpus Hist. Byzant. tom. xvi. p. 157; and Narratio de Ruthenorum Conversione; published Gr. and Lat. by Banduri, Imperium Orientale, in his notes to Porphyrogenitus, de Administrando Imperio, tom. ii. p. 62.

5 Mich. Le Quien, in his Christianus Oriens, tom. i. p. 1257, gives account of this conversion of the Russians to christianity, in the reign of Basil the Macedonian: but he has made a number of mistakes, as others had done 3 This we learn from Constantine

ber of mistakes, as others had done

before him. He first tells us, that the Russians here intended, were those that bordered on the Bulgarians; but, a little after, he tells us, they were the Gazari. For this opinion, he has but one reason, namely, that among the teachers sent to instruct the Russians, was that Cyril, who was active in the conversion of the Gazari. The learned conversion of the Gazari. The learned author was ignorant of both the Russians and the Gazari. He has made also other mistakes. The subject is developed much better, and more accurately, by Theoph. Sigfr. Bayer, Diss. de Russorum Prima Expeditione Constantinopolitana; published in the sixth volume of the Commentar. Acad. Scientiar. Petropolitanax, A. D. 1738. 4to. [See also Schroeckh, Kirchengesch. vol. xxi. p. 507, &c. and J. E. C. Schmidt's Kirchengesch. vol. iv. p. 166, &c. Tr.] free from arrogance, insolence, and the suspicion of licentiousness. Yet the religion they inculcated was very wide of that simple rule of truth and holiness which the apostles of Christ preached, and was debased by many human inventions and superstitions. Among the nations which they converted, also, these preachers allowed too many relics of the old superstitions to remain; and, in truth, they were more earnest to inculcate an external form of piety, than piety itself. Yet, it must be allowed, that these pious and good men were obliged to yield up several things to the rudeness of those savage nations.

### CHAPTER II.

THE ADVERSE EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

- § 1. Success of the Saracens.—§ 2, 3. The Norman pirates.
- § 1. The Saracens were in possession of all Asia, to the borders of India, a few regions only excepted. They also held the best parts of Africa; and in the West, Spain and Sardinia. In the year 827, relying on the treason of individuals, they subjugated the very fertile island of Sicily 1. And near the close of the century, the Asiatic Saracens got possession of many cities in Calabria, and spread terror quite to the walls of
- <sup>1</sup> [Euphemius, a general in Sicily, became enamoured with a nun, and forcibly took her to his bed. Her brothers complained to the viceroy, who laid the case before the emperor; and he ordered the nose of Euphemius to be cut off. Euphemius repelled the force sent to arrest him, and fied to Africa. There he offered the Saracen governor to put him in possession of all Sicily, if he would entrust him with

an army, and allow him to assume the title of a Roman Imperator. The governor consented; and Euphemius fulfilled his promise. But he had scarcely accomplished his design when he lost his life at Syracuse by assassination. See the account given by John Curopalata, as cited by Baronius, Anad. tom. ix. ad ann. 827. § xxiv. &c. Tr.]

PART 1.

the city Rome. They also either ravaged, or took possession of Crete, Corsica, and other islands. How great the injury to the christian cause, every where, from these successes of a nation accustomed to wars and rapine, and hostile to the christians, every one can easily comprehend. In the East especially, numberless families of christians embraced the religion of their conquerors, to render their lives comfortable. Those possessed of more resolution and piety, gradually sank into a wretched state, being not only stripped of the chief of their property, but, what was still more lamentable, they fell by degrees into a kind of stupor, and an amazing ignorance; so that they retained almost nothing christian, except the name, and a few religious rites. The Saracens in Europe, and particularly those of Spain, became divested in a great measure of their ferocity; and they suffered the christians, their subjects, to live quietly, according to their own laws and institutions. Yet instances of cruelty were not wanting among them 2.

§ 2. Another and a more direful tempest came upon the European christians from the regions of the North. The Normans, that is, the people inhabiting the shores of the Baltic, in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, who were accustomed to rapine and slaughter, and whose petty kings and

<sup>2</sup> See, for example, the martyrdom of Eulogius of Corduba, in the Acta Sanctor. ad d. xi. Martii, tom. ii. p. 88. and those of Roderic and Salomon, Spanish martyrs of this century, in the same vol. ad d. xiii. Martii, p. 328. [The Saracens of Spain were tolerant the same was the same than the s to the christians so long as they de-meaned themselves as quiet and peace-able citizens; and they allowed them the free exercise of their religion. But they would not allow them to revile Muhammed and his religion. And this was the source of all the difficulties, Abdalrahman consulted Reccafrid, christian bishop, on the subject. The bishop stated, that when christians tra-duced the Muhammedan religion, without urgent cause, and laboured to in-troduce their own in place of it, if they thereby lost their lives, they could not be accounted martyrs. A number of

christians agreed with Reccafrid; but the majority dissented. And Eulogius wrote against Reccafrid, and compiled histories of the Spanish martyrs. He, and those in his sentiments, exerted all their efforts to run down Muhammedism, and to make converts to christianity. They also courted martyrdom; and, in several instances, invited the judges to put them to death. The particular offence of Eulogius, for which he was put to death, was detaining and secreting a Spanish girl, whom he had converted from the Musselman to the converted from the Musselman to the christian faith, and not giving her up to her parents and friends. See his three books, de Martyribus Cordubensibus; his Apologeticus pro Martyribus adv. Calumniatores; and his Exhortatio ad Martyrium; in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. xv. p. 666, &c. and Schroeckh, Kirchengesch. vol. xxi. p. 294, &c. Tr.] chieftains practised piracy, infested the coasts along the German and Gallic oceans, as early as the reign of Charlemagne; and that emperor established garrisons and camps to oppose them. But in this century they became much more bold, and made frequent descents upon Germany, Britain, Friesland, but especially France, plundering and devastating, with fire and sword, wherever they went. The terrific inroads of these savage hordes extended not only to Spain 3, but even to the centre of Italy: for it appears from the writers of those times, that they destroyed the city of Luna, in the year 857, and Pisa and other cities of Italy, in the year 8604. The early histories of the Francs detail and deplore, at great length, their horrid enormities.

§ 3. The first views of these savages extended only to collecting plunder and slaves in the countries they invaded '; but by degrees, becoming captivated with the beauty and fertility of those countries, they took up residence in them; nor could the European kings and princes prevent their doing so. In this very century, Charles the Bald was obliged, A. D. 850, to cede a considerable part of his kingdom to these bold invaders 6. And a few years after, in the reign of Charles the Fat, king of France, Godfred, one of their most valiant chieftains, persevered in his military enterprises till he had subdued all Friesland 1. Yet becoming permanently settled among christians, they gradually became civilized; and, intermarrying with the

<sup>3</sup> Jo. de Ferreras, *Histoire générale d'Espagne*, tom. ii. p. 583. Piracy was esteemed among these northern nations a very honourable and laudable profession; and to it the nobility and the sons and the kindred of kings were trained. Nor will this surprise us if we consider the religion of those nations, and the barbarism of the times. See Jo. Lud. Holberg, Historia Datasette of Norrecommunication in the See Jo. Lud. Holberg, Historia Da-norum et Norvegorum navalis; in the Scripta Societatic Scientiarum Hafni-ensis, tom. iii. p. 349, where he relates many interesting accounts respecting these maritime robberies from the an-nals of the Danes and Norwegians.

<sup>a</sup> See the Scriptores Rerum Italicar. by Muratori, in various passages.

<sup>a</sup> [This object of the Normans

(making plunder) occasioned the de-struction of a vast number of churches and monasteries in England, France, and monasteries in England, France, Germany, and Italy. For in these places were deposited large treasures, partly belonging to the establishments, and partly placed there for safe keeping. These places were, therefore, generally fortified; and the bishops and abbots, who were also bound to do military service for their lands, were obliged to defend them against the increasure of foreign engages. incursions of foreign enemies.

Schl.]

6 Annals, by an unknown author, in Pithœi Scriptores Francici, p. 46.

<sup>7</sup> Regino Prumiensis Annales, lib. ii. p. 60, in Pistorii Scriptor. German.

christians, they exchanged the superstitions of their ancestors for the religion of the christians. This was the case with Godfred, the conqueror of Friesland, in this century, when he had received Gisela, the daughter of king Lothaire junior, from the hands of Charles the Fat, for his wife.

## PART II.

#### THE INTERNAL HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

## CHAPTER I.

#### THE STATE OF LEADNING AND SCIENCE.

- § 1. State of learning among the Greeks.—§ 2. State of philosophy.—§ 3. Learning among the Arabians.—§ 4. State of learning under Charlemagne and his sons.—§ 5. Impediments to its progress.—§ 6. List of learned men.—§ 7. John Scotus.
- § 1. The Greeks experienced many things in this age, which could not but damp their ardour for learning and knowledge. Still, however, the munificence of the emperors, some of whom themselves were devoted to study, and the precautions of the patriarchs, among whom *Photius* shone conspicuous for erudition, prevented an absolute dearth of learned men, particularly at Constantinople. Hence there were among the Greeks, some who excelled both in prose and in poetic composition; who showed their skill in argumentation, by their writings against the Latins and others; and who composed histories of their own times, not altogether destitute of merit. In particular, when their disputes with the Latins became warm, many who would otherwise have suffered their talents to be eaten up of rust, were roused to set about cultivating elegance and copiousness of diction.
- § 2. That the study of philosophy, among the Greeks of this century, continued for a long time neglected, is testified ex-

pressly by John Zonaras. But under the emperors Theophilus and his son Michael III., the study of it revived, through the influence especially of Bardas, the Cæsar 1, who, though himself not learned, was the friend of Photius, who was a very learned man and a great Mæcenas, and by whose counsels, no doubt, Bardas was guided in this matter. At the head of all the learned men, to whose protection he intrusted the interests of learning, Bardas placed Leo the Wise, a man of great learning, and afterwards bishop of Thessalonica 2. Photius himself expounded what are called the Categories of Aristotle: and Michael Psellus wrote brief explanations of the principal books of that philosopher. Others I pass over.

§ 3. The Arabians, who hitherto had been intent only on conquests, and had neglected the cultivation of science, being now excited, by the attachment of Al Mamun, or Abu Gaafar Abdallah, to literature, and his patronage of learned men, made much greater progress. For this excellent kaliph of Babylon and Egypt, who began to reign about the time that Charlemagne died, and ended his days A. D. 833, founded celebrated schools at Bagdad, Cufa, Basora, and other places; drew learned men around him, by conferring on them great rewards; established ample libraries; procured, at great expense, the translation of the best works of the Greeks into Arabic; and neglected no means which would do honour to a prince greatly attached to literature and science, and himself a distinguished proficient 3. Through his influence, the Arabians began to find pleasure in Grecian science; and to propagate it, by degrees, not only in Syria and Africa, but also in Spain, and even in Italy. Hence they celebrate a long list of renowned philosophers, physicians, astronomers, and mathematicians of their nation, extending through several centuries .

1 Annales, tom. ii. lib. xvi. p. 126, in works are the sixty books of his Basili-

con, or Imperial Laws, his Tactica, and his speeches. Schl.]

3 Abulpharajus, Historia Dynastiar. p. 246. Geo. Elmacin, Historia Saracen. lib. ii. p. 139. Barthol. Herbelot, Biblioth. Orientale, article, Mamun, p. 545. 545.

See Leo Africanus, Tract. de Medicis et Philosophis Arabibus; republished by Jo. Alb. Fabricius, in his Biblioth. Graca, vol. xii. p. 259, &c.

the Corpus Byzant. tom. x.

<sup>2</sup> [Among the Greek emperors who advanced science, Basil the Macedonian should not be forgotten. He was himself not without learning; as is evident from his speeches, letters, and counsels to his son Leo, that are still extant. This son of his, who was sur-named the Wise, and the Philosopher, on account of his learning, composed largely; the most important of his

Yet we must not take all that the modern Saracenic historians tell us, of the merits and endowments of these men, in the most literal sense 5. From the Arabians, the christians afterwards profited in the sciences. For all the knowledge of mathematics, astronomy, medicine, and philosophy, propagated in Europe from the tenth century onward, was derived principally from the schools and the books of the Arabians in Italy and Spain. And hence, the Saracens may, in some measure,

be considered as the restorers of learning in Europe.

§ 4. In the part of Europe subject to the Francs, Charlemagne, while he lived, cherished and honoured learning of all kinds with great earnestness. If his successors had followed him with equal strides, or been capable of doing so, ignorance and barbarism would have been expelled. Indeed, his example was, in some degree, imitated. Lewis the Meek, copying after his father, devised and executed several projects, suited to promote and advance the useful arts and sciences . His son, Charles the Bald, went beyond his father in this matter: for this emperor was a great patron of learning and learned men; he invited men of erudition to his court from all quarters; took delight in their conversation; enlarged the schools and made them respectable, and cherished in particular the Palatine or court school . In Italy, his brother, the emperor Lothaire, from A. D. 823, laboured to restore the entirely fallen and prostrate cause of learning, and founded schools in eight

In the abstruse sciences, they are said to have been mere copyists, or rather plagiarists, from the Greeks and Latins; particularly from Aristotle, Euclid, Galen, &c. Even Avicenna, whose Canon, or system of physic, was classic in the European physic, was classic in the European medical schools, so late as the sixteenth century, we are told, advanced nothing very important, but what is to be found in Galen and others. Their astronomy in Galen and others. Their astronomy was more properly astrology, or divination from the starry heavens. See Schroeckh, Kirchengesch. vol. xxi. p. 279—292. Tr.]

<sup>6</sup> See the Histoire Litteraire de la France, tom. iv. p. 583, &c. [The Palatine school continued to flourish under Lewis the Meck. Also many monasteries were re-established, or in-

stituted anew, in which the sciences were studied. From his Capitulare ii. (in Harduin's Concilia, tom. iv. p. 1251. No. 5.) may be seen how desirous this emperor was of promoting learning and the establishment of schools. He there says to the bishops: "The in-stitution of schools in suitable places for the education of children and the for the education of children and the ministers of the church, which you formerly promised us, and which we enjoined upon you, wherever it has not been done, must not be neglected by you." Schl.]

7 Herm. Conringius, Antiquitates Academica, p. 320. Cass. Egass. de Boulay, Historia Acad. Paris. tom. i. p. 178. Jo. Launoy, de Scholis Caroli M. cap. xi. xii. p. 47, &c. Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. v. p. 483.

of the principal cities\*. But his efforts appear to have had little effect; for during this whole century, Italy scarcely produced a man of genius. In England, king Alfred obtained great renown, by promoting and honouring literary enterprise 1.

§ 5. But the infelicity of the times prevented these plans and efforts from imparting that prosperity to learning, which the rank and power of the noble actors might lead us to expect. In the first place, the wars that the sons of Lewis the Meek waged with their father, and afterwards between themselves, interrupted that prosperity in a considerable degree, in the countries subject to the Francs. In the next place, the incursions and victories of the Normans, which afflicted a large portion of Europe during the whole century, were such an obstruction to the progress of learning, that at the close of the century, in most of these countries, and even in France itself, few remained who deserved to be called learned men 2. little incoherent knowledge remained among the clergy, was chiefly confined to the episcopal and monastic schools. But the more the priests and monks increased in wealth and riches, the less they attended to the cultivation of their minds.

<sup>8</sup> See his ordinance, or Capitulare; which is published by Muratori, Rerum Italicar. Scriptor. tom. i. pt. ii. p. 151. [In this ordinance the emperor represents the cultivation of literature as wholly prostrate in the Italian states; in consequence of the negligence of the elergy and the civil officers; that he had therefore appointed teachers who should give instruction in the liberal arts; and whom he had directed to use all possible diligence to educate use all possible diligence to educate the rising generation. He also men-tions the cities in which he had sta-tioned these teachers; namely, Pavia, Ivrea, Turin, Cremona, Florence, Fer-mo, Verona, Vicenza, and Forum Julii, or the modern Cividad del Friuli.

Julii, or the modern Cividad del Friuli. Schl.]

9 See Muratori, Antiquitates Ital, Medii Ævi, tom. iii. p. 829, &c.

1 See Ant. Wood, Historia et Antiqu. Acad. Ovoniensis, lib. i. p. 13, &c. Boulay, Historia Acad. Paris. tom. i. p.211.and Nouvean Dictionnaire Histor. Orit. tom. i. article Elfred, p. 234. Crit. tom. i. article Elfred, p. 234. ["This excellent prince not only en-

couraged by his protection and liberality such of his own subjects as made any progress in the liberal arts and sciences, but invited over from foreign countries men of distinguished talents, whom he fixed in a seminary at Ox-ford, and of consequence may be looked upon as the founder of that noble university. Johannes Scotus Erigena, who had been in the service of Charles who had been in the service of Charles the Bald, and Grimbald, a monk of St. Bertin in France, were the most famous of those learned men who came from abroad; Asserius, Werefrid, Plegmund, Dunwulf, Wulfsig, and the abbot of St. Neot's, deserve the first rank among the English literati, who adorned the age of Alfred. See Collier's Ecclesiastical History, vol. i. book iii. p. 165, 166, &c. Rapin Thoyras, in the reign of this illustrious monarch." Macl.]

2 Servatus Lupus, Epistolæ, p. 69,

<sup>2</sup> Servatus Lupus, Epistolæ, p. 69, ep. xxxiv. Conringius, Antiqq. Acad. p. 322. Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. iv. p. 251, &c.

§ 6. And yet a large part of this century was adorned with the examples and the labours of men, who derived a literary spirit from Charlemagne and his institutions and laws. Among these, in Germany and France, Rabanus Maurus held perhaps the first rank; and to his lectures, the studious youth resorted in great numbers. As historians, and not wholly without merit, appeared Eginhard, Freculphus, Theganus, Haymo, Anastasius, Ado, and others. In poetry, Florus, Walafrid Strabo, Bertharius, Rabanus, and others, distinguished themselves. In languages and philology, Rabanus, (who wrote acutely concerning the causes and origin of languages,) Smaragdus, Bertharius, and others, possessed skill. Of Greek and Hebrew literature, William, Servatus Lupus, John Scotus, and others, were not ignorant. In eloquence, or the art of speaking and writing with elegance, Servatus Lupus, Eginhard, Agobard, Hincmar, and others, were proficients 3.

§ 7. The philosophy and logic taught in the European schools, in this century, scarcely deserved the name. there were, in various places, and especially among the Irish, subtle and acute men, who might not improperly be called philosophers. At the head of these was John Erigena \* Scotus, i. e. the Irishman, a companion and friend of Charles the Bald, a man of great and excelling genius, and not a stranger to Grecian and Roman learning. Being acquainted with Greek, he expounded Aristotle to his pupils; and also philosophized, with great acuteness, without a guide. His five books on the Division of Nature (de Divisione Naturæ) are still extant; an abstruse work, in which he traces the causes and origination of all things, in a style not disagreeable, and with no ordinary acumen; and in which he so explains the philosophy of christianity, as to make it the great aim of the whole system, to bring the minds of men into intimate union with the Supreme Being. To express the thing in words better understood,-he

Ecrits pour servir d'éclaircissement à l'Histoire de France, tom. ii. p. 1, &c. Paris, 1738. 8vo.

4 [Erigena signifies properly a native of Ireland, as Erin, or Irin, was the ancient name of that kingdom. Macl.]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Fine illustrations of these remarks may be derived from the Histoire Litteraire de la France, by the Benedictine monks, tom. iv. p. 251. 271, &c. and especially from Le Beuf, Etat des Sciences en France depuis Charlemagne jusqu'au Roi Robert; in his Recueil de divers

was the first of those who united Scholastic theology with that which is called Mystic. Some have viewed him, as not very far from the opinion, which supposes God to be connected with nature, as the soul is with the body. But perhaps he advanced nothing but what the Realists, as they were called, afterwards taught; though he expressed his views with less clearness. He did not, so far as I know, found a new sect. About the same time, one Macarius, also an Irishman, or Scot, disseminated in France that error concerning the soul, which Averross afterwards professed; namely, that all men have one common soul: an error which Ratram confuted . Before these men, and in the times of Charlemagne and Lewis the Meek, Dungal, a Scot and a monk, taught philosophy and astronomy in France, with great reputation 7. Nearly contemporary with him, was Heiric, or Heric, a monk of Auxerre, a very acute man, who is said to have pursued his investigations in the manner of Des Cartes.

<sup>5</sup> This book was published by Thomas Gale, Oxon. 1681. fol. Chr. Aug. Heumann made some extracts from it, and treated learnedly of Scotus himself, in the German Acta Philosophorum, tom. iii. p. 858, &c.

See Jo. Mabillon, Praf. ad Sacul.

iv. pt. ii. Acta Sanctor. Ord. Benedicti,

§ 156, &c. p. liii. &c.

7 Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. iv. p. 493. [But Muratori, His-

tory of Italy, vol. iv. p. 611. German ed. and elsewhere, thinks this Dungal taught in Pavia, Italy, and not in the monastery of St. Denys, France. Tr.]

Le Beuf, Mémoires pour l'Histoire d'Auserre, tom. ii. p. 481. Acta Sanctor. tom. iv. m. Junii, ad diem 24. p. 829. et ad diem 31 Julii, p. 249. For this philosopher obtained a place among the saints.

## CHAPTER II.

HISTORY OF THE TEACHERS, AND OF CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

- § 1. The lives of the clergy very corrupt .- § 2. Causes of this .- § 3. The Roman pontiffs.- § 4. Their frauds for establishing their power: papess Joanna. - 5, 6. Friendship of the popes for the kings of France. \$ 7. The emperors suffered their rights in matters of religion to be wrested from them. The power of bishops curtailed,-§ 8. Documents forged by the Roman pontiffs. Decretal Epistles .- § 9. Success of these frauds .- § 10. Monks gain access to courts, and to civil offices .- § 11. Attempts to reform their profligate lives. -§ 12. Canons and canonesses.-§ 13. The principal Greek writers.-§ 14. The more distinguished Latins.
- § 1. The ungodly lives of most of those entrusted with the care and government of the church, are a subject of complaint with all the ingenuous and honest writers of this age 1. In the East, sinister designs, rancour, contentions, and strife were every where predominant. At Constantinople, or New Rome, those were elevated to the patriarchal chair who were in favour at court; and upon losing that favour, a decree of the emperor hurled them from their elevated station. In the West, the bishops hung around the courts of princes, and indulged themselves in every species of voluptuousness2: while the inferior

1 See Agobard, de Privilegiis et Jure

1 See Agobard, de Privilegiis et Jure Sacerdotii, § 13. p. 137. tom. i. of his Opp. ed. Baluze.
2 See Agobard, passim; and laws (or canons) enacted in the councils of the Latins; also Servatus Lupus, Epist. xxxv. p. 73. 281, and the annotations of Steph. Baluze, p. 371. [The council of Pavia, A. p. 850, canon third, says: "It is our opinion, that bishops should be contented with temperate weeds; and should not urge their guests to eat and to drink, but rather set exto eat and should not urge their guests to eat and to drink, but rather set examples of sobriety. Let all provocations to debauchery be removed from their conviviality; let no ludicrous shows, no vain garrulity, no buffonery of wits, no scurrilous tricks, there find a place." Harduin's Concilia, tom. v.

In a subsequent canon they p. 25. In a subsequent canon they forbid bishops keeping hounds and hawks for hunting; and their having superfluous trains of horses and mules, and gaudy dresses, for vain display. The council of Aix-la-Chapelle, a. D. 636, The council of Alx-ia-chapeles, a. 0.000, forbade bishops getting drunk. Harduin, Concilia, tom. iv. p. 1392. No. 6. And they state, with reprobation, the fact, that some of their order neglected their charges, and travelled here and there, not from necessity, but to gratify their avarice, or their love of pleasure. Ibid. p. 1393. No. 12. Of presbyters and the inferior clergy they complain, that they kept women in their houses to the great scandal of the ministry; and this, notwithstanding the attempts of former councils and princes to reclergy and the monks were sensual; and by the grossest vices corrupted the people whom they were set to reform. The ignorance of the clergy in many places was so great, that few of them could read and write, and very few could express their thoughts with precision and clearness. Hence, whenever a letter was to be penned, or any thing of importance was to be committed to writing, recourse was generally had to some one individual, who was supposed to excel common men by possessing some dexterity in such matters. The example of Servatus Lupus is evidence of the fact 3.

§ 2. Various causes operated in Europe to produce and to foster this corruption of the persons who ought to have been examples to others. Among the principal ones, must be reckoned the calamities of the times, such as the perpetual wars between Lewis the Meek, and his sons and posterity, the incursions and ravages of the barbarous nations, the gross ignorance of the nobility, and the vast wealth that was possessed by the churches and monasteries. To these leading causes, others of less magnitude may be added. If a son of

a high nobleman lacked energy and talent, an elevated place was sought for him among the rulers of the church . The patrons of churches not wishing to have their vices exposed

and reproved, gave the preference to weak and inefficient men.

move the evil. Also, that presbyters turn bailiffs, frequent taverns; pursue filthy lucre, practise usury, behave turn bailiffs, frequent taverns, pursue filthy lucre, practise usury, behave shamefully and lewdly in the houses they visit, and do not blush to indulge in revelry and drunkenness. Ibid. p. 1397. No. 7, 8. They say of the nunneries, that "in some places they seemed to be rather brothels than monasteries"—que in quibusdam locis lupanaria potius videntur esse, quam monasteria. Ibid. p. 1398. No. 12. The council of Mayence, A. D. 868, decreed: "That the clergy be wholly forbidden to have females resident in their houses. For, although there were canons allowing certain females [mothers and lowing certain females [mothers and sisters] to reside in clergymen's houses yet, what is greatly to be lamented, we have often heard, that by such per-mission numerous acts of wickedness have been committed; so that some

priests, cohabiting with their own sis-ters, have had children by them. (Seepe audivimus, per illam concessionem plurima scelera esse commissa, ita ut dam sacerdotum cum propriis sororibus concumbentes, filios ex eis generassent.)
And therefore this holy synod decrees,
that no presbyter shall permit any
female to live with him in his house; so that the occasion of evil reports, or of iniquitous deeds, may be wholly removed." Ibid. vol. vi. p. 406. No.

removed." Ibid. vol. vi. p. 406. No. 10. Tr.]

<sup>3</sup> See his Works; Ep. xeviii. xeix. p. 126. 148. 142; also his Life. To these add, Rodolphi Bituricensis Capitula ad Clerum suum; in Baluze, Miscellanea, tom. vi. p. 139, and p. 148.

<sup>4</sup> Himemar, Opus Posterius contra Godeschaleum, cap. xxxvi. in his Opp. tom. i. p. 318. Servatus Lupus, Epist. lxxix. p. 120.

for parish ministers and guardians of the souls of men 3. bishops and the heads of monasteries held much real estate or landed property by a feudal tenure; and, therefore, whenever a war broke out, they were summoned to the field with the quota of soldiers which they were bound to furnish to their sovereigns6. Kings and princes, moreover, that they might be able to reward their servants and soldiers for their services, often seized upon consecrated property, and gave it to their dependents; and the priests and monks, who had before been supported by it, to relieve their wants, now betook themselves to every species of villany, and fraud, and imposition 7.

§ 3. The Roman pontiffs were elected by the suffrages of the whole body of the clergy and people [at Rome], but the emperors must approve of their appointment before they were consecrated . There is, indeed, extant an edict of Lewis the Meek, dated A.D. 817, in which this right of the emperors is relinquished, and power given to the Romans, not only of electing a pontiff, but of installing and consecrating him, without waiting for the consent of the emperor 9: but eminent men have shown, by arguments entirely satisfactory, that this document is a forgery1. Yet I readily admit, that after the times of Charles the Bald, who obtained the imperial dignity

<sup>5</sup> Agobard, de Privilegiis et Jure Sa-cerdotum, cap. xi. in his Opp. tom. i. p.

341.

<sup>5</sup> Stephen Baluze, Appendix Actorum ad Servatum, p. 508. Muratori, Antiqq. Ital. Medii Ævi, tom. ii. p. 446, &c. Mabillon, Annales Benedict. tom. vi. p. 587. Du Fresne, ad Joinvillii Historiam Ladorici S. p. 75, 76. [Yet military service was not always required for church lands, some donations expressly granting exemption from it. See Mabillon, 1. e. Tr.]

<sup>7</sup> Agobard, de Dispens. Rerum Eccle-

lon, l. c. Tr.]

<sup>7</sup> Agobard, de Dispens. Rerum Ecclesiast. § 14. Opp. tom. x. p. 270. Flocard, Hist. Eccles. Rhemensis, lib. iii. cap. ix. Servatus Lupus, Epist. lxv. p. 87. 437, &c. but especially, Lud. Ant. Muratori, Antiqq. Italice, tom. vi. p. 302, &c. and Lud. Thomassin, Disciplina Ecclesia vet. et nova circa Beneficia, pt. ii. lib. iii. c. xi. The custom prevailed also among the Greeks and the Lombards. See Mich. Le

Quien, Oriens Christianus, tom. i. p.

8 See the illustrious de Bünau, His-

toria Imperii German, tom. iii. p. 28, &c. 32, &c.

9 Harduin, Concilia, tom. iv. p. 1236.
Car. le Cointe, Annales Ecclesiae Francor, tom. vii. ad ann. 817. § 6. Baluze, Capitular. Regum Francor. tom. i. p.

Muratori, Droits de l'Empire sur l'Etat Ecclés. p. 54, &c. and Antiquitates Ital. Medii Æri, tom. iii. p. 29, 30; where he conjectures, that this document was forged in the eleventh century. Bünau, Hist. Imper. German. tom. iii. p. 34. And yet some popish writers, e. g. Fontanini, and others, most earnestly defend this edict of Lowis; though ineffectually. [The evidence of the spuriousness of this edict is well summed up by Pagi, Critica in Baron. ad ann. 817. No. 7. vol. iii. p. 492. Tr.] Muratori, Droits de l'Empire sur

by the good offices of the Roman pontiff, the state of things was materially changed, and the consent of the emperors was not asked by the Romans. It is at the same time true beyond a question, that from the time of Eugene III. 2, who was placed in St. Peter's chair, A.D. 884, the election of a pontiff was nearly destitute of any rule or order, and for the most part tumultuous; and this irregularity did not cease until the times of Otto the Great.

§ 4. Few of those who, in this century, were raised to the highest station in the church, can be commended for their wisdom, learning, virtue, and other endowments proper for a bishop. The greater part of them, by their numerous vices, and all of them, by their arrogance and lust of power, entailed disgrace upon their memories. Between Leo IV., who died A.D. 855, and Benedict III., a woman, who concealed her sex, and assumed the name of John, it is said, opened her way to the pontifical throne by her learning and genius, and governed the church for a time. She is commonly called the papers Joanna. During the five subsequent centuries, the witnesses to this extraordinary event are without number; nor did any one, prior to the reformation by Luther, regard the thing as either incredible, or disgraceful to the church 3. But in the seventeenth century, learned men, not only among the Roman catholics, but others also, exerted all the powers of their ingenuity both to invalidate the testimony on which the truth of the story rests, and to confute it by an accurate computation of dates4. But there still are very learned men who, while

some others, are ingeniously stated by some others, are ingeniously stated by Peter Bayle, Dictionnaire, tom. iii. art. Papesse, p. 2162. See also Geo. Eccard, Historia Franciæ Oriental. tom. ii. lib. xxx. § 119, &c. p. 436, &c. who, however, so far as we know, has followed the reasoning of Leibnitz on the subject. Michael le Quien, Oriens Christianus, tom. iii. p. 777. and in the Lutheran church, Chr. Aug. Heumann, in his Sylloge Diss. Sacrar. tom. i. pt. ii. p. 352, &c. The arguments on both sides of the question are neatly stated sides of the question are neatly stated by Christopher Wagensiel; in Jo. Geo. Schelhorn's Amonitates Litterar. pt. i. p. 146, &c. and by Jac. Basnage, Histoire de l'Eglise, tom. i. p. 408. The

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> [Here is a mistake. It was Hadrian III. who became pope in the year 884; and not Eugene III. who was

<sup>884;</sup> and not Eugene III. who was not raised to that dignity till a. p. 1145. con Einem.]

<sup>3</sup> The arguments of those who hold the story to be true, are carefully and learnedly collected and stated by Fred. Spanheim, in his Exercit. de Papa Fæmina; Opp. tom. ii. p. 577. and Jac. Lenfant has exhibited them in a French translation, better arranged, and with various additions, in a third ed. at the Hague, 1736. 12mo.

<sup>4</sup> The arguments of those who deny the existence of a papess, after David

the existence of a papess, after David Blondell's appropriate treatise, and

they concede that much falsehood is mixed with the truth, maintain that the controversy is not wholly settled. Something must necessarily have taken place at Rome, to give rise to this most uniform report of so many ages; but what it was that occurred, does not yet appear .

names of the other writers, who are very numerous, may be seen in Casp. Sagittarius, Introductio in Hist. Eccles. tom. i. c. xxv. p. 676, &c. and in the Bibliotheea Bremensis, tom. viii. pt. v. p. 935. [See also Schroeckh, Kirchengesch. vol. xxii. p. 75—110. J. E. C. Schmidt, Kirchengesch. vol. iv. p. 274—279. and A. Bower's Lives of the Poper, vol. iv. p. 246—260. Tr.]

So thought Paul Sarpi, Lettere Italienne, lett. Ixxxii. p. 452. Jac. Lenfant, Biblioth. Germanique, tom. x. p. 27. Theod. Hasseus, Biblioth. Bromens. tom. viii. pt. v. p. 935. Christ. Matth. Pfaff, Instit. Hutor. Eccles. p. 402. ed. 2. To whom might be added Wernsdorf, Boccler, Holberg, and many others. I will not undertake the office of judge in this controversy, yet I am of opinion there was something in this affair that deserves further investigaof opmon there was sometiming in this affair that deserves further investiga-tion. [Few, if any, in modern times admit the reality of a female pope; and among the English Pope Joan has become a proverbial epithet, for a fictitious character, which is too ridiculous to be mentioned in serious earnest. to be mentioned in serious earnest. None of the contemporary writers mention such a pope; for the passage in Anastasius Bibliothecarius, who then lived at Rome, and wrote the Lives of the Popes, is undoubtedly spurious. (An eye witness could not have written, "It is said, that a female succeeded to Leo IV." if he had known it a fact; or work would be have given currency to to Leo IV." if he had known it a fact; nor would he have given currency to such a falsehood, had he known it to be such. Nor is this the only proof that the passage is an interpolation.) It was nearly two centuries before any writer affirmed the fact. But from that time to the reformation it was generally believed. Yet not universally, as Dr. Mosheim intimates. Platina, (Lives of the Popes, John VII.) after relating the story, says: "Have que dixi, valgo feruntur, incertis tamen et obscuris auctoribus: que ideo ponere breviter et nude institui, ne obstinate et pertinaciter omisisse videar, quod

fere omnes affirmant." This surely is fere omnes affirmant." This surely is not the language of one who does not question the truth of the story. Yet Platina wrote before Luther was born.

—The history of this papes is briefly this, as stated by writers of the twelfth and following centuries. She was the daughter of an English missionary, who left England to preach among the newly converted Saxons. She was born newly converted Saxons. She was at Ingelheim; and, according to differat Ingelnemi; and, according to different authors, was named Joanna, Agnes, Gerbert, Isabel, Margaret, Dorothy, and Jutt. She early distinguished herself for genius and love of learning. A young monk of Fulda conceiving a passion for her, which was mutual, she eloped from her parents, disguised her sex, and entered the monastery of Fulda. Not satisfied with the restraints there, she and her lover eloped again, went to England, and then to France, went to England, and then to France, Italy, and finally to Athens in Greece, where they devoted themselves to literary pursuits. On the death of the monk, Joanna was inconsolable. She left Athens, and repaired to Rome. There she opened a school, and acquired such reputation for learning and feigned sanctity, that on the death of Leo IV. A. D. 855, she was chosen pope. For something more than two pope. For something more than two years she filled the papal chair with reputation, no one suspecting her sex. But she had taken one of her household, whom she could trust, to her hold, whom she could trust, to her bed; and by him she became pregnant. At length, being nearer her time than she had supposed, she ventured, on Whitsun-week, to join in the annual procession with all her clergy. While passing the street between the church of St. Clement and the Amphitheatre, she was seized with violent pains, fell to the ground, amidst the crowd, and while her attendants were endeavour-ing to minister to her, was delivered ing to minister to her, was delivered of a son. The child died, and some say, the mother too, on the spot. Others say, she survived, but was sent immediately to prison, the object of universal

§ 5. Great as the vices and enormities of many of the pontiffs were, they did not prevent the growth of the pontifical power and influence, both in church and state, during these unhappy times. It does not, indeed, appear, from any authentic documents, that they acquired any new territories in addition to those they had received from the bounty of the French kings. For, what they tell us of the donations of Lewis the Meek, is destitute of probability 6: nor is there more certainty in what many state, that Charles the Bald, in the year 875, when John VIII. had enabled him to gain the rank of emperor, relinquished all right and all jurisdiction over the city Rome and its territory, and bestowed various other gifts, of immense value, upon the pontiffs. Yet it must be obvious, to all who read the history of those times, that the Roman pontiffs advanced in power, influence, wealth, and riches, from the age of Lewis the Meek; and especially after the commencement of the reign of Charles the Bald 7.

§ 6. Upon the decease of Lewis II., [A. D. 875,] a violent war broke out among the descendants of Charlemagne, each of them contending for the imperial dignity. The Roman pontiff, John VIII., and with him the Italian princes, eagerly seized this opportunity, to exclude the voice of all foreigners, and make the election of emperors depend wholly on them. Hence Charles the Bald, the king of the Francs, by a vast amount of money and other presents, and by still greater promises, obtained from the Roman pontiff and the other Italian princes, to be proclaimed king of Italy and emperor of the Romans, in a public assembly, A. D. 876. His successors in the kingdom of Italy and in the imperial dignity, Carloman and Charles the Fat, were likewise chosen by the Roman pontiff and the Italian princes. After them, turbulent times came on, in which those who promised most, or who gave most, generally ascended the royal and imperatorial throne, by the aid of the pontiffs 8.

§ 7. The power of the Roman pontiffs in matters of a religious nature, was augmented with equal rapidity and success;

execration. See Bower and Platina,

<sup>6</sup> See above, § 3.

7 Bünau, Historia Imperii German. tom. iii. p. 482, &c. Jo. Geo.

Eccard, Historia Francia Oriental. tom. ii. lib. xxxi. p. 606, &c.

<sup>8</sup> This is illustrated, by Carol. Sigonius, de Regno Italiae, and by the other writers of German and Italian history.

and nearly from the same causes. The wisest and most impartial among the Roman Catholic writers, acknowledge and prove, that from the times of Lewis the Meek, the ancient system of ecclesiastical law in Europe was gradually changed, and a new system introduced, by the policy of the court of Rome. The kings and emperors suffered their rights, in matters of religion, which had been handed down to them from Charlemagne, to be insensibly taken from them. The competence of bishops, to make regulations in matters of religion. declined; and the authority of ecclesiastical councils was diminished. For the Roman pontiffs, exulting in their prosperity and the daily accessions to their wealth, endeavoured to instil into the minds of all, and they did, notwithstanding the opposition of the reflecting, and of those acquainted with the ancient ecclesiastical constitution, actually instil into many, the sentiment, that the bishop of Rome was constituted, by Jesus Christ, a legislator and judge over the whole church; and, therefore, that other bishops derived all their authority solely from him; and that councils could decide nothing without his direction and approbation '.

§ 8. To bring men to listen to, and receive, this new system of ecclesiastical law, which was so very different from the ancient system, there was need of ancient documents and records, with which it might be enforced and defended against the assaults of opposers. Hence the Roman pontiffs procured the forgery, by their trusty friends, of conventions, acts of councils, epistles, and other documents; by which they might make it appear, that from the earliest ages of the church, the Roman pontiffs possessed the same authority and power, which they now claimed <sup>1</sup>. Among these fraudulent supports of the

Christl. Kirchl. Gesellschafts-Verfassung, vol. ii. and iii. Tr.]

1 It is no improbable supposition,

<sup>9</sup> See the excellent work of an unknown writer, who signs himself D. B. entitled: Histoire du Droit Ecclésiastique Publique François; first published, London, 1737. 2 vols. 8vo, and lately republished splendidly in a larger form. The author nearly and acutely points out the steps, by which the Roman pontiffs advanced their power. Of the ninth century, he treats in vol. i. p. 160, &c. [Bower's Lives of the Popes, vol. iv. and v.—G. J. Planck, Gesch. d.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> It is no improbable supposition, that these and other documents, such as the donations of Constantine and Lewis the Meek, were fabricated with the privity and approbation of the Roman pontiffs. For, who can believe that the pontiffs, who made use of these writings during many ages to substantiate their authority and their prerogatives, would have ventured to

Romish power, the so called Decretal Epistles of the pontiffs of the first centuries, hold perhaps the first rank. They were produced by the ingenuity of an obscure man, who falsely assumed the name of Isidore, a Spanish bishop 2. Some vestiges of these fabricated epistles appeared in the preceding century3; but they were first published, and appealed to in support of the claims of the Roman pontiffs, in this century .. Of similar origin and value are the decrees of a Roman council, said to have been held under Sylvester, (A. D. 324,) but which was never known of by any one till the ninth century; and, than which nothing could be better suited to enrich and to exalt above all human authority, the Roman pontiff's.

confront kings, princes, ecclesiastical councils, and bishops, with the fictions and impositions of private individuals? In that age, frauds for the benefit of the church, and of God, were deemed lawful; so that it is not strange, that the Roman pontiffs should suppose, they did no moral wrong, by permit-ting and approving the fabrication of such papers as would be a rampart and bulwark to the see of St. Peter.

<sup>2</sup> That the author of these Epistles wished to be regarded as Isidore, a distinguished Spanish bishop of the distinguished Spanish bishop of the sixth century; or, to speak more definitely, that he wished to make the world believe, that these Epistles were collected by Isidore; is perfectly clear. See Jo. Alb. Fabricius, Biblioth. Lat. Medii Arei, tom. v. p. 561. The bishops were accustomed, in token of their humility, to subjoin to their names the word necessary (sinner): hence the humility, to subjoin to their names the word peccator (sinner); hence the author of this forgery annexed the surname Peccator, to the assumed name of Isidore. Some of the transcribers, ignorant of the ancient customs and literature, corrupted this signature, by exchanging Peccator for Mercator. And hence the fraudulent compiler of the Decretal Epistles, is called Isidorus Mercator.

<sup>2</sup> See Aug. Calmet, Histoire de Lorraine, tom. i. p. 528. Just. Henn. Böhmer, Praf. ad Novam Editionem Juris Canon. tom. i. p. x. xix. Notes.

Juris Canon. tom. i. p. x. xix. Notes. [Fleury says of them, that "they crept to light near the close of the eighth century." Fleury, in Histor. Eccles. diss. iv. § 1. Tr.]

4 The spuriousness of these Epistles has been demonstrated, not only by the Centuriatores Magdeburgenses and some others, but most learnedly and in an appropriate treatise, by David Blondell, in his Pseudo-Isidorus et Turrianus rapulantes, Genev. 1628. 4to. And, at the present day, the friends of the Roman pontiffs, who follow reason and truth, confess the cheat. See Jo. and truth, confess the cheat. See Jo. Fran. Buddeus, Isagoge in Theologiam, tom. ii. p. 762. Add, Peter Constant, Prolegom. ad Epistolas Pontificum, tom. i. p. exxx. &c. Fleury, Diss. prefixed to his Histoire Ecclésiastique, tom. xvi. [and still better, in his Histoire Ecclésiastique, itself, livre xliv. § xxii. These Epistles, bearing the names of various Romish bishops, from Clement I. to Damasus I. A. D. 384, are in the early collection of councils by Sever. Binnius; but are not inserted in the Bullarium Magnum of Cherubin, published by authority of the court of Rome, by authority of the court of Rome, near the close of the seventeenth cennear the close of the seventeenth century. It is believed, they are now universally given up, even by the Catholics. The oldest papal Epistles, now admitted by any, to be genuine, are those collected by Dionysius Exiguus; who says he could find none by the pontiffs anterior to Syricius; who succeeded Damasus I. A. D. 385. The earliest in the Bullarium Magnum, are those of Lea I. A. D. 447.

earliest in the Bullarium Magnum, are those of Leo I., A. D. 447. Tr.]

See Jo. Launoy, de Cura Ecclesiae orga Pauperes et Miseros, cap. i. observ. i. p. 576, of his Opp. tom. ii. pt. ii. [Likewise Jo. Cabassut, Notitia Ecclesiast, p. 132, and Pagi, Critica in

- § 9. There were, indeed, among the western bishops, some discerning men, who perceived that designs were formed against them and the church: in particular, the French bishops vigorously opposed the admission of these Epistles, and other similar spurious productions, among the books of ecclesiastical law. But these men were overcome by the pertinacity of the Roman pontiffs, especially by Nicolas I. And as all science and learning, in the following period, retired from the Roman world, there scarcely remained any one capable, or even disposed, to move controversy respecting these pious frauds. How great the evils to which they gave rise, and how audaciously the Roman pontiffs abused them, to overthrow the ancient system of church government, to weaken the authority of bishops, to increase their own revenues and emoluments, and to abridge the prerogatives of kings and princes, numberless facts in the history of the subsequent centuries will show. Nor is this denied, at the present day, by respectable and honest men, even though in other respects favourably disposed towards the Romish church and its sovereign .
- § 10. The estimation in which a monastic life was held, was astonishingly great, both in the eastern empire and in the western. In the former, this excessive estimation had long existed; but among the Latins, it takes date only from the preceding century. Hence even kings, and dukes, and counts. abandoning their honours and their wealth, voluntarily retired to monasteries, to devote themselves to the service of God. Of

Baron. ad ann. 324. § xvii. xviii. who

Baron. ad ann. 324. § xvii. xviii. wno do not hesitate to pronounce this council a fiction. Tr.]

<sup>6</sup> See Jo. Launoy, de Regia Potestate in Causis Matrimonial. in his Opp. tom. pt. ii. p. 764. and Peter Constant, Praf. ad Epist. Romanor. Pontif. tom. i. p. exxvii. &c. [Fleury, Diss. vii. § v. is Historiam Eccles. says: "Falsse bidget Decretable gives octavi form Isidori Decretales, circa octavi finem seculi invecte, jurisdictionem eccle-siasticam in tribus articulis admodum concusarum, scilicet quoad concilia, concusserunt, scilicet quosu couchis, judicia episcoporum, et appellationes." See also diss. iv. § 1, &c.—Peter De Marca, de Concordiu Sacerdotti et Imerii. lib. vii. cap. xx. § 1, &c. "Sub perii, lib. vii. cap. xx. § 1, &c. "Sub secunda Regum nostrorum dynastia

norum jus canonicum in ecclesiam Gallicanam, seque ac in ceteras Occidentis provincias, introduci cceptum est, in-rentis cam in rem supposititiis illis vete-rum Pontificum Romanorum epistolis, in quibus extant quam plurima constituta prorsus adversa veterum canonum statutis." But while these, and other Catholic writers, trace the commencement of a great revolution in the constitution of the Catholic church, to the Decretal Epistes, and other forgeries of the eighth and ninth centuries; they say, it was only the commencement; for the revolution was not completed, till after the publication of the Decretum of Gratian, in the twelfth century.

this, quite a number of examples occurred in Italy, France, Spain, and Germany, during this century; and there were some also in the preceding century. Those who, in their lifetime, could not bring themselves to the resolution of abandoning society, would yet demand the monastic garb, when dying, and actually put it on, before they left the world; that they might enjoy the prayers and spiritual succours of the fraternity, among whom they were received. Another and a striking proof of the high estimation in which monks were held, is the custom of the emperors and kings of the Francs, in this age, of calling monks and abbots to their courts, and entrusting them with civil affairs, and business of great moment, both at home and in foreign countries. For those unsuspicious princes thought, that no persons could more safely be entrusted with the management of public affairs, than men of such sanctity and piety, men who had subdued all their natural desires, and because free from all concupiscence. Hence it is, that, in the history of these times, we read of so many abbots and monks, who performed the functions of ambassadors, commissioners or extraordinary judges, and ministers of state, sometimes indeed with grand success, but not seldom unsuccessfully.

§ 11. And yet those who conferred such honours upon monks and the monastic life, did not deny, that most of that class lived vicious lives; and they laboured to reform their morals, and recal them to obedience to their monastic rules. The efforts of Lewis the Meek especially, in this particular, deserve notice. That emperor employed Benedict, abbot of Aniane, and afterwards of Indre, a man distinguished for piety and the fear of God, to reform the monasteries, first in Aquitaine, and then throughout the kingdom of France, and to purge them of the enormous vices which had crept into them; and afterwards, in the council [of abbots assembled] at Aix-la-Chapelle, A. D. 817, in which the same Benedict presided, he caused good canons to be enacted, for restoring the prostrate discipline of the monasteries. This Benedict, therefore, who has been called the second father of the western monks, subjected all the monks to the single rule of St. Benedict of Monte Cassino, suppressing all diversities of rites and customs, and introducing one uniform rule: he also banished the greater

vices from the monasteries; and he brought all associations of monks, who had before been bound together by no ties, to become in a sense one body or society7. This discipline flourished for a while; but from various causes it gradually declined: and at the end of this century, such devastations had every where been made, both in church and state, that only some slight

traces of it remained in a few places.

§ 12. The order of canons, which was devised by Chrodegang, and had been extensively introduced in the preceding century, Lewis the Meek cherished with great care, and extended through all the provinces of his empire. He also added an order of canonesses, which had been unknown in the christian world till that time 8. A rule for each of these, he caused to be drawn up in the council of Aix-la-Chapelle, superseding the rule of Chrodegang; and these new rules continued to be followed in most of the convents of canons and canonesses, till the twelfth century, although they were disagreeable to the court The compiler of the rule for canons was undoubtedly Amalarius, a presbyter of Metz; but whether he also drew up that for canonesses, is uncertain . From this time

7 See Jo. Mabillon, Acta Sanctor.
Ord. Benedict. secul. iv. pt. i. præf. p.
xxvii. and præf. ad secul. v. pt. xxv.
also his Annales Ordinis S. Bened. tom,
ii. p. 430, &c. and many other places
in that volume. Aug. Calmet, Histoire
de Lorraine, tom. i. p. 596. Concerning Benedict of Aniane, and his merits
generally, see the Acta Sanctor. tom,
ii. Febr. p. 606. and Histoire Litteraire
de la France, tom. iv. p. 447, &c.
[Also, the Life of Benedict, by Ardo,
one of his disciples; in Mabillon, Acta
Sanctor. Ord. Bened. secul. iv. pt. i.
tom. v. p. 183—215.—This Benedict
appears to have been a very sincere
man, and a great reformer of the
monasteries; that is, one who brought
them to greater uniformity in dress,
living, worship, and usages. He was
himself most rigorous in voluntary
mortifications; and the rule of St. Benedict he reverenced as if it had come mortifications ; and the rule of St. Be nedict he reverenced, as if it had come immediately from God, and was the only true guide to heaven. Tr.]

See Mabillon, Annales Ord. Bened.

tom. ii. p. 428, &c.
Lud. Thomassin, Disciplina Ec-

cles. Vetus et Nova, pt. i. lib. iii. cap. 42, 43, &c. Muratori, Antiquitates Ital. Medii Ævi, tom. v. p. 185. 540, &c. and all the writers who treat of the order of canons; though they are not all of equal value. The least worthy of credit are, those who belonging themselves to the order of canons, have treated of the origin and progress of that order; as e. g. Raymund Chapponel, Histoire des Chanoines, Paris, 1699, 8vo. For these writers are so attached to the order, that they usually attached to the order, that they usually trace its origin back to Christ himself, and his Apostles, or at least to the first ages of the christian church. [This ordinance of Lewis, for regulating the order of canons, is in Harduin's Concilia, tom. iv. p. 1055—1180. The following abstract, by Schlegel, contains its most essential features.—" It contains 145 articles of which the contains 145 articles; of which the first 113 are mere extracts from the fathers and Acts of councils, describing the duties of bishops and priests. These are followed by two sermons of Augus-tine, on living in associations. Then commence the rules framed by this

onward, numerous convents of canons and canonesses were founded in every part of Europe, and endowed with ample revenues, by pious individuals. But this institution, like the others, degenerated, and very soon became widely different from what it was designed to be 1.

§ 13. Of the writers among the Greeks, the following were the most distinguished. Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, a man of superior talents, and of various and extensive knowledge. His Bibliotheca 2, Epistles, and other writings, are yet

council. First, the prevailing error, that the prescriptions of the Gospel were obligatory only upon monks and clergymen, is confuted; and then the distinction between monks and canons is defined. The latter may wear linen, is defined. The latter may wear men, cat flesh, hold private property, and enjoy that of the church; the former cannot. Yet, equally with the monks, they should avoid all vices, and practise virtue. They should live in well secured cloisters, containing dormitoning and other necessary. ries, refectories, and other necessary apartments. The number of canons apartments. The number of canons in each cloister, should be proportioned to the exigencies of the church, to which it belonged. In their dress, they should avoid the extravagances of ornament and finery, and likewise uncleanliness and negligence, &c. The second part of the rule relates to canonesses, and contains twenty-eight articles. The six first are extracts from the fathers, and relate to the duties of ladies who consecrate themselves to God. They may have private property; yet must commit the manage-ment of it to some kinsman or friend, by a public act or assignment. They by a public act or assignment. They may also have waiting-maids, and eat in the refectory, and sleep in the dormitory. They are to be veiled, and to dress in black. Their business must be prayer, reading, and labouring with their hands: and especially, they must fabricate their own clothing, from the flax and wool given to them." Tr.]

1 Calmet, Histoire de Lorraine, tom. i. p. 591. Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. jv. p. 536. &c.

i. p. 591. Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. iv. p. 536, &c.

2 See Camusat, Histoire des Journaux, tom. i. p. 87, &c. [Photius was of noble parentage, well educated, and perhaps the greatest genius of his age. He certainly was a great scholar.

While in civil life he cultivated all learning, sacred and profane. He was commander of the imperial bodyguards, first senator of Constantinople, and chief private secretary to the emperor. He was also employed on embassies. During a Syrian embassy he wrote his famous Bibliotheoa, or Μυριόβιβλου, giving a critical account of 280 authors, which he had read, and frequently also summaries of their contents, with consummaries of their contents, with considerable extracts. As many of these authors are no longer extant, the account of them by Photius is extremely valuable. In the year 858, the emperor Michael III. deposed Ignatius, the patriarch of Constantinople; and Photius was ordained, sub-deacon, deacon, priest, and patriarch, in four successive days. The friends of Ignatius, and the histons of Rome, refused to account of the principle days. The friends of Ignatius, and the bishops of Rome, refused to acknowledge Photius as a legitimate patriarch. Yet he held the office, till A. D. 867; when, having offended the emperor, he was deposed, and Ignatius and Partin the year 877. emperor, he was deposed, and Ignatus was restored. But in the year 877, Ignatius died, and Photius again took the chair, till a. D. 886, when the new emperor, Leo the Philosopher, deposed and banished him to a convent in Armenia, where he died about a. D. 890. The Bibliotheca of Photius, Gr. and Lat. with the notes of Hæschelius, (the very faulty Latin by Schott,) was first published 1601. fol. and has been published 1601. fol. and has been several times reprinted. A better edition was promised in the last century, but not produced. His Epistles, to the number of 248, were published, Gr. and Lat., by R. Montague, Lond. 1651. fol. His Nomocanon, or collection of cool carons, emphysicing vice Titalia. eccl. canons, embracing xiv. Tituli, with the Commentary of Theod. Balsamon, was published, Gr. and Lat. by both the Justell's; the last in his

highly valuable.-Nicephorus, also patriarch of Constantinople, who wrote against the opposers of images, and some other works .- Theodorus Studites is likewise indebted to the controversy respecting images, for the greater part of his reputation among those who have come after him 4. Not much better or more learned were, Theodorus Graptus, who suffered much in defence of image-worship'; Methodius, entitled the Confessor, because no penalties or pressure could induce him to abandon the defence of images ; Theodorus Abucara ; Petrus Sicu-

the defence of images <sup>6</sup>; Theo

Biblioth, Juris Canon. Paris, 1662, tom.

ii. p. 789. Several additional letters
and tracts have crept to light in different collections; but his extensive
commentaries on scripture, his large
lexicon, and several smaller works,
remain still in MS.—For an account of
his writings, see Fabricius, Biblioth.

Gr. vol. ix. p. 381—519. Of his public
life, and the controversies in which he
was involved, notice will be taken in
the next chapter, § 27, &c. Tr.]

<sup>2</sup> See the Acta Sanctor, tom. ii. Martii ad diem xiii. p. 293. Oudin, Scriptores Eccles, tom. ii. p. 2, &c. [Nicephorus, after being secretary of state
at Constantinople, and in high honour,
retired from the world, and became a
monk. He was learned, devout, and
exceedingly zealous for image-worship.
He was made patriarch of Constantinople, A. D. 806; but was expelled his
see, ten years after, by the emperor
Leo V. who was opposed to imageworship, and died in exile, A. D. 828.
His best work is a Compendious History, from Maurice, A. D. 600, to A. D.
769; extant in the Corpus Hist. Byzantina. He also wrote a Chronologia
Triparrita, or a Catalogue of public men,
among the Hebrews, Greeks, Latins,
&c. and a Στιχομετρία, or Index of
canonical, ecclesiastical, and apoeryphal books; annexing to each the
number of lines (στίχοι) it contained.
Besides these historical works, he
wrote a long Epistle to pope Leo III.
containing his creed; several small
collections of canons, and a number
of books in defence of image-worship.
Tr.]

<sup>1</sup> [Theodorus Studites was born at

Tr.]

<sup>a</sup> [Theodorus Studites was born at Constantinople A. D. 759, became a monk in 781, and abbot in 794, and four years after head of the monastery Studium in Constantinople; whence

his surname Studites. He was zealous his surname Studites. He was zealous even to madness, in favour of imageworship; and for thirty years was the instigator of rebellions, and the dauntless leader of them (when out of prison) against the government, which was opposed to image-worship. He died, A.D. 826, aged 67. Besides a few tracts on monkery, and monkish saints, he has left us 134 catechetical Discourses, and a vast number of inflamcourses, and a vast number of inflam-matory letters, in defence of image-worship, most of which, or at least parts of them, Baronius has inserted in his Annals. He was a man of some learning and talent; but wasted all his strength on the controversy respecting images. Tr.]

<sup>5</sup> [Theodorus Graptus was a monk of Palestine, went to Constantinople, a. D. 818, to plead the cause of image-worship; was banished four times for his abuse of emperors and others, and his seditious movements in favour of images; and at last died in exile, about a. D. 840. He has left us a Dispute, an Epistle, and Creed; all in defence of images. Tr.]

6 [Methodius Confessor was well

born, at Syracuse in Sicily; went to Constantinople, and there became a monk. About a. d. 820, the patriarch sent him as his envoy to Rome. Here he was guilty of adultery, and did penance. Returning to Constantinople, he became very zealous in defence of image-worship: was hamished, and imhe became very zealous in defence of image-worship; was banished, and imprisoned, and whipped. But in 842 he was made patriarch of Constantinople. He died a. d. 847; and has left us five orations, in praise of monkery, and a collection of Canones Parnitentiales. Some of his orations have passed for works of Methodius Patarensis, who flourished a. d. 290. Tr.]

7 Peter Bayle, Dictionnaire, tom, i.

7 Peter Bayle, Dictionnaire, tom. i.

lus \*; Nicetas David \*, and others; whose names would perhaps have not been handed down to this day, had not the Greeks been involved in contests with the Latins, on several subjects, and among themselves, respecting image-worship.— Among the Syrians, the name of Moses Barcepha is famous; and not undeservedly. For he possessed genius, and skill in writing, beyond most others; as his works evince 1.

tom, xii.

p. 35, &c. [The word Abucara signifies bishop of Caria. He followed the party of Photius; but afterwards renounced it, and joined that of Ignatius. According to Cave, he flourished A. D. 867. He has left us about forty Dissertations, doctrinal and polemic, against heretics, Jews, and Muhammedans; which were published, Gr. and Lat. by Jac. Gretser, with the Hodegus of Anastasius, Ingolstadt, 1606. 4to. Tr.]

4to. Tr.]

§ [Peter Siculus, (flourished A. D. 392.) was a learned nobleman, whom the emperor Basil I. sent to negociate an exchange of prisoners in Armenia. There he became acquainted with the sect of the new Manichæans, or Paulicians; the history of whose origin, progress, and decline, he afterwards composed; published Gr. and Lat. Ingolstadt, 1604. 4to. and partially in Latin, by Baronius, Annal. tom. ix.; and in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. xxii. Tr.1

and in the Bioteota. Patr.

Tr.]

<sup>p</sup> [Nicetas David, a learned bishop of Paphlagonia, flourished about A. D. 380, and was strongly attached to the party of Ignatius; whose life he composed, full of reproaches against Photius. He also wrote encomiums on the twelve apostles, and several other saints; a defence of the synod of Chalcedon, and a commentary on some parts of Greg. Naz. His life of Ignatius was published, Gr. and Lat. with the Acts of the eighth general Council, Ingolstadt, 1604. 4to; and in Harduin's Concilia, tom. v. p. 944—1009. Tr.]

<sup>1</sup> Jos. Sim. Asseman, Biblioth. Orient. Vaticana, tom. ii. p. 127. &c.

Jos. Sim. Asseman, Biblioth. Orient. Vaticana, tom. ii. p. 127, &c. [Moses Barcepha was a Syrian bishop of Beth-Raman, and inspector of the churches in Babylonia. He probably flourished near the close of this century; Cave says, about A. D. 990.—His three books de Paradleo, in a Latin translation from the Syriac, by Andr. Masius,

were published, Antw. 1569. 8vo; and then in the *Biblioth*. Patr. tom. xvii. p. 456.

The Greek writers omitted by Dr. Mosheim, are the following.

Nicephorus, Chartophylax, who flourished, perhaps a. D. 801, and wrote two Epistles to Theodosius, a monk of Corinth, containing solutions of several difficult questions in ethics; extant, Gr. and Lat. in the Jus Gr. a Roman. lib. v. p. 341. and Lat. in the Biblioth. Patr.

Josephus, archbishop of Thessalonica, brother of Theodorus Studites, and also a zealot for image-worship. He was deposed, A. D. 809, exiled, and died after A. D. 816. Gretzer (de Cruce, tom. ii. p. 1200.) has published, Gr. and Lat., an Oration of his, on the Exaltation of the Holy Cross; and Baronius (Annales, ad ann. 808. § 22.) has given us an Epistle of his in Latin.

Latin.

Ignatius, a grammarian and deacon at Constantinople, and then metropolitan of Nice. He flourished A.D. 810, and was alive A.D. 828. His life of the patriarch Tarasius is extant, Lat. in Surius, and in Bolland on Feb. 25th. His life of the patriarch Nicephorus was published, Gr. and Lat. by Henschenius, and Papebroch, on March 12th.

Naucratius, a monk of Constantinople, very active in favour of imageworship, for which he was often imprisoned. He flourished from A. D. 813, till after A. D. 820. Several letters addressed to him are given us by Baronius; and a very long one of his, containing an account of the sufferings of the image-worshippers, is inserted, Latin, in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. xiv. p. 903. Cave (Hist. Lit. tom. ii.) gives a specimen of the Greek, but did not deem it worth publishing entire.

Theophanes, the brother of Theodo-

§ 14. At the head of the Latin writers may justly be placed Rabanus Maurus, whose last office was that of archbishop of

rus Graptus, (see note <sup>5</sup>, p. 205.) and of the same character, conduct, and fortune. Yet he became metropolitan of Nice, about a. p. 845. We have a Hymn, consisting of nine odes, in memory of his brother; edited by Combefis, Gr. and Lat. in his Orig. Constanting of the property of the

tinep. p. 224.
Michael Syncellus, leader of the choir at Constantinople, a zealot for image-worship, in which cause he suffered much. He flourished about A. D. 830; and wrote an Encomium on St. Dionys. Areop, which is extant, Gr. and Lat, in the Opp. Dionys. Arcop. tom. ii. p. 207; also Encomium on the holy angels and archangels of God; extant, Gr. and Lat. in Combefis, Auctuar. Nov. tom.

i. p. 1525.
George Hamartolus, an Archimandrite, who flourished about a. p. 842, and wrote a Chronicon from the creation and wrote a Chronicon from the creation to A. D. 842, which still exists in MS. From it the succeeding chronologists, Cedrenus, Theophanes, Glycas, &c. have copied all that is valuable.

Ignatius, son of the emperor Michael Curopalata, castrated and banished by

Leo the Armenian, lived a monk about thirty years, was made patriarch of Constantimople A. D. 847, quarrelled with Barda, and was deposed and banished A. D. 858. In the year 867, Photins, his competitor, was deposed, and Ignatius restored. He died in 878, aged 80 years. Two letters and one discourse of his are extant, Latin, in Harduin's Concilia, tom. v. p. 791. 872, 937. Leo the Armenian, lived a monk about

in Harduin's Concilia, tom. v. p. 791-872. 937.

Metrophanes, metropolitan of Smyrna, a. p. 858, 859, and a. p. 867—880.

He was a strennous opposer of Photius, and rose as he fell. He has left us a letter, giving us the history of Photius from a. p. 858 to 870; which is extant, in Latin, in Baronius, Annalm, ad ann. 870. § 453; and Gr. and Lat. in Harduin's Concilia, tom. v. p. 1111.

1111.

Basil the Macedonian, Greek emperor from a. b. 867-886. He wrote exhertations to his son Leo, some ora-tions, addresses, and epistles, still ex-tant; besides some things which are Michael Psellus, a philosopher who flourished a. D. 870, is supposed to have written some of the pieces which go under the name of another Michael Psellus that lived in the eleventh century; particularly a paraphrase on most of the books of Aristotle, a Dialogue on the operations of demons, a tract concerning demons, &c.

cerning demons, &c.

Stylianus, surnamed Mapa, metropolitan of Neo-Cesarea in the Provincia Euphratensis, who flourished about a. p. 870. He was a strong partizan of Ignatius, in opposition to Photius; for which he suffered a temporary deprivation of his sec. He has left us two Epistles, Gr. and Lat. in Harduin's Concilia, tom. v. p. 1122.

1130.

Michael, the monk, Syncellus to the patriarch Ignatius; flourished A. D. 878; and wrote an Encomium on Ignatius; extant, Gr. and Lat. in Harduin's Concilia, tom. v. p. 1009; and a life of Theodorus Studites, from which Baro-nius, in his *Annals*, has made various

George, chartophylax of the great church at Constantinople, and arch-bishop of Nicomedia, about A. D. 880. He was a warm friend of Photius. Several orations, and some poems of his, in praise of saints, are extant, Gr. and Lat., in Combefis, Auctuar. Nov. Paris, 1648. tom. i. p. 995.

Lee the Philosopher, Greek emperor

from A. D. 886 to A. D. 911. He has left us sixteen sacred orations; some letters and tracts; πρόχειρον νομικόν, sive Delectus Legum, in lx. Tituli; a huge digest of the laws of the Greek empire, published, Paris, 1647. Gr. and Lat. in vii. tomes, fol. Novellæ Consti-tutiones III.; and Tactica, seu de Re

Militari Opus.

Militari Opus.

Nicolaus, surnamed Mysticus, patriarch of Constantinople from A. D. 892 to A. D. 903, when he was deposed and banished for opposing the divorce of the empress, and the marriage of another. But in 911 he was restored, and lived till 924. He has left us eight Epistles; extant in the Collections of Councils, or in Baronius' Annals. of Councils, or in Baronius' Annals. Tr.]

Mentz. He was the common preceptor of Germany and France; with whom no one in this century can be compared, either for genius or extent of learning, or the multitude of books he composed. Whoever acquaints himself with the opinions of Rabanus Maurus, learns all that the best of the Latins thought and believed for about four centuries: for his writings were in the hands of all the learned <sup>2</sup>. Agobard of Lyons, a man of character and discernment, and not destitute of learning, would have deserved more commendation, if he had not been a defender of the rebellion of the sons of Lewis the Meek against their own father <sup>3</sup>. Hilduin obtained notoriety

<sup>2</sup> See the Acta Sanctor. tom. i. Febr. p. 500. Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. v. p. 151. [Also, Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Benedict. tom. vi. p. 1—45.—Rabanus, or Hrabanus, surnamed Maurus, was of French extract, and born of respectable parentage, at Mayence, a. p. 776. He studied first at Fulda, where he was made deacon in 801. The next year he removed to Tours, to study under the famous Alcuin. After one or two years, he returned to Fulda, and was made head of the school there, at the age of twenty-five. As an instructor, he was so celebrated as to draw young men of talents from a great distance. Among his pupils were, Walafrid Strabo, Servatus Lupus, and others, who were among the first scholars of their age. In the year 822, he was made abbot of Fulda; in which office he was for a time popular; but at length the monks complained, that he was so engaged in writing books, as to neglect his active duties. He now resigned his abbacy, and retired to a literary life. This was in 842. Five years after, he was made archbishop of Mayence; in which office he continued till his death, a. d. 857.—He wrote commentaries on all the canonical books, and several of the apocryphal; also sermons, letters, and tracts. Most of his works, as published, are comprised in six vols. folio, Cologne, 1627. Tr.]—In his Penitential, published at Ingolstadt, by P. Steuart, in Gracorum quam Latinorum, is a mutilated but most decisive testimony against transubstantiation. It men-

tions an identification of the sacramental elements with our Lord's very body and blood, born of the Virgin Mary, as a recent and erroneous opinion. Something then is lost; but he goes on to say, to which error, as far as we could, writing to abbot Egilo, we opened what is truly to be believed of the body itself. When transubstantiation was making its way to general belief, a witness of such importance, branding it with novelty and error, naturally became obnoxious: and William of Malmsbury, in a liturgical MS. presented by Henry VI. to All Souls' College, Oxford, and yet preserved there, attacks Raban for attributing to the eucharist the qualities of ordinary food. See the Editor's Bampton Lectures, 414. 417.

Editor's Bampton Lectures, 414. 417. Ed.]

<sup>2</sup> Colonia, Histoire Littér. de la Ville de Lyon, tom. ii. p. 93. Nouecau Dictionnaire Histor. Critique, tom. i. p. 178. Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. iv. p. 567, &c. [and Cave's Historia Literaria, tom. ii. Agobard was a Franc, called from Spain to be coadjutor of Leidrad, archbishop of Lyons, A. D. 813, whom he afterwards succeeded. He was a man of an ardent independent mind, of great learning and inflexibility. He attacked the superstitions of the age, so far as he discovered them, with boldness; was very zealous against the Jews, to whom the French kings were disposed to grant privileges; and taking sides with Lothaire and Pipin against their father Lewis the Meck, he went so far, that on a reconciliation between those sovereigns, he was deprived of his bishopric. However, he was restored, and

by his work entitled Areopagitica . Eginhard, abbot of Seligenstadt, the celebrated author of the life of Charlemagne, and of other works, was distinguished for the neatness of his style, and was not destitute of other excellences 5. Claudius of Turin is in reputation at this day, for his exposition of certain books of scripture, and for his Chronology 6. Freculphus of

held his office till his death in 840, He attacked Felix of Urgel; wrote against image-worship, against the trial by ordeal, and against the belief that evil spirits can produce storms and hail and thunder; and when some

and hail and thunder; and when some pretended witches were arraigned before him, he caused them to be whipped, till they confessed that they deceived the people, in order to gain a livelihood. His works were first published by Masson, Paris, 1605, 8vo.; and then, much better, together with those of Leidrad his predecessor, and Amulo his successor, by Stephen Baluze, Paris, 1666. 2 vols. 8vo. Tr.]

\* Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. iv. p. 607. [and Cave, Historia Litteruria, tom. ii.—Hilduin was made abbot of St. Denys, about A. D. 814, and of St. Germain, near Paris, in 816; also arch-chaplain of the palace. After being in great favour with Lewis the Meck, he joined the rebellion of his sons, and was deprived of his offices, and banished to Corbey in Saxony, A. D. 830. But soon after he was reteard to his Parisian abbasics. Lorie A. D. 830. But soon after he was re-stored to his Parisian abbacies. Lewis now directed him to write a full hisnow directed him to write a full his-tory of St. Dionysius, the founder of his monastery, and the reputed first bishop of Paris. This Hilduin exe-cuted in his famous Arcopagitica. He there makes Dionysius the Arcopagite, mentioned Acts avii. 34, after being mentioned Acts xvii. 34, after being bishop of Athens, to have travelled to Rome, thence to Arles, and at last to Paris, where he founded the monastery of St. Denys (Dionysius), converted vast numbers, was bishop of that region, and at length suffered martyrdom, in the reign of Domitian. To him, also, he ascribes all the works that go under the name of Dionysius the Arcopagite. This is his famous Arcopagitica, a mere bundle of idle tales, once indeed generally believed, but now universally rejected. Tr.]

\* Histoire Littéraire de la France, VOI. II

tom. iv. p. 550; and his *Life of Charlemagne*, as published by Herm. Schmincke. [See above, p. 150. note<sup>7</sup>.

Tr.]

6 See Rich. Simon, Critique de la Bibliothèque Ecclés. de M. Du Pin, tom. i. p. 284. [Claudius was a native of Spain, and educated under Felix of Orgel. In 812 or 813, he became a orgel. In 612 or 613, he became a presbyter in the court of Lewis the Meek, and commenced writing commentaries. In 821, Lewis made him bishop of Turin. He immediately set himself against all image-worship, and tures, and images, throughout his dio-cese. This excited strong opposition, and involved him in controversy all his life. Yet he personnel. and involved him in controversy all his life. Yet he persevered, denounced image-worship as idolatry, denied that the cross was to be honoured, disapproved of pilgrimages, questioned the supremacy of the pope, &c. Hence some have considered him as a great reformer, and as the founder of the sect of the Waldenses. He certainly opposed some of the superstitions of the age; and probably contributed to preserve more independence of the pope, and greater purity of doctrine and worship in the Alpine countries, than in most other parts of Europe. The catholics have never been partial to him. Indeed, they tax him with The catholies have never been partial to him. Indeed, they tax him with great errors. Yet he was never arraigned as a heretic; nor removed from his bishoprie, till his death, about a. d. 839. His commentary on the epistle to the Galatians, is in the Biblioth. Patr. tom, xiv. p. 134. His other toth. Patr. tom. xiv. p. 134. His other commentaries, though not inferior perhaps to those of Rabanus, still lie in MS. Probably, they are unfavourable to popery: for it appears, that he maintained the original parity of bishops and presbyters. He wrote on Genesis three books; on Exodus four books; on Leviticus; on the Gospel of Matthew; on the other epistles of Paul;

Lisieux, whose Chronicon is still extant, compiled almost entirely in the very words of the ancient writers'. Servatus Lupus, whose Epistles and tracts are still extant, ranks among the most agreeable writers of those times; nor was he so much lacking in subtilty as in elegance and extent of learning 8. Drepanius Florus, called also Florus Magister, has left us Poems, Expositions of some books of scripture, and a few other writings. Christian Druthmar expounded the Gospel of St. Matthew 1. Godeschalcus, a monk of Orbais, is rendered

a short scripture Chronology; and a short scripture Chronology; and tracts on the worship of images and saints, which are lost, except large fragments quoted by his antagonists. See Cave, Hist. Literaria; Fleury, Histoire Ecclésiastique, liv. xlvii. cap. 20, 21. Schroeckh, Kirchengesch. vol. xxiii, p. 281. 407, &c. and Milner's Church Hist. cent. ix. ch. iii. Tr.]

7 [Freculphus was a Benedictine monk of Fulda, and was made bishop before A. D. 824. Lewis the Meek sent him as an envoy to the pope, A. D. 829. He was present in various councils, a. D. 829, 835, 837, 846, and 849: and died about a. D. 850. His Chronicon is in twelve books; the seven first extend from the creation to the christian era; the other five reach to a. p. 606.
The work was published, Cologne,
1539, fol. Heidelb. 1597. 8vo. and in
the Biblioth. Patr. tom. xiv. p. 1061.

Tr.]

<sup>8</sup> Histoire Littéraire de la France,
tom. v. p. 255. [Lupus, surnamed
Servatus, was a French Benedictine
monk, of Ferrara. From about A.D. 828, he spent eight years at Fulda, under Rabanus; then some time at Seligenstadt, with Eginhard. He next and the next went to court, and in 842 was made abbot of Ferrara. He was in several councils, and once envoy to Rome. His death was after a. D. 861. He wrote Liber de Tribus Questionibus; ss. free-will predestination and the west. free-will, predestination, and the superabundance of Christ's merits; also a abundance of Christ's merits; also a Collectaneum, on the same subjects; the life of St. Wigbert; the life of St. Maximin of Treves; and 130 Epistles; all well edited by S. Baluze, Paris, 1664. 8vo, and then in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. xiv. p. 1.—Dr. Mosheim's account of his style seems not very consistent. Lupus wrote in an easy, flowing style, tolerably chaste for that age; but not very vigorous, nor very brilliant, yet on the whole agreeable.

Tr.]

Colonia, Histoire Littéraire de Lyon,

Littér, de la tom. ii. p. 135. Hist. Littér. de la France, tom. v. p. 213, &c. [Florus was a deacon in the church at Lyons, and flourished about A. D. 837; yet he was a writer as late as A. D. 852. His commentaries on all the epistles of Paul, are printed as the work of Beda. They are a compilation from Cyprian, Hilary, Ambrose, and about nine other fathers. He also wrote on the canon of the mass; on using compulsion with the Jews; on the election and duties of a bishop; a commentary on the Psalms; three books on predestination, against John Scotus; nine poetic para-phrases of some Psalms, Hymns, and Epistles; and five other poems. Some of these are published, in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. viii. and xv. Mabillon, Analect. tom. iv. Dachier, Spicileg. tom. xii. Mauguin, Vindiciae Gratia, &c. tom. i. &c. The rest were never

fc. tom. i. &c. The rest were never printed. Tr.]

1 Histoire Littér. de la France, tom. v. p. 84. [Druthmar was a French Benedictine monk of Corbey, and flourished about a. p. 840. His commentary on Matthew is so opposed to the doctrine of transubstantiation, that the friends of that doctrine have laboured hard, to prove the work cor-rupted by the Lutherans; but in vain, for it was first published, before Luther began to assail popery, in the year 1514, by Edm. Albertin. It is now in the Biblioth. Patrum, tom. xv. p. 86. See Cave, Historia Liter. tom. ii. Tr.] immortal by the controversies respecting divine grace and predestination, to which he gave rise 2. Paschasius Radbert, a man of fame in the controversies respecting the Lord's supper, has left us, besides other works, a book on that subject, which afforded matter for a long debate in that age 3. Bertram, or Ratramn, a monk of Corbey, was the principal antagonist of Radbert. His tract on the Lord's supper, drawn up by order of Charles the Bald, occasioned likewise much debate among the learned . Haymo of Halberstadt wrote books of various

<sup>2</sup> [Godeschalcus, or Gotteschalcus, was of Saxon origin, and educated in the monastery of Fulda. When arrived at manhood, he wished no longer to lead a monastic life; but was compelled to it, on the ground that his father had devoted him to such a life in his childhood, and that no human power could vacate the transaction. He now removed to Orbais, was or-He now removed to Orbais, was or-dained a presbyter, and was so distin-guished as a scholar, that he was sur-named Fulgentius. Upon some dis-affection between him and the bishop of the diocese, he travelled to Italy, and thence to Dalmatia and Pannonia. and thence to Dalmatia and Pannonia. Augustine was his favourite author; and he now began to advance the opinions of Augustine respecting divine grace, and a two-fold predestination. Many favoured those views: but more were opposed to them. The synod of Mayence, A.D. 847, condemned his sentiments; and the president, Rabanus Maurus, sent him to Hinemar, archbishop of Rheims, to whose diocese he belonged. The next year, he was arraigned before the synod of Chiersey, condemned, degraded, and shut up by Hinemar in the monastery of Hauteville; and after twenty-one years' con-Hinemar in the monastery of Haute-ville; and after twenty-one years' con-finement, died in prison. He per-severed to the last in his opinions, and was denied christian burial. He wrote two statements of his faith, a longer and a shorter; both of which are extant. In one of them he offered to be cast into boiling water or oil, and to stake the truth of his doctrine on the stake the truth of his doctrine on the issue. He also wrote a letter or two, and a tract, on predestination; but they are lost. See Cave's Historia Liter. Mauguin, Vindicia Pradestinationis et Gratia, tom. ii. p. 45, &c. L. Cellet, Historia Gotteschalei Pradestinatiani; Schroeckh, Kirchengesch. vol. xxiv. p. 5, &c. J. Milner, Church Hist. cent. ix. ch. iv. Tr.]

3 [Paschasius Radbert was a French

onk, born about a. D. 786. In the year 844, he became abbot of Corbey in France. He was a member of the synod of Chiersey; which condemned Godeschalcus, a. D. 849: and died Apr. 26, a. D. 851. The Protestants regard him as the man who introduced the doctrine of transubstantiation into the Romish church. Berengarius taxed him with this; and even Bellarmin (de Scriptor. Ecclesiast, p. 238) says: Hie auctor primus fuit, qui serio et copiose scripsit de veritate corporis et sanguinis Domini in Eucharistia. But Mabillon (Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. vi. præf. p. ix. &c.) endeavours to confute this charge. He wrote expositions of Matthew, of the book of Lamentations, of the 44th Psalm; de Sacramento Corporis et Sanguinis D. N. doctrine of transubstantiation into the Lamentations, of the 44th Psalm; de Sacramento Corporie et Sanquinis D. N. Jesu, ad Pacidum Liber; de Corpore et Sanq. Domini, ad Frudegardum Epistola; the life of St. Adelhard; the passion of SS. Rufinus and Valerius; all which were published by Sirmond, Paris, 1618. fol. He also wrote the life of St. Wala; and de Partu Virginis, libri ii. See Cave, Hist. Liter. vol. ii. and Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. vi. p. 126—142. Tr.]

4 Concerning both Radbert and Ratramn, see the Histor. Littéraire de la France, tom. v. p. 287 and 332. [Bertram, or Ratramn, was a French monk

tram, or Ratramn, was a French monk of old Corbey, and afterwards abbot of Orbais. He flourished as early as 840, and was still alive in 870. He was a devout, modest, and learned man: and wrote de Partu Virginis, proving that the Saviour was born in the ordinary manner; which Radbert answered, sorts, which are specimens rather of industry than of genius and learning. Walafrid Strabo deserved well of the church in that age, by his Poems, his Lives of Saints, and his Exposition of difficult passages of scripture. Hincmar of Rheims deserves a very honourable place among the Latin writers of this century. For his writings on various subjects show, that his mind was not of the ordinary class, but elevated, independent, and zealous for truth. But he at the same time was arrogant and of a restless temper. His works throw much light on both the civil and the ecclesiastical history of that age.

maintaining the perpetual virginity of Mary; de Prædestinatione, libri ii. in vindication of the sentiments of Godeschalcus; contra Græcorum Errores, libri iv.; de Corpore et Sang. Domini, in opposition to Radbert; and de Anima Liber. Tr.—His name seems really to have been Ratramn, and to have been corrupted into Bertram by joining on to it Be, a contraction for Beatus. His tract de Corpore et Sanguine Domini, was first printed at either Cologne or Basle, in 1552. It gave an irretrievable shock to the belief in transubstantiation, and has been represented as a forgery of Œcolampadius. This view has, however, long been given up as utterly untenable, and some Romanists have endeavoured to explain the piece in such a manner as rather to make it appear unskilfully penned, than subversive of their capital tenet. It has been frequently reprinted and translated. Ed.]

b Of the works commonly ascribed to Haymo, a considerable part are not his, but the productions of Remigius of Auxerre. See Casimir Oudin, Comment. de Soriptor. Ecclesiat. tom. ii. p. 330. Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. v. p. 111. tom. vi. p. 106. Le Beuf, Recueil des Diss. sur l'Histoire de la France, tom. i. p. 278. [Haymo, or Aymo, was a disciple of Alcuin, an intimate friend and fellow student of Rabanus Maurus, a monk of Fulda, abbot of Hersfeld A. D. 839, and bishop of Halberstadt A. D. 841. He was at the synod of Mayence in 848, and died 853. Among the writings ascribed to him, are Commentaries on the Psalms, on Isaiah, on the epistles of Paul, on the Apocalypse; all of which are mere

compilations from the fathers; Historia Eccles. Breviarium, sive de Christianorum Rerum Memoria, libri x. a mere abridgment of Rufinus; some Homilies; de Amore Patria Caelestia, libri iii.; and de Corpore et Sang. Domini Tractatus. See Cave, Hist. Liter. tom. ii. and Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. v. p. 585, &c.

Tr.]
See Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. v. p. 59. [Walafrid Strabo, (or Strabus, i. e. squint-eyed,) was a Suabian; studied in the monastery of Richenau, then at Fulda, under Rabanus; became head of the school, and at last abbot of Richenau, a. D. 842. His death is placed in the year 849. He was learned, and a pleasing writer; yet bathed in monkish superstition. He wrote de Officiis divinis, sice de Exordiis et Incrementis Rerum Ecolesiasticarum Liber; Lives of St. Gall, St. Otho, St. Blaithmax, St. Mamma, St. Leudegar; and the vision of St. Wittin; various Poems; a Tract on the destruction of Jerusalem; and the Glossa Ordinaria Interlinearis in S. Scriptumm; which is extracted chiefly from the writings of Rabanus Maurus. Tr.]

7 Histoire Litteraire de la France, tom. v. p. 544. Hincmar was a Frenchman, of noble birth, educated under Hilduin, in the monastery of St. Denys near Paris. He was distinguished as a scholar and a theologian, and in great favour at court. In the year 830, he had leave to accompany Hilduin in his banishment to Saxony. In the year 845, he was made archbishop of Rheims, in which office he continued till his death, A. D. 882. Possessing talents of the first order, and great

John Erigena Scotus, the friend and companion of the emperor Charles the Bald, combined the study of philosophy with that of theology, and acquired great reputation and fame by the acuteness of his mind, and by his translations from Greek into Latin, as well as by his original compositions ".

activity and perseverance, his influence at court, and in all the ecclesiastical transactions of that part of the country, was immense. Against Augustinian-ism, and in favour of the liberties of the Gallican church, he was equally strenuous. Yet he was not free from strenuous. Yet he was not free from superstition; as appears from his justification of a trial by ordeal, (Opp. tom. ii. p. 676.) and his belief in purgatory and visions. (Ibid. p. 805.) Most of his writings are still extant, edited by Sirmond, Paris, 1645. 2 vols. fol. They consist of letters on important subjects and events; Capitula, or exclesiastical rules: confutations of

tant subjects and events; Capitula, or ecclesiastical rules; confutations of Gotteschalcus, &c. See Cave, Hist. Liter, tom. ii. Schroeckh, Kirchengech, vol. xxiv. p. 20, &c. Tr.]

\* See Herm. Conringius, Antiquitates Academica, p. 309. Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. v. p. 416, &c. and others. [John Scotus Erigena, was a native either of Scotland or Ireland; and a very profound scholar. He and a very profound scholar. He passed most of his life in France, and passed most of his life in France, and at the court of Charles the Bald. About the year 850, he wrote his tract de Prædestinatione Dei, contra Gotteschaleum, in nineteen chapters. Being whalcum, in nineteen chapters. Being well acquainted with Greek, he acquired the subtlety of an Aristotelian, and the propensity to mysticism of a Platonist. His great work, he entitled rept yours we perform your performance, do Divisione Natura, sea de Rerum Naturis, libri v. ed. Oxon. 1631. fol. He translated the works of the Pseudo-Dionysius Arcop, and the Scholia of St. Maximus on difficult passages of Gregory Naz., and composed a tract on the Lord's Supper; which is lost, but in which he is said to have denied the doctrine of transubstantiation.—Several writers of transubstantiation .- Several writers of transubstantiation.—Several writers confound him with John, a Saxon monk, whom king Alfred invited over from France to England, to teach in his school at Oxford, and who was murdered by the envious monks. But Mabillon (Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom, vi. p. 114, &c.) shows, that he

was a different person; and that there is no evidence of his going to England, in the days of Alfred. He was alive A. D. 872. Tr.—Mabillon, in his Annales Benedictini, Lut. Par. 1706. tom. iii. 243, thus sums up the evidence against the identity of Erigena, with John, Alfred's friend. Erigena is called Scottigena by Hinemar and Anastasius, that is, a Scot by extraction, and born among the Scots, "id est, Scottum genere, at Nicolaus papa primus diserte explicat, et apud Scottos genitus;" he never calls himself priest or monk, in the prefaces of his books, nor is so called by his contemporaries: he reached the pontificate of John VIII. (872) but appears not to have outlived it: (Dec. 882.) he was a mere sophist, "nonnisi sophisticam artem calluerit:" he seems to have written nothing later than some verses, which must be dated he seems to have written nothing later than some verses, which must be dated before the end of 875. Whereas, John, Alfred's friend, was both priest and monk: was from the old Saxon stock, that is, took his origin from Old Saxony, "Eald Saxonin genere, id est, e veteri Saxonia oriundum," therefore, was a German Saxon: was alive in 895, being then killed yet in his strength: being then killed yet in his strength: and was not inexpert in the warlike art. of these reasons, Mabillon considers the place of Erigena's birth quite con-clusive against his identity with Alfred's friend, the one being undoubtedly a native of either Ireland or Scotland, the other of continental Saxony. " Hae vel una ratione omnino distinguendus est hic Johannes a Johanne Scotto." But although Old Saxony, undoubt-But although Old Saxony, undoubtedly means the former continental home of the Saxons, Asser's words do not necessarily imply that Alfred's friend, John, was born there, only that his family came from that country, which it might well do, and live, notificated in when he was born either. withstanding, when he was born, either in Scotland or Ireland. If time allowed, Mabilion's other reasons would, pro-bably, be found little more weighty. Therefore, Malmesbury and Hoveden

Remigius , Bertharius , Ado , Aimoin , Heric , Regino of Prum<sup>5</sup>, and others, are here passed over, as a sufficient knowledge of them may easily be obtained from common writers 6.

may seem to have written correctly in may seem to have written correctly in calling Alfred's friend, John Scot, and Spelman, Abp. Ussher, Fuller, Collier, and other moderns, may have been quite right in following them. The reasons why some writers are anxious to make it appear otherwise, are obvious. John Scot is an early authority against transubstantiation. Could the great Alfred have patronised such a man? Ed.]

<sup>9</sup> [There were two eminent men in this century, of the name of Remigius. The one, bishop of Lyons, and active from A. D. 850 to A. D. 875, in several councils, in behalf of Augustinianism, and Godeschalcus. He wrote De tribus Episcoporum Epistolis Liber, seu Responsio Ecclesia Luydunensis nomine facta adversus Hinemari, Rabani, et anonymi Episcopi Epistolas; (in defence of Augustinianism;) Libellus de tenenda Scriptura veritate, et SS. " [There were two eminent men in de tenenda Scriptura veritate, et SS. Patrum authoritate sectanda; and Ab-Patrum authoritate sectanda; and Absolutio questionis de generali per Adamum damnatione, et speciali per Christum ex cadem ereptione electorum. These tracts are in the Biblioth. Patrum, tom. xv.; and in Mauguin, Collectio Scriptor. de Prædestinatione, §c. tom. i.—The other Remigius was a Benedictine monk of St. Germain, in Auxerre; and hence called Autissiodorensis. In the year 882, or subsequently, he was called to Rheims, to take charge of the bishop's school. He died about A.D. 900. His works are Commentaries on all the Psalms of David ; on the eleven last Psalms of David; on the eleven last minor prophets; on the Epistles of St. Paul; (sometimes ascribed, though falsely, to Haymo of Halberstadt;) and an exposition of the mass. All these are compilations from the fathers. Tr.]

1 [St. Bertharius was of noble French origin, and first a monk, and then abbot of Monte Cassino in Italy, from A. p. 856. till his death in the

from A. D. 856, till his death in the year 884. The Saracens frequently plandered that monastery, and at last slew Bertharius at the altar. See Ma-billon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened, tom. vi. p. 472, &c. He wrote several discourses, poems, and lives or eulogies of saints; most of which remain un-published in the archives of his monas-

tery. Tr.]

<sup>2</sup> [Ado, a French monk, born about
A. D. 800, made archbishop of Vienne
A. D. 860, and died A. D. 876. He was
much esteemed, and active in several
councils, in favour of Augustinianism.
He wrote a Martyrology, before he
was a bishop, and afterwards, a brief
chronology, from the creation to about chronology, from the creation to about A. D. 870; also the lives of some saints. See Mabillon, l. c. tom. vi. p. 278—

Tr.]

3 [Aimoin, a Benedictine monk of St. Germain, near Paris, near the close of this century. He wrote the history of the miracles and of the removal of the relics of St. Germain and St. George; which is extant in Mabillon, L. c. tom. iv. p. 96, &c.; and tom. vi. p. 45, &c. This Aimoin must not be confounded with Aimoin the Benedictine monk of Fleury, in the eleventh century, the author of the Historia de Control and the Action of the Historia de Control and t

century, the author of the Historia de rebus gestis Francorum. See Labbè, de Scriptor. Ecclesiast. ad Bellarminum, p. 305, &c. Tr.]

<sup>4</sup> [Herricus or Erricus, born at Hery, a village near Auxerre, and a Benedictine monk at Auxerre, near the close of this century. He wrote six books of poetry, on the life of St. Germain; and two books of prose, respecting his miracles; besides numerous Homilies, some of which are now inserted in the Homiliarium of Paul Diaconus. See Cave, Hist. Liter. tom. ii. Tr.]

Diaconus. See Cave, Hist. Liter. tom. ii. Tr.]

<sup>5</sup> [Regino was a German, a monk of Prum, in the diocese of Treves, chosen abbot there A.D. 892; opposed, and induced to resign A.D. 899. He died A.D. 908. His Chronicom, from the christian era to the year 907, and continued by another hand to A.D. 972, relates chiefly to the affairs of the Francs and Teutones. It is printed among the Scriptores rerum German. ed. of Pistorius, tom. i. His two books de Disciplinis Ecclesiasticis et Religione Christiana, (a collection from councils,

and the fathers, relating to ecclesias-tical law,) are best edited by Steph. Baluze, Paris, 1671. 8vo. Tr.]

Baluze, Paris, 1671. 8vo. Tr.]

<sup>6</sup> [The Lutin writer omitted by Dr. Mosheim, are the following.

Benedictus Anianensis, born in Lower Languedoc, A. D. 751, educated at court, and for some years employed in civil life. In the year 774, he retired to a monastery; and six years after, to avoid being made abbot, withdrew to a cell near the river Aniane, where monks gathered around him, and he became abbot of that, and a dozen other monasteries propagated from it. He died A.D. 814. See his life, written by Ardo, his disciple, in Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. v. p. 183—215. He wrote Codex Regularum Monasticar. (a collection of the rules of most orders of monks previous to his time); edited by L. Holsteinius, 1661, and Paris, 1664. 4to.—Concordia Regularum,—a collection of exhortations to monks; Modus diversarum Pemitentiarum; and some epistles. drew to a cell near the river Aniane,

exhortations to monks; Modus diversa-rum Pemitentiarum; and some epistles. Ludger, a monk of Utrecht, who spent some time in England, and tra-velled in Italy; became abbot of Wer-den, and bishop of Mimeguen, A. D. 802, and died A. D. 809. See his life, written by Altfrid, the second bishop after him, in Mabillon, I. c. tom. v. p. 14—33. He wrote the life of St. Gregory, bishop of Utrecht, and some letters, still extant. Smaragdus, abbot of St. Michael, in

Smaragdus, abbot of St. Michael, in the diocese of Verdun; flourished about a. b. 810, and wrote commentaries on the Lessons from the Gospels and Epistles; Diadema Monachorum; a Epistics; Diadema Monachorum; a commentary on the Rule of St. Benedict; Via Rejia; a letter for Charlemann to the pope; Acts of a conference at Rome a. D. 810; and a grammatical commentary on Donatus, in fourteen books. The last never published lished.

lished.

Amalarius, a deacon, and perhaps raral bishop of Metz. He flourished from A. D. 812, to A. D. 836; and wrote de Divinis sive Ecclesiasticis Officiis libri iv.; and de Ordine Antiphonarum Liber; (both in the Biblioth. Patrum, tom. xiv.;) also some epistles, Ecloga in Canonem Misse, and Regula sen Institutio Canonicorum. stitutio Canonicor

Hatto, abbot of Richenau, and bishop of Basle a. p. 811—836. He wrote some capitula for his diocese, and an

account of the visions of Wettin, Hildegard, and other monkish saints.

Hettius or Hetto, archbishop of Treves, a. d. 814, &c. has left us two Epistles.

Frotharius, abbot of St. Aper, and Frotharius, abbot of St. Aper, and bishop of Toul, A. D. 817—837. He wrote Epistolarum Liber, addressed to various bishops; published by Duchesne, among the Scriptores rerum Francicarum, tom. ii. p. 719.

Ebbo or Ebo, a German, educated at the imperial court, employed some time in civil affairs, then abbot of St. Remigius, and A. D. 816 archbishop of Rheims. In 822, he went to Rome, and obtained a commission to convert

and obtained a commission to convert

and obtained a commission to convert the northern nations; in consequence of which he made two journeys to Denmark. In the year 833, he joined the revolt of Lothaire against his father Lewis; for which he lost his bishopric, and was kept in custody at Fulda and other places. In 840, he was restored to his see; but lost it the next year. In 844, he was made bishop of Hildesheim; and died A. D. 851. Of this restless prelate, we have nothing

remaining, but his Apologeticus, pre-sented to the council of Hildesheim; and published in the collections of

Halitgarius, bishop of Cambray and Arras, a. p. 816. He accompanied Ebbo in one of his excursions to Den-Ebbo in one of his excursions to Denmark. In 828, the emperor Lewis sent him as envoy to Constantinople. He returned the next year with abundance of relics; and died in 831. He wrote Opus de Vitiis et Virtutibus, Remediis Peccatorum, et Ordine et Judiciis Pemitentia, sex Libris absolutum; published by H. Canisius, and in the Biblioth. Patrum, tom. xiv. p. 906.

lioth. Patrum, tom. xiv. p. 906.

Paschal II. pope a. b. 817—824,
has left us three Epistles; which are in the Collections of the Councils,

Sedulius, a Scot, who flourished about a. D. 818, and compiled from the fathers a Collectaneum, seu Explanatio in Epistolas S. Pauli; which is extant in the Biblioth. Patrum, tom. vi. p. 494. He is to be distinguished from Sedulius the poet. See Labbe, de Scriptor. Ecclesiast. apud Bellarminum, de Scriptor. Leclesiast. p. 149—152.

Dungal, a monk of St. Denys, near Paris, A. D. 821. He wrote a confuta-tion of Claudius of Turin, in vindica-tion of image-worship; which is in the Biblioth. Patrum, tom. xiv. p. 196, and a letter to Charlemagne, de Eclipsi Solari.

Jonas, bishop of Orleans, A.D. 821-843. He was much employed on councils; and wrote against Claudius of Turin, an Apologeticum for retaining images, but without worshipping them, in three books; also de Institutione Laicorum, libri iii. and de Institutione Regia Liber; extant in the Bibliotheca Patrum, tom. xiv. p. 166.

Eugenius II. pope, A.D. 824—827, has left us two Epistles, and nine Decreta; which are extant in the Col-

lections of Councils.

Gregory IV. pope, A. D. 828-844. Three of his Epistles are in the Collections of Councils; and another, concerning the monastery of Fleury, in Baluzii Miscell. tom. ii. p. 145.

Ansegisus, abbot of various monasteries in France, from A.D. 807, till his death in 833. He collected the Capitularia Caroli Magni de Rebus præsertim Ecclesiasticis, in four books; best edited by Steph. Baluze, Paris, 1677. 2 tom. fol. His life, written by a contemporary, is in Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. v. p. 593, &c.

Ardo, called Smaragdus, abbot of Aniane, and author of the life of his predecessor Benedictus Anianensis; which is in Mabillon, l. c. tom. v. p. 183, &c. Several other works have been ascribed to him; but some adjudge them to another of the same

name.

Theganus, a learned French gentleman, and suffragan to the archbishop Treves. He flourished about A. D. 837; and wrote Annales de gestis Ludo-vici Imp. ab ann. 813 usque ad ann. 837; extant among the Scriptores Re-rum Francicar. ed. Duchesne, tom. ii.

Amulo, Amulus, or Amularius, archbishop of Lyons, A. D. 841-852, or longer. He wrote Epistola ad Theobaldum, exploding certain relies and the venders of them: ad Godeschalcum Epistola, disapproving his opinions: and three tracts, on free-will, predesand three tracts, on free-will, predes-tination, and grace: all which were published by S. Baluze, subjoined to the works of Agobard, and in the Bib-licht Pateurs to the sublioth. Patrum, tom. xiv. p. 329. Nithardus, grandson of Charlemagne;

first a courtier and soldier, and then a monk. He flourished A. D. 843, and died in 853. He has left us four books, de Dissidio filiorum Ludovici Pii, from A. D. 814—843; published by Pithœus, and by Duchesne, Rerum Francicarum Scriptores, tom. ii. p. 259. Sergius II. pope A. D. 844—847, has

left one Epistle; extant in the Collec-

Prudens or Prudentius, a Spaniard, but bishop of Troyes in France. He flourished a. D. 846, and died in 861. He wrote several tracts on predestination, &c., against John Scotus, Hinc-mar, &c., which are extant in the Bib-liotheca Patrum, tom. xv. p. 598; and also in Mauguin, Vindiciae Gratiae,

Pardulus, bishop of Laon, A. D. 847 856. His Epistle to Hinemar of

Rheims, is printed inter Opera Hine-mari, tom. ii. p. 838.

Eulogius of Corduba, flourished from Eulogus of Corduba, nourshed from A. D. 847 to 859, when he was behead-ed by the Saracens, for his opposition to their laws. He wrote Memoriale Sanctorum, site Libri iii. de Martyribus Cordubensibus; Apologeticus pro Mar-tyribus; Exhortatio ad Martyrium; and several Epistles; all extant inter Rerum Hispanicarum Scriptores, tom. iv.; and in the Biblioth. Patrum, tom. xv. p. 242.

Alvarus, a Spanish christian of Cor-duba, the intimate friend of Eulogius. He wrote the life of Eulogius, several epistles, and a tract entitled Scintillos Patrum; all of which, except the last, are published with the works of Eulo-

Leo IV. pope, A. D. 847-855, has left us two entire epistles, and fragments of several others; besides a good homily, addressed to presbyters and deacons on the pastoral duties; extant in the

Collections of Councils.

Wendelbert, a Benedictine monk of Prum, who flourished a. D. 850. He wrote the life and miracles of St. Goar (in Mabillon, Acta SS. Ord. Bened. tom. ii. p. 269, &c.); also a martyrology, in heroic verse, published among the works of Beda, tom. i. under the title of Ephemeridum Bedæ.

Æneas, bishop of Paris, A. D. 854— 869. He wrote Adversus Objectiones Graveorum Liber; published by Dachier, Spiciley. tom. vii. and a short epistle

to Hinemar.

Benedict III. pope, A. D. 855—858. Four of his epistles are in the Collections of Councils.

Herard, archbishop of Tours, A. D. 855—871, has left us 140 Capitala, addressed to his clergy, and some other papers, in the Collections of Councils.

Hinemar, bishop of Laon, A. D. 856 -871, when he was deposed. This proud and tyrannical prelate quarrelled with his uncle, Hinemar, archives and Rheims, with the king, with his clergy, and others; appealed to Rome, and from the pope. But obtained support from the pope. But was finally put down. He died about A.D. 881. There remain of him several epistles, and documents relating to his contests; extant in the works of Hinemar of Rheims, and in the Collections of Councils.

Angelomus, a Benedictine monk of Luxeuil in Burgundy, who flourished a.D. 856. He wrote Stromata, or Commentaries on the four books of Kings; and also on the Canticles; which are extant in the Bibliotheca Patrum, tom.

xv. p. 307. Nicolaus, pope, A. D. 858-\_867. began the controversy with Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, and opposed king Lothaire's divorce of his queen. He has left us about 100 epis-tles; a reply to the interrogatories of the Bulgarians in 106 Capitula, besides decrees and rescripts on various subjects. His letters were published at Rome, 1542, fol. and with his other works are now in the Collections of Councils.

Isaac, bishop of Langres, A. D. 859 878, or longer. He, or Isaac, abbot of Poictiers, wrote a long epistle, de Canone Missæ; published by Dachier, Spicileg. tom. xiii. He is the author of Collectio Canonum, like the Greek Nomo-canon, compiled from the Ca-pitula of the French kings, and the decisions of council; which was published by Sirmond, and since in other Collections of Councils.

Hulderic, Udalric, or Hulric, bishop of Augsburg, a. D. 860—900. He was a distinguished prelate, and wrote a long letter to pope Nicolaus, reprobating his rigid enforcement of celibacy upon the clergy. This famous letter, which pope Gregory VII. condemned as here-tical, A. D. 1079, has been often printed by the Protestants.

Hadrian, or Adrian, pope, A. D. 867 872. He continued the contest with Photius, and assumed great power in France. Twenty-six of his epistles, besides some addresses and papers, are extant in the Collections of Councils.

Anastasius Bibliothecarius, an abbot, presbyter, and librarian at Rome, who was papal envoy to Constantinople, to was papal envoy to Constantinople, to Naples, &c. He was one of the most learned men of his time, (A. D. 870—886.) and well acquainted with the Greek language. He wrote Acta Concilii Constantinop. IV. in Latin, falsely called the eighth general Council, A. D. 869; Acta Concilii Niconi II. A. D. 787, Latine versa; Historia Ecclesiastica, sive Chronographia Tripartita, compiled from Niceph. Patr. of Cpl. George Syncell. and Theophanes Confessor; Historia de citis Romanorum Pontificum, seu Liber Pontificialis, from St. Peter to pope Nicolaus I. Collectanea de iis, quas pectant ad Historiam Monothelita besides various letters and tracts, either original, or translations and abstracts; ublished by Sirmond, Paris, 1620. 8vo. published by Sirmond, Paris, 1020. ovo. His Acts of councils, and his lives of the popes, are inserted in the Collec-tions of Councils.

John VIII. pope, A. D. 872-882. He s an active pope, but greatly harassed by the Saracens, who infested all south-ern Italy. There are extant in the Collections of Councils, and elsewhere,

326 of his epistles.

Hartmutus, or Hartmannus, abbot of St. Gall, A. D. 872-883. He wrote some poems and hymns, published by Canisius, Lectiones Antiq. tom. v. also the life of St. Wiborada, a virgin martyr; extant in Mabillon, Acta SS. Ord.

Bened. tom. vii. p. 42, &c.

John, a deacon at Rome, and the friend of Anastasius Biblioth. who flourished A. D. 875. He wrote the life of St. Gregory the Great, in four books; which is in all the editions of the works of Gregory; and in Mabillon, Acta SS. Ord. Bened. tom. i. p.

Usuardus, a French monk of St. Germain, near Paris, who flourished A. D. 876. Displeased with the brevity of the martyrologies of Jerome and Beda. he wrote one more full and particular, under the countenance of Charles the Bald. It was published, Louvain, 1568. 8vo.; and with omissions of what displeased the Papists, at Antwerp, 1587. 8vo.

Abbo, a monk of St. Germain, having witnessed the siege of Paris by the Nor mans, in the year 887, composed a history of it, in three books, of very uncouth verses; published among the Scriptores Historiae Franc.

Stephen V. pope, A.D. 885—891, has left us three Epistles, and part of

Wolfhardus, a Benedictine monk and presbyter in the diocese of Eichand presoyeer in the diocese of Elchstadt, who flourished a. D. 886, has left us a life of St. Walpurga, or St. Walpurgis, in four books; extant in Mabilon, Acta SS. Ord. Bened. tom. iv. p.

260. &c.

Herembertus, or Erchembertus, a monk of Monte Cassino, A. D. 887. He wrote a Chronicon, or a full History of the Lombards, continued to A. D. 888; an abridgment of which, made (it is supposed) by the author himself, was published at Naples, 1626. 4to. together with three other Chronicons.

Adrevaldus, or Adalbertus, a Benedictine monk of Fleury, A. D. 890; wrote the history of the removal of the remains of St. Benedict and St. Scholastica from Monte Cassino to Fleury; extant in Mabillon, Acta SS. Ord. Bened. tom. ii. p. 338, &c. He also wrote de Corpore et Sanguine Domini, in opposition to the views of John Scotus, avent in Dachier Schieller to tus; extant in Dachier, Spicileg. tom. xii.

Asserius, a British monk, much employed by Alfred the Great, and by him made bishop of Sherborne. He flourished A. D. 890, and wrote a history of the life and achievements of king Alfred; which is published among the Scriptores Rerum Anglicorum, ed. Francf. 1602. p. 1, &c. [Asser was first published together with Walsingham, by Abp. Parker, in 1574. In 1722, it was published separately by Wise, at Oxford. Ed.]
Gulielmus, librarian of the church of Rome, A. D. 890. He continued Anastasius' lives of the popes, from A. D. 867 to A. D. 891.

867 to A. D. 891.

Solomon, a German monk, abbot, and at last bishop of Constance, A.D. 890—920. He left several poems; published in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. xvi.

Formosus, pope, A. D. 891-896. He had sharp contests with the citizens of Rome; and when dead, his successor, Stephen VII. dug up his remains, deposed him, mutilated his body, and cast it into the Tiber. Two of his Epistles are extant in the Collections of Councils.

Auxilius, a writer little known, who flourished about A.D. 894, and composed a history of pope Formosus, and the contests respecting him, in two books; in the Biblioth. Patrum, tom. xvii. p. 1.

The popes, Stephen VII. A. D. 896—897, John IX. A. D. 898—900, and Benedict IV. A. D. 900—904, have left us the first two Epistles, the next four, and the third two; which are in the Collections of Councils. Tr.]

# CHAPTER III.

### HISTORY OF RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

- § 1. The low state of religion and learning.—§ 2. Causes of this evil.—§ 3. The corruption of the age manifest in the worship of saints and relics.- § 4. Canonization of saints.—§ 5. Biographies of saints.—§ 6. Attachment to relice. - § 7. Regard for the holy scriptures. - § 8. Faults of the Latin expositors.- § 9. The Allegorists.- § 10. Method of treating theological subjects.-§ 11. State of practical theology.—§ 12. Progress of mysticism.—§ 13. Polemic theology.- § 14, 15. Controversy respecting images, among the Greeks, -§ 16. Among the Latins.—§ 17. Iconoclasts among the Latins.—§ 18. Controversy respecting the procession of the Holy Spirit continued.-§ 19. Paschasius Radbert's controversy respecting the Lord's supper. - § 20. His opposer, Bertram .- § 21. The involved controversy about stercoranism .-§ 22. Controversy respecting grace and predestination; Godeschalcus.—§ 23. History of this contest.- § 24. Judgment respecting it.- § 25. Hincmar and Godeschalcus contend about a three-fold Deity.- \$ 26. Strife respecting the parturition of St. Mary .- § 27, 28. First controversy between the Greeks and Latins, respecting Photius.- \$ 29, 30, 31, 32. Their second controversy.
- § 1. So long as those persons survived, whom the liberality of Charlemagne and his zeal for christianity had prompted to the study of the bible and to a candid investigation of truth, a barrier existed to the ingress of many errors and superstitions. And accordingly, not a few proofs may be collected out of the writers of this age, showing that the truth had some strenuous vindicators. But as these men were gradually removed, and barbarism regained its former ascendency, a flood of superstitious and pious follies, and of base and degrading opinions, rushed in from all quarters. And none were more zealous and active in the propagation of them than the professed teachers and patrons of piety and religion; who were corrupted, partly by their great ignorance, and partly by their selfish passions. The state of things was not much better in the East, and among the Greeks, although here and there an individual arose, who was disposed to succour the sinking cause of pure religion.
  - § 2. The causes of this unhappy state of things will readily

be apprehended by those acquainted with the occurrences among christians in this century. The oriental doctors, wholly occupied with their intestine broils and their foreign controversies, became disqualified for more sober investigations: and as one error generally draws others in its train, it was the natural consequence of the fierce disputes of the Orientals (among themselves respecting image-worship, and with the Latins respecting the superiority of their discipline, and the divinity of their dogmas), that many other evils and faults Moreover, the uncomfortable and irrational should exist. mode of life pursued by those who retired to deserts and solitary retreats, was inconsistent with a sound mind and a sober judgment. Yet the persons of this class were immensely numerous, and their influence by no means small. In the West, the incursions of the barbarous tribes, the wars and abominable crimes of the sovereigns, the neglect of every branch of learning, the infatuated purpose of the Roman pontiffs to display and extend their power, and the impositions and falsehoods of the monks, were ruinous to the cause of virtue, of mental cultivation, and piety.

§ 3. How great were the ignorance and perverseness of this century appears from the single fact of the extravagant and stupid veneration paid to saints, and to their bones and carcases. For in this consisted the greatest part of their piety and religion. They all believed, that they should never find God propitious to them, unless they obtained some intercessor and patron among the glorified saints. And each separate church, and almost each individual person, sought for some particular and appropriate patron; as if afraid, that a patron engaged to manage the concerns of others would neglect theirs, if committed to him. For they were inclined to estimate the condition of the blessed according to the maxims and principles of common life on the earth. And hence arose the rage for making, almost daily, new tutelar protectors. And the priests and monks were most successful in dispelling the darkness that concealed the wondrous deeds of many holy men; or rather in fabricating the names and the histories of saints that never existed; so that they might have patrons enough for all the credulous and senseless people. Many, however, provided for

themselves, by committing their interests and their salvation to phantoms of their own creation, or to delirious persons, who they supposed had led very holy lives, because they had lived like fools and madmen.

§ 4. To this licentiousness of multiplying daily the number of ministers at that celestial court which ill-informed men pictured to themselves, the ecclesiastical councils endeavoured to set bounds; for they ordained that no person should be accounted a glorified saint, unless he was declared worthy of that honour by a bishop and provincial council, in presence of the people 1. This fallacious remedy laid some restraint upon the inconsiderateness of the people. There were also some in this age who deemed it not absolutely necessary, though useful and proper, that the decisions of bishops and councils should be sanctioned and confirmed by the approbation of the first bishop, that is, by the bishop of Rome. Nor will this excite surprise, if we consider the great increase of the papal power, in the unenlightened, rude, and superstitious age. There is, indeed, no example extant, older than the tenth century, of any one's being solemnly sainted by the Romish bishop': yet that he was sometimes consulted on such matters, and his opinion asked respecting those to be consecrated, may be shown by some testimonies 3: and it was by such steps as these, that the bishops attained to that power of creating tutelar divinities, which is denominated canonization.

<sup>1</sup> Jo. Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. seeul. v. [tom. vii.] Pruef. p. xliv. &c. [p. lvii. &c. ed. Venice.] Jo. Launoy, de Lazari, Magdalena et Martha in Provinciam appuleu, cap. i. § xii. Opp. tom. ii. pt. i. p. 342. Franc. Pagi, Breeiurium Pontif. Romanor. tom. ii. p. 259. tom. iii. p. 379. t

Breviarium Pontif. Romanor. tom. ii. p. 259. tom. iii. p. 36.

<sup>2</sup> See Dan. Papebroch, de Solennium Canonizationum Initiis et Progressu, in Propylæo Actor. SS. mense Maii, p. 171, &c. [Jo. Mabillon. ubi supra. J. F. Budeus, de Origine 'Αποθεώσεως, seu Canonizationis, in Ecol. Rom. in his Miscell. Sacr. p. 463, &c.] and the authors referred to, on this subject, by Jo. Alb. Fabricius, Bibliogr. Antiquar. cap. vii. <sup>§</sup> xxv. p. 270.

<sup>§</sup> See the very temperate and ingenu-

<sup>2</sup> See the very temperate and ingenuous discussion of this subject, by the sovereign pontiff, Benedict XIV. pre-

viously Prosper Lambertinus; de Sertorum Dei Beatificatione et Beatorum Canonizatione, lib. i. cap. vii. in his Opp. tom. i. p. 50. ed. Rome. It were to be wished the historians of the church of Rome would learn to imitate the discretion and fairness of their pontiff. [The earliest solemn canonization by the popes, of which we have authentic records, is that of Ulrich bishop of Augsburg, by John XV. A.D. 995. Yet bishops, metropolitans, and provincial councils, were concerned in such acts for more than a century after this. And it was not till the pontificate of Alexander III. A.D. 1160—1181, that the popes claimed the exclusive power of adding new saints to the Calendar. See Mabillon, ubi supra, p. lix. § 91, and p. lxviii. § 99, &c. Tr.]

- § 5. The number of celestial or glorified saints being so preposterously multiplied, nothing better was to be expected than that their biographies would be written, filled with falsehoods and fables; and that accounts should be published of transactions which no one ever performed. There is still extant a great mass of such idle tales; which, it appears, was produced for the most part by the idle monks. And these deceivers of the simple were not ashamed to debase, with false accounts and fictitious miracles, the histories of those who really suffered persecution and death for the cause of Christ, in the earlier ages; and there are not wanting some respectable writers of those times who chastise this their temerity '. Some were led to practise these impositions by their false notions of religion. For in this rude and ignorant age, it was supposed that the saints in heaven delight in praise, and therefore show special favours to such as proclaim abroad their deeds. Others were prompted to such presumptuous conduct by their lust for honour or for lucre. Because the rabble, in their perplexities and seasons of danger, flocked in great numbers and with presents, to the temples of those saints who were said to be ancient and to have performed many wonders while alive. And hence, such as were appointed to write the history of the patron saint of any associated body, deemed it necessary to practise deception, and to add false miracles to their account.
- § 6. In the bones of those who were accounted saints, and the utensils which they used while alive, and even in the very ground which they had touched, there was supposed to reside a marvellous power of repelling all evils, both bodily and mental, and especially of paralyzing the machinations of the prince of darkness. Hence, scarcely any one ventured to be unprovided with these useful safeguards. The eagerness for

de duobus Dionysius, Opp. tom. ii. pt. i. p. 527. 529, 530. See also Martene, Thesaurus Anecdotor. tom. i. p. 151. and the Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. iv. p. 273.

Among all the lives of saints, composed in this age, none are more to be suspected than those written by Britons and Armoricans. See Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. i. preface, p. viii.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> See Servatus Lupus, Vita Maximini, p. 275, 276; and the ingenuous and learned remarks on this subject, made in several places by John Launoy; Dispunctio Epistoke Petri de Marca, de tempore quo in Gallia Christi fides recepta, cap. xiv. p. 110.—Dissertt. iii. de primis Christiane Relig. in Gallia inditis, Diss. ii. p. 142. 144, 145. 147. 168, 169. 184.—de Lazari, Magdal. et Marthæ in Galliam appulsu, p. 340.—

relics led some to encounter severe toils and troublesome journeys to no purpose; while others it prompted to delude the people with base impositions. To obtain a sufficiency of relics to accommodate all who were zealous for them, the latent carcases of departed saints were first sought for by the priests with prayer and fasting, and then were discovered by the guidance and monitions of God. The exultation on the discovery of such a treasure was immense. Some made journeys into the East, and travelled over the regions and places made famous by the presence of Christ and his friends, in order to bring from them what would afford comfort to the fainthearted, and protection to their country and their fellow-citizens. Nor did such travellers return empty; for the cunning Greeks, always versatile and knavish, took from the honest Latins their genuine coin, and sent them home loaded with spurious merchandise. In this way the numerous holy bodies, and parts of bodies, of Mark, James, Bartholomew, Cyprian, Pantaleon, and others, in which the West still exults, were introduced among the Latins. Those who were unable to procure these precious treasures, by either journeys, or prayers, or frauds, deemed it expedient to steal them, or to seize them by violence and robbery. For, whatever means were resorted to in such a cause as this, were supposed to be pious, and acceptable to God, provided they were successful 6.

§ 7. There were few among the Greeks who attempted to explain the sacred volume, except *Photius*; who has left *Questions on the Holy Scriptures*, an explanation of St. Paul's epistles, and some other things of this nature. He made use of his own reason and ingenuity; and yet he cannot be esteemed a good interpreter. All the other Greeks, who attempted expositions of the scriptures, merely collected

Philologica, ed. 2. Hamb. 1741. He also gives account of the work in his preface to that volume. Most of the questions relate to difficult texts in the Old and New Testaments; but some of them are theological, philosophical, grammatical, historical, and literary. About one-sixth part of the whole is to be found in the Epistles of Photius, published by R. Montague, London, 1651. Tr.]

<sup>•</sup> Read Muratori, Antiquitates Italica Medii Æri, tom. v. p. 6, &c. who presents us with examples.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>[This work is entitled Amphilochia, because it was addressed to Amphilochius, bishop of Cyzicum. Though several manuscripts of it still exist, it has never been published entire. Among other large extracts, J. C. Wolf has subjoined one of sixty-five pages to the fourth volume of his Cura

passages from the writers of preceding ages, and attached them to the declarations of the sacred volume. Thus it was in this century, and among the Greeks, that what are called catenae, that is, expositions of scripture compiled from the writings of the fathers, of which no small number has come down to us, first began to be drawn up. For most theologians, feeling their incompetence to more arduous labours, supposed they could best accomplish their object by collecting

together the fine thoughts of the ancient fathers.

§ 8. The Latin interpreters were far more numerous: for Charlemagne had, in the preceding century, awakened an ardour for the study and exposition of the sacred volume. Among these interpreters, here and there one is not wholly destitute of merit; as e. g. Christian Druthmar, whose Commentary on Matthew has come down to us"; and Bertharius, to whom are ascribed two books reconciling difficult texts (ἀντικειμένων). But most of them were incompetent to their work; and, like the interpreters of the preceding age, may be divided into two classes, those who trod in the steps of former expositors and collected their opinions, and those who searched for mysteries and various recondite meanings, in the plainest texts, and for the most part without much discrimination. At the head of the former class stands Rabanus Maurus; who confesses, that he drew his expositions of Matthew and of Paul's epistles from the writings of the fathers. Of the like character were Walafrid Strabo, author of what is called the Glossa Ordinaria, and who drew his materials chiefly from Rabanus; Claudius of Turin, who followed Augustine and Origen; Hincmar [of Rheims], whose Stromata on the four Books of Kings, compiled from the fathers, are still extant: Remigius of Auxerre, who elucidated the Psalms of David and other books of scripture from the same source; Sedulius, who expounded the epistles of Paul according to the views of the fathers; Florus Magister, who chose Augustine for his guide; Haymo of Halberstadt; and others.

§ 9. At the head of the latter class, we again find Rabanus

<sup>\*</sup> See Rich. Simon, Histoire Critique des Principaux Commentat. du N. T. cap. xxv. p. 348. and Critique de la Bibliothèque Ecclés. par M. Du Pin, tom.

p. 293, &c. He treats of most of the other commentators here noticed; ibid, cap. xxvi, xxvii.

Maurus; whose very diffuse work on the Allegories of the scriptures, is vet extant. He is followed by Smaragdus, Haymo, Scotus, Paschasius Radbert, and many others, whose names it would be needless to mention. The expositors of this class all agree, that besides the literal import, there are other meanings of the sacred books; but as to the number of these meanings, they are not agreed. For some of them make three senses, others four or five; and one, who is not the worst Latin interpreter of the age, Angelome, a monk of Lisieux, maintains that there are seven senses of the sacred books .

§ 10. In explaining and supporting the doctrines of religion, the Greeks and Latins were equally neglectful of their duty. Their manner of treating such subjects was dry, and better suited to the memory than to the understanding. The Greeks, for the most part, followed Damascenus; the Latins acquiesced in the decisions of Augustine. The authority of the ancients was substituted for arguments and proofs; as may be clearly seen by the Collectaneum de tribus quæstionibus, by Servatus Lupus, and the Tract of Remigius on holding firmly to the truths of scripture, and adhering faithfully to the authority of the holy and orthodox fathers. Those who appealed to the testimony of the sacred writers, either construed their words in what is called the allegorical sense, or deemed it wrong to put any other construction upon them, than had been put on them by councils and the fathers. The Irish doctors alone, and among them John Scotus, ventured to explain the doctrines of christianity in a philosophical manner. But they generally incurred strong disapprobation; for the Latin theologians of that age would allow no place for reason and philosophy in matters of religion 1.

§ 11. Practical theology was treated negligently and unskilfully by all who attended to it. Some gleaned sentences from the writings of the ancients, relating to piety and the duties of

sacred literature, had it remained in obscurity.

<sup>\*</sup> See the Preface to his Commentary on the books of Kings, in the Bibliotheca Patrum Maxima, tom. xv. p. 308. The commentary of Angelome on the book of Genesis, was published by Bernh. Pez, Thesaurus Anecdotor. tom. i. pt. i. But it would have been no loss to

obscurity.

<sup>1</sup> Respecting the dislike of Scotus, see Boulay, *Historia Academ. Paris.* tom. i. p. 182. Add the life of John of Gortz, in Mabillon, *Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened.* Sæcul, v. [tom. vii.] p. 392.

men; as may be seen in the Scintillæ Patrum of Alvarus. Others composed treatises on the virtues and vices; as Halitgarius, Rabanus Maurus, and Jonas of Orleans; but it is not easy to discover in them a likeness with the patterns left us by Christ. Some endeavoured to unfold the will of God, and make it intelligible to the unlearned by a tissue of allegories; a method, the faults of which are manifest. The writers of sermons and of treatises on penance, of whom the number was not inconsiderable among the Latins, I pass over in silence. Some of the Greeks began to apply themselves to the solution of what are called cases of conscience 2.

§ 12. The doctrines of the mystics, which originated from Dionysius, falsely called the Areopagite, and which taught men to abstract their minds from all sensible things, and to join them in an inexplicable union with God, had long been in the highest estimation among the Greeks, and especially by the monks. And the praises of this Dionysius were splendidly sung, in this century, by Michael Syncellus and Methodius; who thus endeavoured to multiply the admirers and followers of the man. The Latins had hitherto been unacquainted with this imposing system. But when Michael the Stammerer, emperor of the Greeks, sent a copy of Dionysius as a present to Lewis the Meek, A. D. 8243, at once the whole Latin world became remarkably attached to it. For Lewis, to put the Latins in possession of so great a treasure, ordered the works of Dionysius to be forthwith translated into the Latin language '. Afterwards, Hilduin, abbot of St. Denys, by the

Latin translation of Dionysius was not made till the reign of Charles the Bald. Made till the reignor charles of the And those err also who say (with Jo. Mabillon, Annol. Benedict. tom. ii. lib. xxix. § lix. p. 488. and the authors of the Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. v. p. 425, &c.) that Michael the Stammerer sent to Lewis the works of Dionysius, translated from Greek into Latin. The contrary is most clearly signified by Hilduin, in the place cited: "Authenticos namque eosdem (Dionysii) libros *Graca lingua conscriptos*, cum echonomus ecclesiae Constantinopoli-tanæ et cæteri missi Michaelis legatione -functi sunt-pro munere magno suscepimus.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See Nicephorus Chartophylax, Epistol. ii. in the Biblioth, Magna Patrum, tom. iii. p. 413.

trum, tom. m. p. 413.

<sup>3</sup> Jac. Usher, Sylloge Epistolar, Hibernicarum, p. 54, 55.

<sup>4</sup> This we are explicitly taught by Hilduin, in his epistle to the emperor Lewis the Meek, prefixed to his Arcopajitica, p. 66. ed. Cologne, 1563. 8vo. in which he says: "De notitia librorum, quos (Dionysius) patrio sermone conscripsit et quibus petentibus illos comscripsit et quibus petentibus illos com-posuit, lectio nobis per Dei gratiam et vestram ordinationem, cujus dispensa-tione interpretatos, scrinia nostra eos petentibus reserat, satisfacit." Those err, therefore, who tell us that the

order of Lewis, published his Areopagitica, or Life of Dionysius; in which, according to the custom of the age, he not only states many things void of truth, but he basely confounds Dionysius the Arcopagite, with Dionysius bishop of Paris; designing, no doubt, to advance the glory of the French nation . And this fable, caught up by credulous ears, became so firmly fixed in the minds of the French, that it is not yet fully eradicated. The first translation of Dionysius, made by order of Lowis the Meek, was perhaps considerably obscure and barbarous. Therefore, his son, Charles the Bald, procured a new and more neat translation to be made by the celebrated John Erigena Scotus; and the circulation of this translation swelled the number of the patrons of mystic theology in France, Germany, and Italy. Scotus himself was so captivated with this new system of theology, that he did not hesitate to accommodate his philosophy to its precepts, or rather to explain its principles by the rules of his philosophy o.

§ 13. In defence of christianity, against Jews, pagans, and others, only a few took the field; because the internal contests among christians engrossed all the attention of those who were inclined to be polemics. Agobard inveighed against the arrogance and other faults of the Jews in two short tracts. Amulo and Rabanus Maurus likewise assailed them. The Saracens were confuted by the emperor Leo, by Theodorus Abucara, and by others, whose writings are lost. But these and other opposers of the Muhammedans, advanced various false and unsubstantiated statements respecting Muhammed and his religion; which, if brought forward designedly (as would seem to be the fact), prove, that the writers did not aim so much at convincing the Saracens as at deterring Christians from

apostasy.

§ 14. Among themselves the christians had more strenuous and animated contests, than against the common enemy; and these contests involved them continually in new calamities, and brought reproach upon the cause of true religion. Upon the

Jo. Launoy, Dies. de Discrimine Dionysii Arcop. et Parisiensis, cap. iv. Opp. tom. ii. pt. i. p. 38. and the other writings of this great man, and of others, concerning the two Dionysii.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> [Scotus was partial to the Platonic philosophy; which, being one of the primary sources of the mystic theology, would easily amalgamate with it, and serve to explain and enforce it. Tr.]

banishment of Irene [A.D. 802], the contest about image-worship was renewed among the Greeks; and it continued, with various success, for nearly half this century. For Nicephorus [who now ascended the throne], though he would not revoke the Nicene decrees, nor remove the images from the temples, yet laid restraints on the patrons of images, and would not allow them to use any violence or do any harm to the opposers of image-worship. His successor, Michael Curopalates, was a timid prince, who feared the rage of the monks and priests who contended for images, and therefore, during his short reign [A.D. 811-813], he favoured the cause of images, and persecuted the opposers of them. Leo the Armenian had more vigour, and assembling a council at Constantinople, A. D. 814, he explicitly rescinded the Nicene decrees respecting the worship of the images of saints; yet he did not enact any penal laws against the worshippers of them 8. As this temperate

<sup>7</sup> [And more ingenuousness too. For, before calling the council, the emperor, in an interview with Nicephorus, requested him to show the fact by proofs from the writings of the apostles and of the earlier fathers, if, as the patriarch asserted, the worship of images was in early use in the church. The answer he received was, that in this case we must be satisfied with unwritten tradition; and that what had been decided in a general council, was never to be controverted. After this, the emperor brought the contending parties to a conference in his presence, which Theodorus Studites and his party frustrated, by telling the emperor, to his face, that doctrinal controversies were not to be discussed in the palace, but in the church; and that if an angel from heaven should advance a doctrine contrary to the decrees of the Nicene council, they would treat him with abhorrence. The emperor punished this insolence by merely sending the monks back to their cloisters, forbidding them to raise disturbances about images, and requiring them to be peaceable citizens. Sohl.]

\*\*Recording to Mansi (Supplem. Concil. tom. i. p. 755.) there were several councils held at Constantinople, under Leo the Armenian, in regard to images. One was held under the patriarch Nicephorus, a. p. 814, and con-

demned Anthony, bishop of Sillæums as an Iconoclast, and established imageworship. The next council was called worship. The next council was called by Leo himself, in the year 815; and this it was, deposed Nicephorus, and declared him a heretic. The third was held under the new patriarch, Theodorus, and established the doc-trines of the Iconoclasts. Images were now removed; and the unsubmissive monks were banished, but restored again to their cloisters, as soon as they promised to remain quiet, and to hold communion with the new patriarch Theodorus. There were, however, among them, blind zealots, who, with Theodorus Studites at their head, belched forth most shameful language against those bishops and monks who against those bisnops and house who yielded obedience to the emperor's commands, and even against the em-peror himself. The former they de-clared to be enemies of Christ, deniers of him, and apostates; the emperor they called an Amorite, another Og of Bashan, the great Dragon, a vessel of wrath, an Ahab, a second Julian; and to insult him, they extolled their images, by chanting their praises in the most public places. These indeed were taken up and punished; and Theodorus Studites was sent into exile; and, as this did not tame him, he was imprisoned; yet so as to be allowed free correspondence by letters. Schl.] procedure was not satisfactory to Nicephorus the patriarch, and to the other friends of images, and as dangerous tumults seemed ready to break out, the emperor removed Nicephorus from his office, and repressed the rage of some of his adherents with punishments. His successor, Michael the Stammerer, who was also opposed to image-worship, found it necessary to pursue the same course; for although he at first showed great clemency to image-worshippers, he was obliged to depart from that clemency, and to chastise the restless faction that served images, and especially the monks . His son, Theophilus [A.D. 829-842], bore harder upon the defenders of images, and even put some of the more violent of them to death '.

§ 15. But after the death of Theophilus, in the year 842, his surviving consort, Theodora, who administered the government of the empire, wearied out and deluded by the menaces, the entreaties, and the fictitious miracles of the monks, assembled a council at Constantinople, A. D. 842, and there re-established the decisions of the Nicene council, and restored image-worship among the Greeks2. Thus, after a contest of one hundred and

9 [Notwithstanding Michael ascended <sup>9</sup> [Notwithstanding Michael ascended the throne under a very dubious title, the image-worshippers described him as a second David, and a Josiah; so long as they accounted him one of their party; because he released those imprisoned, and recalled the exiles. He in fact showed great gentleness towards the image-worshippers. He caused conferences to be held, for allaying the controversies; and these proving incontroversics; and these proving in-effectual, he allowed them to retain their images, though not to display them in Constantinople; and only them in Constantinople; and only required silence from both parties, so that the bitterness between them might subside. This gentleness was the more remarkable, as the superstition of the image-worshippers knew no bounds, and led on the grossest follies. For they set up images, instead of the cross; lighted candles before them; burned incense to them; sung to their praise; made supplications to them; used them as supersors for their barused them as sponsors for their bap-tized children; scraped off the colours from the pictures, and mixed them with the wine of the eucharist; and placed the bread of benediction in the

hands of the images, in order to rehands of the images, in order to receive it as from them. See the Epistle of Michael to the emperor Lewis the Meek, in Baronius' Annals, ad ann. 824. § 26. Schl.]

1 [It is impossible to believe all that the Greek monks tell us of the cruelties of this emperor against the image.

of this emperor, against the image worshippers; as he was, in other re-spects, an upright ruler. And it is well known, that he was very indul-gent and kind towards Theoktista, the gent and kind towards Theoktista, the mother of his empress, who worshipped images in her house, and endeavoured to instil the love of them into the young princesses of the emperor. And if some persons did actually suffer severely under him, they suffered rather on account of their slanderous language, their disobedience to the laws, and their seditious conduct; to which

and their seditious conduct; to which they were prompted by their mad zeal for promoting image-worship. Schl.]

<sup>2</sup> See Fred. Spanheim, Historia Imaginum, sect. viii. Opp. tom. ii. p. 845, &c. Jac. Lenfant, Présereatif contre la Réunion avec le Siège de Rome, tom. iii., lettr. xiv. p. 147, &c. lettr.

xviii. xix. p. 509, &c.

ten years, image-worship gained the victory; and all the East, except the Armenian church, embraced it; nor did any one of the succeeding emperors attempt to cure the Greeks of their folly in this matter. The council of Constantinople, held under *Photius*, in the year 879, and which is reckoned by the Greeks the *eighth* general council, fortified image-worship by new and firm guards, approving and renewing all the decrees of the Nicene council. The Greeks, a superstitious people, and controlled by monks, regarded this as so great a blessing conferred on them by heaven, that they resolved to consecrate an anniversary, in remembrance of it, which they called the *Feast of Orthodoxy* <sup>3</sup>.

§ 16. Among the Latins, image-worship did not obtain so easy a victory; although it was warmly patronized by the Roman pontiffs. For the people of the West still maintained their ancient liberty of thinking for themselves, in matters of religion; and could not be brought to regard the decisions of the Romish bishops as final and conclusive. Most of the European christians, as we have seen, took middle ground between the Iconoclasts and the image-worshippers. For they judged, that the images might be tolerated, as helps to the memory; but denied, that any worship or honour was to be paid to them. Michael the Stammerer, emperor of the Greeks, when he sent an embassy to Lewis the Meek, A. D. 824, for the purpose of renewing the confederation with him, instructed his ambassadors, if possible, to draw Lewis over to the side of the Iconoclasts. Lewis chose to have the subject thoroughly discussed by the bishops, in the council assembled at Paris, A. D. 824 . They decided, that they ought to abide by the

when the letter of pope Adrian, in favour of images, was read in the council, it was almost unanimously rejected, as containing absurd and erroneous opinions. The decrees of the second council of Nice, relating to image-worship, were also censured by the Gallican bishops; and the authority of that council, though received by several popes as an accumenical one, absolutely rejected. And what is remarkable is, that the pope did not, on this account, declare the Gallican bishops heretics, nor exclude them from

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> See Jac. Gretser, Observat. in Codinum de Officiis Aulæ et Ecclesiæ Constantinop. lib. iii. cap. viii. and the Ceremoniale Byzantinum, lately published by Reiske, lib. i. cap. 28. p. 92, &c.

<sup>&</sup>amp;c.

4 ["Fleury, Le Seur, and the other historians, place unanimously this council in the year 825.—It may be proper to observe here, that the proceedings of this council evidently show, that the decisions of the Roman pontiff were by no means looked upon, at this time, either as obligatory or infallible. For

opinions of the council of Francfort; namely, that the images of Christ and the saints were not indeed to be cast out of the temples, yet that religious worship should by no means be paid to them. Gradually, however, the European christians swerved from this opinion; and the opinion of the Roman pontiff. whose influence was daily increasing, got possession of their minds. Near the close of the century, the French first decided, that some kind of worship might be paid to the sacred images: and the Germans, and others, followed their example 5.

§ 17. Still there were some among the Latins, who inclined to the side of the Iconoclasts. The most noted of these, was Claudius bishop of Turin, a Spaniard by birth, and educated under Felix of Urgel. As soon as the favour of Lewis the Meek had raised him to the rank of bishop, in the year 823, he cast all the crosses and sacred images out of the churches, and broke them. The next year, he published a book, not only defending the procedure, but advancing other principles also, which were at variance with the opinions of the age. Among other things, he denied the propriety of worshipping the cross, which the Greeks conceded; spoke contemptuously of all sorts of relics, and maintained that they had no efficacy; and disapproved of all pilgrimages to the tombs of the saints and to holy places. He was opposed by the adherents to the inveterate superstition; and first, by the abbot Theodemir, and afterwards, by Dungal, Scotus, Jonas of Orleans, Walafrid Strabo, and others. But this learned and ingenious man defended his cause with energy 6; and thence it was, that long

the communion of the apostolic see. See Fleury, liv. xivii. § 4." Macl.]

<sup>2</sup> Mabillon, Annales Benedict. tom. ii. p. 483. Idem, Praf. ad Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. Socul. iv. pt. i. p. vii. viii. Car. Le Cointe, Annales Ecol. Francor. tom. iv. ad ann. 824: and

Prancor. tom. iv. ad ann. 824: and many others.

4 Mabillon, Annales Benedict. tom. ii. p. 488. Præf. ad Sæcul. iv. Actor. Sanctor. Ord. Bened. p. viii. Histoire Lettéraire de la France, tom. iv. p. 491. and tom. v. p. 27, 64. Among the Reformed, Jac. Basnage, Histoire des Exissa Reformées, tom. i. period. iv. p. 38, &c. ed. in 4to.—[It is to be regretted, that we have only those testi-

monies of Claudius against the superstitions of his time, which his opposers, and especially Jonas of Orleans, have quoted from his writings. Yet in these quotations, there is much that is solid, and expressed in a nervous and manly and expressed in a nervous and manly style. Against images, he thus expresses himself: "If a man ought not to worship the works of God, much less should he worship and reverence the works of men.—Whoever expects salvation, which comes only from God, to come from pictures, must be classed with those mentioned Rom. I. who serves the creaters moves than the serve the *creature*, more than the *Creator*."—Against the cross, and the worship of it, he thus taught: "God

after his death, there was less superstition in the region about Turin, than in the other parts of Europe.

§ 18. The controversy, which commenced in the preceding century, respecting the procession of the Holy Spirit from the Father and the Son, and respecting the words, and the Son, (Filioque,) inserted by the Latins in the Constantinopolitan creed, broke out with greater vehemence in this century; and from being a private dispute, gradually became a public controversy of the whole Greek and Latin church. The monks of Jerusalem contended about this matter, and particularly about the words Filioque; and one of their number, John, was despatched into France, to the emperor Charlemagne, A. D. 8097. This subject was discussed in the council of Aix-la-Chapelle, in this year; and also at Rome, before the pontiff Leo III., whither Charlemagne had sent envoys. Leo III. approved the doctrine of the procession of the Holy Spirit from the Son; but disapproved of the alteration of the creed, and wished the words Filioque to be disused by degrees . And his successors held the same sentiments; but the interpolation, being once admitted, retained its place, in spite of the pontiffs, and at length was received by all the Latin churches 9.

has commanded us to bear the cross; not to pray to it. Those are willing to pray to it, who are unwilling to bear it, either in the spiritual or in the literal sense. Thus to worship God, is in fact to depart from him."—Of the pope, he said, (when accused for not yielding to his authority,) "He is not to be called the Apostolical," (a title, then commonly given to the Pope,) "who sits in the apostle's chair; but he who performs the duties of an apostle. For, of those who hold that place, yet do not fulfil its duties, the Lord says: They sit in Moses' seat, &c."—See bishop Jonas, lib. iii. de Imag. in the Biblioth. Patr. Max. Lugd. tom. xiv. p. 166. Sch.]

Schl.]

<sup>7</sup> See Steph. Baluze, Miscellan. tom. vii. p. 14. [The occasion of this transaction was as follows: some French monks, residing at Jerusalem as pilgrims, chanted the creed in their worship, as was common with their countrymen, with the addition of Filio-

que. The Greeks censured this custom; and the Franks sought the protection and the determination of the emperor.

\*\*Schl.]

\*\* [The conference of the imperial envoys with pope Leo III., is still extant, in Harduin's Collection of Councils, tom. iv. p. 970, &c. From this it appears, that Leo was displeased, not with the doctrine itself, but with the unauthorized interpolation of the creed; and disapproved the recent decision of the council of Aix-la-Chapelle, the confirmation of which was requested by the imperial envoys. Pope John VIII., in a letter to Photius, went still further; for he called the expression, that the Holy Ghost proceeded from the Son, blasphemy; though the abolition of it was attended with difficulty and required time. Schl.]

\*\*Jee Carl. Le Cointe, Annal. Ecoles.

<sup>9</sup> See Carl. Le Cointe, Annal. Eccles. Francor. tom. iv. ad ann. 809, &c. Longueval, Histoire de l'Eglise Gallicane, tom. v. p. 151, and the other

§ 19. To these ancient controversies, new ones were added. among the Latins. The first was, respecting the manner in which the body and blood of Christ are present in the sacred supper. Though all christians believed, that the body and blood of Christ were presented to the communicants in the Lord's Supper, yet up to this time their views had been various and fluctuating, respecting the manner in which the body and blood of Christ are present; nor had any council prescribed a definite faith on the subject. But in this century, Paschasius Radbert, a monk and abbot of Corbev, in his treatise on the sacrament of the body and blood of Christ. written A. D. 831, attempted to give more clearness and stability to the views of the church 1. Upon the presentation of this book, enlarged and improved, to Charles the Bald, in the year 845, a great dispute arose out of it. Paschasius taught, in general, that in the Lord's supper, after the consecration, there remained only the form and appearance of bread and wine; and that the real body, or the flesh and blood of Christ, were present; and indeed, the identical body, that was born of the virgin, suffered on the cross, and arose from the tomb2.

writers above cited. [The pope had not, either in the eighth century, or the fore part of the ninth, such influence

not, either in the eighth century, or the fore part of the ninth, such influence and authority over the Spanish and French churches, as to be able to compel them directly to expunge the interpolation. Schl.]

1 See Mabillon, Annales Benedict. tom. ii. p. 539. The treatise of Paschasius was published in a more accurate manner than before, by Edm. Martene, Amplissima Collectio Veter. Scriptor. tom. ix. p. 378, &c. The life and character of Paschasius are formally treated of by Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. Secul. iv. pt. ii. p. 126, &c. and by the Jesuits, in the Acta Sanctor. Antw. ad diem 26. Aprilis; and by many others.

2 [Far too corporeal conceptions of the presence of Christ's body and blood in the cucharist had existed in preceding times, and indeed ever since Cyril's notion of the nature of Christ's becoming flesh, had been received; and the hely supper had been compared to

the boly supper had been compared to an offering or sacrifice. But such gross corporcal expressions, as Paschasius

employed, no one had before used; nor employed, no one had before used; nor had any carried their conceptions so far. In his book, de Corpore et Sanguine Domini, he says: Licet figura panis et vini hie sit, omnino nihil aliud quam caro et sanguis post consecrati-onem credenda sunt—nec alia (caro) quam que nata est de Maria, passa in quain quie nata est de Maria, passa in cruce, resurrexit de sepulcro; et hæe, inquam, ipsa est, et ideo Christi caro est, quæ pro vita mundi adhuo hodie offertur. Schl.—" Tria potissimum docet in hoc opere Paschasius: nempe, Verum Christi Domini corpus, verumque sanguinem existere in sangtissimo que sanguinem existere in sanctissimo eucharistiæ sacramento: Panis et vini substantiam, facta consecratione, non superesse: denique, Ipsum corpus non aliud esse, quam quod de Maria Vir-gine natum est." Mabillon, Annal. Bened. tom. ii. p. 538. Of course the great contest is, whether Radbert was or not a rash speculator, who put forth opinions hitherto unadmitted, if not altogether unknown. The question being vital to modern Romanism, its advocates maintain that he was no otherwise remarkable than as the first

This doctrine seemed to many, to be new and strange; and especially the last part of it. Rabanus Maurus therefore, Heribald, and others, opposed it; but on different grounds. And the emperor, Charles the Bald, commanded two men, of distinguished learning and talents, Ratramn and John Scotus, to give a true exposition of that doctrine which Radbert was supposed to have corrupted 3. Both of them did so; but the work of Scotus is lost; and that of Ratramn, which is still extant, has given occasion to much disputation, both in former

ages, and in the present 4.

§ 20. The writers who engaged in this controversy, were not agreed among themselves, nor were they self-consistent throughout their respective treatises. Indeed the mover of the controversy, Radbert himself, was lacking in consistency, and not unfrequently recedes, manifestly, from what he had asserted. His principal antagonist, Bertram or Ratramn, seems in general, to follow those who think, the body and blood of Christ are not truly present in the eucharist, but are only represented by the bread and wine: and yet he has passages, which appear to depart widely from that sentiment; and therefore, it is not without some plausibility, that he has been understood and explained diversely. John Scotus only, as

distinct enunciator of a doctrine ever holden by the church. Mabillon argues that a man of his learning must have known what the church thought, and never could have been so impudent as to feign reception for a belief which the church did not entertain. He confesses, however, that adversaries of Radbert's book arose after a few years, but he pronounces their exceptions to have been of a peculiar nature, unaphave been of a peculiar nature, unap-proved by the church or prelacy, rather indeed rejected by them, and suggested not so much by the thing itself, as by certain modes of speaking. But such representations do not well cohere with the speedy appearance of Ratrann and John Scot's tracts, under royal patron-age, nor with Raban Maur's denuncia-tion of Radhert's theory as an expeage, nor with Raban Maur's denuncia-tion of Radbert's theory as an error and a nocelly. The archbishop of Mentz was, perhaps, the most celebrated pre-late of his day, and following Mabillon's line of inference, it may be said, that he must have known what the church

then thought, and never could have been so impudent as to tax that with novelty which had notoriously been established time immemorial. Ed.]

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<sup>3</sup> Concerning Ratramn or Bertram, and his book, which has caused so much discussion, see Jo. Alb. Fabricius, Biblioth. Lat. Med. Ævi, tom. i. p. 661, &c. [Concerning Ratramn's book, there has been dispute as to its genuineness, some ascribing it to John Scotus, and also as to the doctrine it contains. The Catholics would make it teach transubstantiation; the Lutherans, completentiation; and the Reans, consubstantiation; and the Re-

ans, consubstantiation; and the Reformed, only a mystical or sacramental presence of Christ. Tr.]

<sup>4</sup> This controversy is described at length, though not without partiality, by Jo. Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. [tom. vi.] Secul. iv. pt. ii. p. viii. &c. With him, compare Jac. Basnage, Histoire de l'Eglise, tom. i. p. 909. &c.

909, &c. Bertram's Treatise, in a new

being a philosopher, expressed his views perspicuously and properly; teaching, that the bread and wine are signs and representatives of the absent body and blood of Christ. All the others fluctuate, and assert in one place what they gainsay in another, and reject at one time what they presently after maintain. Among the Latins, therefore, in this age, there was not yet a determinate, common opinion, as to the mode in which the body and blood of Christ are in the eucharist.

§ 21. The disputants in this controversy, as is common, taxed each other with the odious consequences of their opinions. The most considerable of these consequences, was that which, in the eleventh century, was denominated stercoranism. Those who held, with Radbert, that after the consecration, only the forms of bread and wine remained, contended, that from the sentiments of their adversaries, who believed that in the holy supper there was nothing more than the figure or signs of Christ's body and blood, this consequence would follow, namely, that the body of Christ was ejected from the bowels, with the other feeces. On the other hand, those who rejected the transmutation of the bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ, taxed the advocates of this doctrine, with the same consequence. Each party, probably, casts this reproach upon the other, without reason. The crime of stercoranism, if we do not mistake, was a fabricated charge; which could not justly fall on those who denied the conversion of the bread into the body of Christ; but which might be objected to those who believed in such a transmutation, although it was probably never admitted, by any one who was in his right mind 6.

English translation, was published at Dublin, a. p. 1753; and with a learned historical Dissertation prefixed. Mabillon (Acta Sanctor, Ord. Bened. tom. vi. Prnef. p. xxx. &c.) evinces, triumphantly, the genuineness of the book; and then goes into an elaborate argument to prove, in opposition to John Claude, that the author was a believer in the real presence. But the mere reading of his argument, with the full and candid quotations it contains, has left on one mind, at least, the conviction, that Dr. Mosheim has truly stated the character and contents of that work. Tr.]

6 Respecting the Stercoranists, see John Mabillon, Acta SS. Ord. Bened. [tom. vi.] Pref. ad Secul. iv. pt. ii. p. xxi. Jac. Basnage, Histoire de l'Eglise, tom. i. p. 926, &c. and the late treatise of the venerable Pfaff, Tubing. 1750. 4to. [It is not easy to determine the precise form of this indecent charge, as advanced by either party. The believers in transubstantiation supposed the sacramental elements not to pass through the human body like ordinary aliments, but to become wholly incorporated with the bodies of the communicants; so that, on their principles, they could not be justly charged

§ 22. At the very time the sacramental controversy was at its height, another controversy sprung up, which related to divine grace and predestination. Godeschalcus, a Saxon of noble birth, and, against his own choice, a monk, first at Fulda, and then at Orbais in France; upon his return from a journey to Rome, in the year 847, lodged with his friend, (and perhaps also, relative,) count Eberald; and there, in presence of Nothingus, bishop of Verona, entered into discussion respecting predestination; and maintained, that God had predestinated, from eternity, some to everlasting life, and others to the punishments of hell. When his enemy, Rabanus Maurus, heard of this, he first by letter charged him with heresy; and afterwards, when Godeschalous came from Italy to Germany, in order to purge himself, and appeared before the council of Mayence, A. D. 848, Maurus procured his condemnation, and transmitted him, as one found guilty, to Hincmar, archbishop of Rheims in France'. Hincmar, who was a friend

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this before a synod; which condemned the sentiments it contained, but did not venture to punish Godeschalcus, because he did not belong to their jurisdiction, but to that of Rheims. They however exacted from him an oath, not to return again to the territories of king Lewis; and transmitted him, as a prisoner, to Hincmar, the archbishop of Rheims. The synodal episte of Rabanus accompanying the prisoner, contained this statement:
"Be it known to your goodness, that a certain vagabond monk, named Gothescale, who says he was ordained priest in your diocese, came from Italy to Mayence, introducing new supersti-tions, and pernicious doctrine concerning the predestination of God, and leading the people into error; affirming that the predestination of God related to evil as well as to good; and that there are some in the world, who cannot reclaim themselves from their errors and sins, on account of the pre-destination of God, which compels them on to destruction; as if God had, from the beginning, made them incorrigible and obnoxious to perdition. Hearing this opinion, therefore, in a synod lately held at Mayence, and finding the man irreclaimable, with the consent and direction of our most pious king Hludovicus, we determined to transmit him, together with his pernicious doctrine, to you, under condemnation; that you may put him in confinement in your diocese, from which he has irregularly strolled; and that you may not suffer him any more to teach error, and seduce christian people: for we have learned, that he has already seduced many, who are negligent of their salvation, and who say: What will it profit me to exert

myself in the service of God? Because, if I am predestinated to death, I can never escape it; but if predestinated to life, although I do wickedly, I shall undoubtedly obtain eternal rest. In these few words, we have written to you, describing what we found his doctrine to be," &c. See Harduin's Concilia, tom. v. p. 15, 16.

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the council of Valence, coincided those of the council of Langres, A. D. 459, composed of the same provinces; and likewise those of the council of Toul, A. D. 860, composed of the bishops of fourteen provinces2. On the death of Godeschalcus, the author of the contest, this vehement controversy subsided3.

§ 24. The cause of Godeschalcus is involved in some obscurity; and many and eminent men have appeared, both as his patrons, and as his accusers. He taught, unquestionably, that there is a two-fold predestination, the one to eternal life, and the other to eternal death; that God does not will the salvation of all men, but only of the elect; and that Christ suffered death, not for the whole human race, but only for that portion of it, to which God decreed eternal salvation. His friends put a favourable construction upon these propositions: and they deny, that he held those whom God predestinated to eternal punishment, to be also predestinated to sin and guilt. On the contrary, they maintain, that he taught only this, that God from eternity condemned those who, he foresaw, would become sinners; and condemned them, on account of their sins voluntarily committed; and decreed, that the fruits of God's love and of Christ's sufferings should extend only to the elect; notwithstanding, the love of God and the sufferings of Christ, in themselves considered, have reference to all men. But his adversaries fiercely contend, that he concealed gross

that they are not the result of philosophy, there appears to be rather the fabrication of the devil, than an exphy, there appears to be l'ather the fabrication of the devil, than an exhibition of the faith; we wholly explode, as not to be listened to by the faithful; and we enjoin, by the authority of the Holy Spirit, that such, and all similar statements, be looked upon as dangerous, and to be avoided. And the introducers of (such) novelties, we judge, ought to be censured."

Can. V. This canon maintains the necessity of a saint's persevering in holiness, in order to his salvation.

Can. VI. In regard to saving grace, "and free will, which was impaired by sin, in the first man; but is recovered and made whole again by Jesus Christ, in all believers in him;" this council held with various councils and pontiffs; and reject the trash vended by various

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<sup>2</sup> [The five doctrinal canons of the council of Valence, were adopted, without alteration, by the councils of Langres and of Toul. See Harduin, Con-

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<sup>3</sup> Besides the common writers, an impartial history of this controversy is given by Cæsar Egasse de Bonlay, Historia Academia Paris. tom. i. p. 178, &c., by Jo. Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. vi.; or Sæcul. iv. pt. ii. Præf. p. xlvii. in the Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. v. p. 352. by Jac. Usher, Historia Godeschalei, Hanov. 1662. 8vo., and Dublin, 1631, 4to.; and by Gerh. Jo. Vossius, Historia Pelagiana, lib. vii. cap. iv. Add Jo. Alb. Fabricius, Biblioth. Lat. Medii Ævi, tom. iii. p. 210, &c. Ævi, tom. iii. p. 210, &c.

errors under ambiguous phraseology; and in particular, that he wished to have it believed, that God has predestinated the persons who will be damned, not only to suffer punishment, but likewise to commit the sins by which they incur that punishment . This, at least, seems to be incontrovertible, that the true cause of this whole controversy, and of all the sufferings endured by the unhappy Godeschalcus, may be traced to the private enmity, existing between him and Rabanus Maurus, who was his abbot 5.

§ 25. With this great controversy, another smaller one was interwoven, relative to the trine God. In the churches over which he presided, Hincmar forbade the singing of the last words of a very ancient hymn: Te trina Deitas, unaque poscimus; [Of thee, trine Deity, yet one, we ask, &c.] on the ground, that this phraseology subverted the simplicity of the divine nature, and implied the existence of three Gods. The Benedictine monks would not obey this mandate of Hincmar; and one of their number, Ratramn, wrote a considerable volume, made up, according to the custom of the age, of quotations from the ancient doctors, in defence of a trine Deity. Godeschalcus, receiving information of this dissension, while in prison, sent forth a paper, in which he defended the cause of his fellow monks. For this, he was accused by Hincmar of Tritheism; and was confuted in a book written expressly for that purpose. But this controversy soon subsided; and

<sup>4</sup> The cause of Godeschalcus is learnedly treated, in an appropriate work, by William Mauguin; who published all the writings on both sides of this controversy that have reached us, Paris, 1650. 2 vols. 4to.; under the title: V derum Austorum, qui none suculo de Predematione et Gratia scriptura et Françanta cum Historia. serunt Opera et Fragmenta, cum Historia serunt Opera et Fragmenta, cum Historia et gemina Pragiatione. A more concise account of it is given by Henry Noris, Synopsis Historia Godeschalcana, in his Opp. tom. iv. p. 677, &c. But he more strennously defends Godeschalcus than Mauguin does. All the Benedictines, Augustinians, and Jansenista maintain, that Godeschalcus was most unjustly oppressed and persecuted by Rabanus and Hincmar. The Jesuits take opposite ground: and one Jesuits take opposite ground; and one

of them, Lewis Cellot, in his Historia Godeschalci Prædestinatiani, splendidly printed, Paris, 1655. fol., labours to show, that Godeschalcus was most righteously condemned.

<sup>5</sup> Godeschalcus, who was committed to the monastery of Fulda by his parents, while an infant, agreeably to the custom of the age, when he became adult, wished to abandon a monastic life. But Rabanus retained him, contrary to his wishes. This produced a great contest between them, which was trary to his wishes. This produced a great contest between them, which was terminated only by the interposition of Lewis the Meek. Hence those conflicts and sufferings. See the Centuriae Magdeb. centur. ix. c. 10. p. 543. 546; and Mabillon, Annales Bened. tom. ii. ann. 829. p. 523.

in spite of Hincmar's efforts, those words retained their place in the hymn .

§ 26. About the same time another controversy found its way from Germany into France, relative to the manner in which the blessed Saviour issued from the womb of his mother. Some of the Germans maintained that Jesus Christ did not proceed from the womb of Mary, according to the laws of nature in the case of other persons, but in a singular and extraordinary manner. When this opinion reached France, Ratramn opposed it; and maintained that Christ came into the world in the way which nature has provided. Paschasius Radbert came forth in defence of the Germans, maintaining in a distinct treatise, that Christ was born, with no expansion of his mother's body; and charging those who thought otherwise, with denying the virginity of Mary. But this also was a short controversy, and gave way to greater ones.

§ 27. Of all the controversies that disturbed this century, the most famous and the most unhappy was, that which severed the Greek and Latin churches. The bishops of Rome and Constantinople had long indulged, and sometime also manifested, great jealousies of each other. Their mutual animosity became violent from the times of Leo the Isaurian [A. D. 716-741], when the bishops of Constantinople, supported by the authority and patronage of the [Greek] emperors, withdrew many provinces from their subjection to the see of Rome'.

6 See the writers of the history of Godeschalcus, who also touch upon

this controversy. See Lucas d'Achery, Spicileg. rum Scriptorum, tom. i. p. 396. ederum Scriptorum, tom. i. p. 396. Jo. Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. [tom. vi.] Sæcul. iv. pt. ii. Præf. p. li., &c. [After giving account of this controversy, Mabillon proceeds to the history of another, between Ratramn and Paschasius Radbert, respecting the unity of human souls. The controversy was of short continuance, and seems to have arisen from a misunderstanding of each other, in consequence of their not clearly discriminating between numerical unity and a specific unity. See Mabillon, ubi supra, p. liii., &c.—There was another controversy, under Charlemagne, respecting the seren-fold grace of the Spirit. Charle-magne asked the opinion of several bishops, whether Christ and believers receive the same extraordinary gifts of the Holy Spirit. They answered, that Christ received all the seven gifts equally; but that believers receive each his particular gift. The emperor, dissatisfied with their answer, wrote a tract, to prove that Christ received the gifts of the Spirit at once, and is perpetuum, without change, increase, or diminution: but that believers did not so receive them, though they might not so receive them, though they might in some degree enjoy the temporary possession of them all. See Walch's Programm. de Gratia septiformis Spiritus, A.D. 1755. Tr.]

See Giannone, Histoire de Naples, tom. i. p. 535. 646. Peter de Marca,

But in the ninth century, the smothered fire which had been burning in secret, broke out into an open flame upon occasion of the elevation of Photius, the most learned Greek of the age, to succeed the deposed Ignatius in the see of Constantinople, by the emperor Michael, A.D. 852 [rather A.D. 858]; and the confirmation of that elevation, as regular and correct, by the council of Constantinople, in the year 861°. For the Roman pontiff, Nicolaus I., whose aid had been solicited by Ignatius, in a council at Rome, A.D. 862, pronounced Photius (whose election he maintained was uncanonical), together with his adherents, to be unworthy of christian communion. This thunder was so far from terrifying Photius, that he gave back the same measure he had received; and in return excommunicated Nicolaus, in the council of Constantinople of the year 866.

\$ 28. The pretence for the war which Nicolaus I. commenced, was the justice of the cause of Ignatius; whom the emperor had deprived of his episcopal office, upon a charge, true or false, of treason. But Nicolaus would have been unconcerned about the injury done to Ignatius, if he could have recovered from the Greek emperor and from Photius, the provinces taken from the Roman pontiffs by the Greeks, namely Illyricum, Macedonia, Epirus, Achaia, Thessaly, and Sicily. For he had before demanded them through his envoys at Constantinople. And when the Greeks paid no regard to his demand, he resolved to avenge his own, rather than Ignatius'

§ 29. In the midst of this warm conflict, Basil the Macedonian, a parricide, who had usurped the empire of the Greeks, suddenly restored peace. For he recalled Ignatius from exile, and commanded Photius to retire to private life. This decision of the emperor was confirmed by a council assembled at Constantinople, A.D. 869, in which the legates of the Roman pontiff, Hadrian II., had controlling influence 1. The Latins

de Concordia Sucerdot. et Imperii, lib. i. cap. i. p. 6, &c. Le Quien, Oriens Christianus, tom. i. p. 96, &c.

\* [Some of the Greeks call this a general council. It was attended by 318 bishops; and its decrees were subscribed by the two Romish delegates. Its Acts are lost; having probably

been destroyed by the adherents to Ignatius. See Walch's Kirchencer-Ignatius. See Walch's samml. p. 552, &c. Schl.]

<sup>1</sup> The writers on both sides of this controversy, are named by Jo. Alb. Fabricius, Biblioth. Graca, vol. iv. cap. xxxviii. p. 372.

call this the eighth general council. The religious contest between the Greeks and Latins now ceased; but the strife respecting the boundaries of the Romish [pontifical] jurisdiction, especially in regard to Bulgaria, still continued: nor could the pontiff, with all his efforts, prevail on either Ignatius or the emperor to give up Bulgaria, or any other of the provinces.

§ 30. The first schism was of such a nature, that it was possible to heal it. But Photius, a man of high feelings, and more learned than all the Latins, imprudently prepared materials for interminable war. For in the first place, he in the year 866, annexed Bulgaria to the see of Constantinople. which Nicolaus was eager to possess; and this was extremely offensive to the Roman pontiff. In the next place, what was much more to be lamented, and unworthy of so great a man, he sent circular letters to the oriental patriarchs on the subject; thus converting his own private controversy into a public one; and moreover accused in very strong terms, the Roman bishops sent among the Bulgarians, and through them, the whole Latin church, of corrupting the true religion, or of heresy. In his great irritation, he taxed the Romans with five enormities; than which, in their view, the mind could conceive of no greater. First, that they deemed it proper to fast on the seventh day of the week or the Sabbath. Secondly. that in the first week of Lent, they permitted the use of milk and cheese. Thirdly, that they wholly disapproved of the marriage of priests. Fourthly, that they thought none but the bishops could anoint the baptized with the holy oil, or confirm; and that, of course, they anointed a second time, those who had been anointed by presbyters. And fifthly, that they had adulterated the Constantinopolitan creed, by adding to it the words Filioque; and thus taught, that the Holy Spirit did not proceed from the Father only, but also from the Son?

tions which were made in the time of Michael Cerularius, [patriarch in the middle of the eleventh century].— Certain it is, that in the Epistle of Photius, from which alone the first controversy is to be judged of, there are only the fire heads of disagreement which we have stated.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See an Epistle of Photius himself, which is the \*\*cond\* of his Epistles, as published by Montague, p. 47, &c. Some enumerate ten allegations of charge by Photius. But they undoubtedly blend the first controversy with the second, between the Greeks and Latins; and include the crimina-

Nicolaus I. sent this accusation to Hincmar, and the other Gallic bishops, in the year 867; that they might deliberate in councils, respecting the proper answer to it. Hence Odo of Beauvais, Ratramn, Ado of Vienne, Eneas of Paris, and perhaps others also, entered the lists against the Greeks, and very warmly defended the cause of the Latins in written vindications 3.

§ 31. In the year 878, Ignatius died; and Photius was again raised, by the favour of the emperor, to the patriarchate of the Greek church. The Roman pontiff John VIII. gave his assent; but it was on condition, that Photius would allow the Bulgarians to come under the Roman jurisdiction. Photius promised the whole; nor did the emperor seem opposed to the wishes of the pontiff'. Therefore, in the year 879, the legates of John VIII. were present at the council of Constantinople, and gave their sanction to all its decrees. But after the council, the emperor (doubtless with the consent of Photius) would not permit the Bulgarians to be transferred over to the Roman pontiff:-and it must be acknowledged, there were very strong motives for such a determination. Hence the pontiff sent Marinus his legate to Constantinople; and signified, that he persevered in the former sentence passed upon Photius. The legate was thrown into prison by the

and declared void. Such as should not acknowledge Photius, were to be excommunicated. The council pro-ceeded to establish the true faith, by confirming the creed of the first Ni-cene, and the first Constantinopolitan cene, and the first Constantinopolitan councils, rejecting all interpolations; (that is, merely the addition, Filioque;) and again enacting the decrees of the second Nicene council, respecting image-worship. The council was closed, by an eulogy of Procopius of Cesarea on Photius; and by a solemn declaration, on the part of the Roman legates, that whoever would not acknowledge the holy patriarch Photius, and hold ecclesiastical communion with him, ought to be accounted an assohim, ought to be accounted an asso-ciate of the traitor Judas, and no Christian; and this was assented to by the whole council. See Walch's Kirchencersamml. p. 575, &c. Tr.]

Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. vi.; or Secul. iv. pt. ii. Pruef. p. lv.
See Mich. Le Quien, Oriens Christ-

<sup>\*</sup> See Mich. Le Quien, Oriens Christianus, tom. i. p. 103, &c.

5 [The entire acts of this council are in Harduin's collection, tom. vi. pt. i. p. 207—342. The council was called by order of the emperor Basil; and by all the Greeks it has been accounted a general council; but the Latins do not so regard it. The number of bishops present was 383; and ber of bishops present was 383: and the legates of the Roman pontiff, and also representatives of the three Oriental patriarchs, attended it. Photius presided; and the principal objects were obtained, without difficulty, in seven sessions. Photius was unanimously acknowledged the regular pa-triarch of Constantinople; and all that had been decreed against him, at Rome and at Constantinople, was annulled

emperor, but was again liberated; and afterwards, on the death of John VIII., was created Roman pontiff; when, mindful of the ill usage he had received, he issued a second condemnation of *Photius*.

§ 32. Six years afterwards, A.D. 886, the son of the emperor Basil, namely Leo, called the Philosopher, again deposed the patriarch Photius, and exiled him to a monastery in Armenia, called Bardi; where, in the year 891, he died . Thus the author of the contest being removed, if there had been due moderation and equity at Rome, the whole strife might have been quieted, and harmony have been restored between the Greeks and Latins. But the Roman pontiffs required, that all the bishops and priests, whom Photius had consecrated, should be deprived of their offices. And as the Greeks would by no means submit to this, all the contentions, respecting points of religion as well as other things, were renewed with increased bitterness, and being augmented by new grounds of controversy, continued till the unhappy separation between the Greek and Latin churches became absolute and perpetual.

his brother. Yet, when he learned the innocence of Photius, he seems to have felt some relentings; for he made his exile comfortable, and in a letter to the pope, spoke of him as having columtarily resigned his office, and gone into retirement. Tr. from Schl.]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> [Photius had ordained one Theodorus a bishop, who was falsely accused of treason. This circumstance brought the patriarch under some temporary suspicion. Besides, the new emperor wished to raise his brother Stephen to the patriarchal chair. He therefore deposed Photius, and gave the office to

## CHAPTER IV.

## HISTORY OF RITES AND CEREMONIES.

- § 1. Writers who explained the sacred rites,—§ 2. The rites themselves.—§ 3. Superstitions in civil and private life.
- § 1. That the public rites and ceremonies were gradually multiplied very considerably, is evinced by the writers who, in this century, began to compose and to publish explanations of them, for the instruction of the common people; namely, Amalarius, (whose numerous explanations, however, are confuted by Agobard and Florus,) John Scotus, Angelome, Remigius of Auxerre, Walafrid Strabo, and others. These treatises are entitled de Divinis Officiis: for, in the style of this age, a divine office is a religious ceremony. Though these works were drawn up, undoubtedly, with good intentions; yet it is difficult to say, whether they benefited, more than they injured, the christian cause. They contained indeed some spiritual aliment, for those who attended on public worship: but it was, for the most part, crude and unwholesome. For the alleged grounds and reasons of the various rites, are to a great degree, far-fetched, false, constrained, nay, ridiculous and puerile. Besides, excessive regard for external rites was increased and strengthened, by this elaborate explanation of them, to the detriment of real piety. For how could any one withhold respect and reverence from that which he understood to be most wisely ordained, and full of mystery?
- § 2. To describe severally all the new rites adopted, either by christians generally, or by particular churches, would not comport with the designed brevity of this work. We therefore despatch the extensive subject in a few words. The corpses of holy men, either brought from distant countries, or discovered by the industry of the priests, required the appointment of new feast days, and some variation in the ceremonies observed on those days. And as the success of the clergy

depended on the impressions of the people respecting the merits and the power of those saints, whom they were invited to worship, it was necessary, that their eyes and their ears should be fascinated with various ceremonies and exhibitions. Hence the splendid furniture of the temples, the numerous wax-candles burning at mid-day, the multitude of pictures and statues, the decorations of the altars, the frequent processions, the splendid dresses of the priests, and masses appropriate to the honour of saints 1. The festival of All Saints was added, by Gregory IV., to the public holy days of the Latins2. The feast of St. Michael, which had long been observed with much reverence, by both the Greeks and the Latins, now began to be more frequented 3,

§ 3. In the civil and private life of christians, especially among the Latins, there existed many customs, derived from ancient paganism. For the barbarous nations that embraced christianity, would not allow the customs and laws of their ancestors to be wrested from them, though very alien from the rules of christianity; nay, by their example, they drew other

<sup>1</sup> See the Tract of Jo. Fichte, de Missis in Honorem Sanctorum,
<sup>2</sup> See Jo. Mabillon, de Re Diplomatica, p. 537. [This holds true, only of Germany and France. For, as to England, Beda mentioned this feast, in the preceding contrary is and at

England, Beda mentioned this feast, in the preceding century; and, at Rome, it had been established by pope Boniface IV. See above, p. 51, note <sup>3</sup>. Schl.]

<sup>3</sup> The Latins had but few feast-days up to this century; as appears from the poem of Florus, extant in Martene's Thesourus, tom. v. p. 595, &c. [The council of Mayence, A. D. 813, determined precisely the number of both fasts and feasts to be observed. Canon 34 designates the fasts; namely, of both fasts and feasts to be observed. Canon 34 designates the fasts; namely, the first week in March, the second week in June, the third week in September, and the last full week preceding Christmas eve. On these weeks all were to fast; and were to attend church on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at 3 o'clock, P. M.—Canon 36 thus enumerates and sanctions the festicals: "We ordain the tions the festicals: "We ordain the celebration of the feast days of the year. That is, Easter Sunday is to be

observed with all honour and sobriety; and the whole of Easter week, we decree, shall be observed in like manner. Ascension day must be celebrated with full worship. Likewise Pentecost, just as Easter. In the nativity [martyrdom] of Peter and Paul, one day; the nativity of St. John Baptist; the assumption of St. Mary; the dedication of St. Michael; the nativity of St. Remigius, St. Martin, St. Andrew; at Christmas, four days, the octaves of our Lord, the epiphany of our Lord, the purification of St. Mary. And we decree the observance of the festivals of those martyrs or confessors, whose sacred bodies repose in each diocese: and, in like manner, the dedication of each church."—The 37th canon adds: "We ordain the observance of all the Lord's days [Sundays], with all re-Ascension day must be celebrated with full worship. Likewise Pentecost, just "We ordain the observance of all the Lord's days [Sundays], with all re-verence, and with abstinence from servile work; and that no traffic take place on those days; nor do we approve, that any one be sentenced to death, or to punishment," on those days.—See Harduin's Concilia, tom. iv. p. 1015. Tr.]

nations, among whom they lived commingled, into the same absurdities. We have examples, in the well-known methods of demonstrating right and innocence in civil and criminal causes, by cold water , by single combat , by red-hot iron , by a

<sup>4</sup> See Jo. Mabillon, Analecta Veteris Æri, tom. i. p. 47. Roye, de Missis Dom. p. 152. [The ordeal by immersion in cold water, was very common in the ninth and following centuries, especially for criminals of vulgar rank in society. It was sanctioned by public law in most countries of Europe. And though disapproved by various kings and councils, yet was generally held sacred; and was supposed to have been invented by pope Eugene. The person to be tried was conducted to the church, and most solemnly adjured the church, and most solemnly adjured to confess the fact, if he was guilty. If he would not confess, he received the sacrament, was sprinkled with holy water, and conducted to a river or lake. The priest then exorcised the water, charging it not to receive the criminal, if he were guilty. The criminal was now stripped naked, and bound; and a rope was tied to him, by which to draw him out, if he sunk to a certain depth. When cast into the water, if he floated, he was accounted guilty; but if he sank to the depth marked on the rope, (sometimes a yard and a half,) he was instantly drawn out; and was accounted innocent. See a large and very satisfactory account out; and was accounted mnocent. See a large and very satisfactory account of this ordeal, in Du Cange, Glossur. Latin. under the article Aque, vel Aque frigide judicium, tom. i. p. 308—313. ed. Francf. 1710.—Du Cange proceeds to describe the ordeal by hot water. For this the preparatory religious ceremonies were the same as for the ordeal by cold water. Afterwards gious ceremonies were the same as for the ordeal by cold water. Afterwards the priest heated a caldron of water, till it boiled. Then taking it off the fire, he immersed in it a stone, which he held suspended by a string, to the depth of one, two, or three palms; and the criminal must thrust in his maked hand and arm, and seizing the stone, pull it out. His hand and arm were immediately wrapped up in linen cloths, and a bag drawn over the whole and sealed. After three days, the hand and arm were examined; and if found not scalded, the man was accounted

innocent. This ordeal was nearly as much used as the other; but was considered rather more suitable for persons of quality. Tr.]

5 Jo. Loccenius, Antiquitat. Suco-Gothica, lib. ii. cap. vii. viii. p. 144.
Even clergymen did not refuse to terminate controvaries by the dudless. Even elergymen did not refuse to terminate controversies by the duellum, or single combat. See Just. Hen. Boehmer's Jus Eccles. Protestantium, tom. v. p. 88, &c. [The trial by combat originated among the northern barbarians, was in use before the christian era, and was brought by the Lombards into Italy, and by the Germans into Suabia. It was not an ordeal for the trial of public offences, but was a mode of settling private disputes and quarrels of settling private disputes and quarrels between individuals, when there was not sufficient evidence to make the case clear. The parties deposited with the judge their bonds, or goods to the requisite amount, for paying the forfeiture in case they were cast, and for the fees of court. The judge also apfeiture in case they were case, and the fees of court. The judge also appointed the time for the combat, and presided over it. Knights fought on horseback, and armed as for war, in complete armour, and with their horses with mail. Common men covered with mail. Common men fought on foot, with swords and shields; covered, except their faces and feet, with linen or cotton, to any extent they with linen or cotton, to any extent they pleased. Certain persons, as women, priests, and others, might employ champions to fight in their stead. See the full account in Du Cange, Glossar. Latin. article Duellum; see also Hallam's View of Europe in the Middle Ages, vol. i, p. 292, &c. ed. Philadel. 1821. This mode of trial gradually sank into disuse; but it was not abolished by legislative enactments, either in France or lative enactments, either in France or England. Hence, so late as the 19th century, the right of challenging to sin-gle combat was asserted in an English court. Tr.—It has been since abolished.

Ed.]

6 Petrus Lambecius, Rerum Hamburg. lib. ii. p. 39. Jac. Ussher, Sylloge Epistolar. Hibernic. p. 81. Johnson's Laws of the British Church, and the

cross', and other methods, which were in general use among the Latins, in this age and the following. No sober man, at the present day, entertains a doubt, that these equivocal and uncertain modes of deciding causes, originated from the customs of barbarians; and that they are fallacious and abhorrent to the genius of true religion. Yet in that age, the pontiffs and inferior bishops did not blush to honour and dignify them with prayers, with the eucharist, and other rites, in order to give them somewhat of a christian aspect.

extracts from them, in Mich. de la Roche, Mémoires Littéraires de la Grande Bretagne, tom. viii. p. 391. [This was a very common ordeal, and was esteemed more honourable than the ordeals by water. Sometimes the person walked barefoot over nine or twelve red-hot ploughshares, treading on each. But more frequently he carried a hot iron in his naked hands, nine times the length of his foot. The religious rites attending this ordeal, were very similar to those of the ordeal by hot water. See Du Cange, Gloss. Lat. articles Ferrum candens, and Vomeres igniti. Tr.1

Tr.]

7 See Agobard, Contra Judicium Dei Liber, Opp. tom. i. and Contra Legem Gundobadi, cap. ix. p. 114. Hier. Bignonius, ad formulas Marculphi, cap. xii. Steph. Baluzius, ad Agobardum, p. 104; and others. [Du Cange, in Glossar. Latin. article Caucis judicium, is not able definitely to state what was the mode of this ordeal. He finds some instances of persons standing long with their arms extended horizontally, so as to present the form of a cross. If they grew weary, fainted, and fell, they were accounted guilty.

He also finds other modes of trial by cross. Sometimes it was merely laying the hand on a sacred cross, and then uttering a solemn oath of purgation.—On all the forms of ordeal, see Rees's Cyclopædia, art. Ordeal.—This mode of trying difficult and dubious causes, was denominated Judiciess Dei; and was considered as a solemn appeal to God, to show, by his special interposition, whether a person were guilty or innocent. It was, therefore, a presumptuous attempt to call forth a miracle from the hand of God; and it argued both the ignorance and the superstition of those times. And thus it was viewed by some of the more discerning; for instance, by Agobard, bishop of Lyons. (See the references at the beginning of this note.) But others, as Hincmar, archibishop of Rheims, approved and defended both the ordeals, and the trial by combat. Tr.—The word ordeal comes from the old Frankish Urdela, to judge. It is equivalent to the judgment, as if such a mode of terminating controversies were either more noble, or more satisfactory, than any other.

## CHAPTER V.

## HISTORY OF SECTS AND HERESIES.

- § 1. Ancient sects.—§ 2. The Paulicians.—§ 3. Persecution of them.—§ 4. Their condition under Theodora.—§ 5. Whether they were Manichseans.—§ 6. Their religious opinions.
- § 1. Concerning the ancient christian sects, there is little new to be said. Nearly all of them that were considerable for numbers, had their residence and abettors beyond the boundaries of the Greek and Latin dominions. The Nestorians, in particular, and the Monophysites, who lived securely, under the protection of the Arabians, were very attentive to their own interests, and did not cease from efforts for the conversion of the nations still in pagan ignorance. Some represent the Abyssinians or Ethiopians as being persuaded by the Egyptians to embrace the Monophysite doctrines, in the course of this century. But it was, undoubtedly, from the seventh century, if not earlier, that the Abyssinians, who were accustomed to receive their bishop from the patriarch of Alexandria, embraced the tenets of the Monophysites; for in that century, the Arabs conquered Egypt, oppressed the Greeks [or Melchites], and protected the advocates of one nature in Christ; so that this sect was able to subject nearly the whole Egyptian church to its jurisdiction 1.
- § 2. The Greeks were engaged with various success, during nearly this whole century, in cruel wars with the *Paulicians*; a sect allied to the Manichæans, and residing especially in Armenia. This sect is said to have been formed in Armenia, by two brothers, *Paul* and *John*, the sons of *Callinice* of Samosata; and to have received its name from them: some, however, think that one *Paul*, an Armenian who lived in the reign of *Justinian* II., gave name to the sect<sup>2</sup>. Under

Diss. iv. on Jerome Lobo's Voyup Historique de l'Abyarinie, tom. ii. p. 18. <sup>2</sup> Photius, Contra Manichava, lib. i.

<sup>1</sup> Nouveaux Mémoires des Missions de La Compagnie de Jésus dans le Lerant, I tom. iv. p. 283, 284. Henr. le Grand,

Constans, in the seventh century, it was in an exhausted and depressed state, in consequence of penal laws and oppressions, when one Constantine resuscitated it. The emperors, Constans, Justinian II., and Leo the Isaurian, harassed them in various ways, and laboured to extirpate the sect; but they were utterly unable to subdue a party so inflexible, and which despised all sufferings. In the beginning of the ninth century, their condition was more prosperous. For the emperor, Nicephorus Logotheta, [A. D. 802-811,] favoured the Paulicians, and gave them free toleration 1.

§ 3. But, after a few years of repose, the Paulicians were again assailed, with increased violence, by the emperors Michael Curopalates, and Leo the Armenian, [A. D. 811-820,] who commanded them to be carefully searched after, through all the provinces of the Greek empire, and, if they would not return to the Greek church, to be put to death. Driven to desperation by this cruelty, the Paulicians of Armenia slew the imperial judges, and likewise Thomas, the bishop of Neocæsarea; and then took refuge in the territories of the Saracens; from which they harassed the neighbouring Greeks with perpetual incursions 4. Afterwards this war, it seems,

p. 74, in Wolf's Ansodota Grasca, tom. i. [According to the statement of Peter Siculus, the founder of this sect was an Armenian, named Constantine, and surnamed Soloannes. Complaint was made against him to the emperor Constantine Pogonatus in the seventh century. The emperor sent his commissioner Simeon to investigate the subject; and he put the leader of the sect to death, and dispersed his adherents; but some years after he himself joined the sect and became its teacher. Under Justinian II. they were again com-plained of, and their principal leader was burnt alive. But this did not prevent their growth. For one Paul, with his two sons, Genesius (who was also called Timothy) and Theodorus, propagated the sect in Cappadocia. The first of these was summoned to Constantinople by the emperor Leo; but after a hearing he was acquitted, and retired, with his adherents, into the territories of the Muhammedans.

He was followed by his son Zacharias, who, with Joseph his assistant, again took residence in Cappadocia; but when persecution broke out, he fled to Phrygia; and during some time taught at Antioch in Pisidia. He was succeeded by Bahanes, under whom the sect spread itself much in Asia, particularly in Armenia, and also in Thrace. After Bahanes, the principal teacher was Sergius, called also Tychicus, who opposed image-worship most zealously under the empress Irene. They were then likewise called Athingias, or Separates, because they would have no part in the abuses of the times, especially in image-worship, and in veneration of the cross and of the hierarchy of the

reigning party. Schl.]

See Geo. Cedrenus, Compendium
Historiar. tom. ii. p. 480. ed. Paris, or
p. 379. ed. Venice.

4 Photius, Contra Manich. lib. i. p.

Photius, Contra Manich. lib. i. p. 125, &c. Peter Siculus, Historia Manichæor. p. 71.

gradually subsided; and the Paulicians returned to their former habitations within the Grecian territories.

§ 4. But far greater calamities were produced by the inconsiderate and rash zeal of the empress Theodora. [A. D. 841 -855.] In the minority of her son, she governed as regent, and decreed that the Paulicians should be exterminated by fire and sword, or brought back to the Greek church. public officers sent into Armenia on this business, executed their commission, in the most cruel manner; for they destroyed by various punishments, about a hundred thousand of this unhappy sect, and confiscated their property. Such as escaped took refuge, once more, among the Saracens. Being there kindly received, they built themselves a city, called Tibrica; and choosing Carbeas, a man of very great valour for their leader, and forming alliance with the Saracens, they waged fierce war with the Greeks. This war continued with various success, nearly through the century; and in it an immense number of persons perished on both sides, and several provinces of the Greeks were ruined'. During these troubles, and near the close of the century, some of the

Geo. Cedrenus, Compendium Historiar. p. 541. ed. Paris, or p. 425. ed. Venice; and p. 547 or 429. Jo. Zonaras, Annal. lib. xvi. tom. ii. p. 122. ed. Venice. But the principal historians of the Paulicians are, Photius, Contra Manichæos, Liber primus; and Peter Siculus, whose Historia Manichæorum was published, Gr. and Lat. by Matth. Raderus, Ingolstadt, 1604. 4to. This Peter Siculus, as he himself informs us, was the envoy of Basil the Macedonian to the Paulicians at Tibrica, in the year 870, sent to negociate with them an exchange of prisoners; and he remained among them nine months. These facts alone show how great the power of the Paulicians was at that period. From this Peter, it appears, Cedrenus borrowed his account. Histor. Compend. p. 431. The moderns, who treat of the Paulicians, as Peter Bayle, Dictionnaire, article Paulicians. Jo. Christ. Wolf, Manichæismus ante Manichæos, p. 247, and others, seem to have derived their information chiefly from Bossuet, His-

toire des Variations des Eglises Protest. [liv. xi. § 13, &c.] tom. ii. p. 129, &c. But this writer certainly did not go to the sources; and being influenced by party zeal, he was willing to make mistakes.—[Photius wrote four books against the Manichæans or Paulicians; of which the first book gives the history of them to about A. D. 870. The subsequent books are a confutation of their doctrines; and with the common arguments used against the Manichæans. The history of Peter Siculus terminates at the same time. The edition of it by the Jesuit Rader is said to need revision. Photius and Peter agress, in the main, in their histories. Which of them wrote first, remains a question: but Photius is deemed the better authority. For the history of the sect, after A. D. 870, we must go to the Byzantine writers, Constantine Porphyrogenitus, lib. iv. c. 16, and Cedrenus, p. 541. ed. Paris. See Schroeckh, Kirckengesch, vol. xx. p. 363, &c. and vol. xxiii, p. 318, &c. Tr.]

Paulicians disseminated their doctrines among the Bulgarians; and among that people, who were recently converted to christianity, those doctrines easily took root 6.

§ 5. These Paulicians are by the Greeks called Manichwans: but, as Photius himself states, they declared their abhorrence of Manes, and of his doctrine : and it is certain that they were not genuine Manichæans; although they might hold some doctrines bearing a resemblance to those of that There were not among them, as among the Manichæans, bishops, presbyters, and deacons; they had no order of clergymen, distinguished from laymen by their mode of living, their dress, and other things: nor had they councils, or any similar institutions. Their teachers, whom they denominated Synecdemi (Συνέκδημοι, fellow-travellers), and [Νοταρίοι] Notaries, were all equals in rank; and were distinguished from laymen by no rights, or prerogatives, or insignia . But they had this peculiarity, that such as were made teachers among them, changed their names, and assumed each the name of some holy man mentioned in the New Testament. They received the whole of the New Testament, except the two Epistles of Peter, which they rejected for reasons not known; and they received it unaltered, or in its usual form, as received by other christians; in which, again, they differed from the Manichæans'. They moreover would have these holy books to be read assiduously, and by all, and were indignant at the Greeks, who required the scriptures to be examined only by the priests'.

The Catholics (as Bossuet, Variations, &c. liv. xi.) charge the Protestants with being the progeny of the Paulicians; and some Protestant writers seem half inclined to regard them as witnesses for the truth in their times.

witnesses for the truth in their times. This subject will, of course, come up in the following centuries. Tr.]

7 Photius, Contra Manichwos, lib. i. p. 17. 56. 65. Peter Siculus, Hist. Manich. p. 43.

8 Photius, l. c. p. 31, 32. Peter Sicul. p. 44. Cedrenus, l. c. p. 431.

9 Photius, l. c. p. 11. Peter Sicul. p. 19.

p. 19.

1 Photius, l. c. p. 101. Peter Sicul.

<sup>6</sup> Perhaps there still are Paulicians, or Paulians as some call them, remaining in Thrace and Bulgaria. certainly were some there in the seventeenth century; and they resided at Nicopolis, according to Urb. Cerri, Etat présent de l'Eglise Romaine, p. 72, who tells us, (true or false I know not) that Peter Deodatus, archbishop of Sankie accessioned they are their present the second of the control of of the that Peter Deodatus, archbishop of Sophia, convinced them of their errors, and converted them to the Romish church.—[The history of these Paulicians is of the more consequence, as they propagated their sect in various countries of Europe, in the tenth and eleventh centuries, and composed a large part of the dissentients from the Romish church during those times.

But many parts of the scripture they construed allegorically, abandoning the literal sense, lest it should militate with their doctrines2: and this construction they undoubtedly put upon the passages relating to the Lord's supper, baptism, the Old Testament, and some other subjects. Besides the New Testament, the epistles of one Sergius, a great doctor of the

sect, were in high esteem among them.

§ 6. The entire creed of this sect, though doubtless consisting of various articles, is no where described by the Greeks; who select from it only six dogmas, for which they declare the Paulicians unworthy to live, or to partake of salvation. I. They denied that this lower and visible world was created by the supreme God; and distinguished the creator of the world and of human bodies, from the God whose residence is in heaven. It was on account of this dogma, especially, that the Greeks accounted them Manichaans; and yet this was the common doctrine of all the sects denominated Gnostics. What opinions they entertained respecting this creator of the world, and whether they supposed him to be a different being from the prince of evil or the Devil, no one has informed us. This only appears from Photius, that they held the author of evils to have been procreated from darkness and fire; and of course, he was not eternal, or without beginning 3. II. They

tain hidden doctrines, which they made known only to the perfect, and as we are in possession of no creed, nor of any other writing of their doctors, we any other writing of their doctors, we must always remain in uncertainty, whether they understood these Gnostic-sounding doctrines literally, and so were actually a branch from the old Gnostic stock. And for the same reason we cannot place much confidence in the Greeks who wrote their history; and we should always remember, that these writers were liable, from misap-prehension, if not also from their party feelings, to mis-state their doctrines. At the same time we discover, as to most of their doctrines, that they most of their doctrines, that they had, in several respects, more correct ideas of religion, of religious worship, and of church government, than the prevailing church at that day had; and that they drew on themselves persecution by their dislike of images, and by their opposition to the hierarchy, more than

Photius, I. c. p. 12, &c.
Photius, I. c. lib. ii. p. 147. It is manifest that the Paulicians, with the Oriental philosophers, those parents of the Gnostic and Manichean sects, considered dernal matter to be the seat and source of all evil. And this matter, like many of the Gnostics, they supposed to be endued from eternity with motion and an animating principle, and to have procreated the prince of all evil; who was the former of bodies, which are composed of matter; while God is the parent of souls. These opinions are indeed allied to the Manichsan doctrines; yet also differ from them. I can believe this sect to have been the offspring of one of the ancient Gnostic parties, which, though sadly oppressed by imperial laws and punishments, could never be entirely suppressed and externinated. [As the Paulicians sere great friends to allegories and mystical interpretations, and held cersource of all evil. And this matter, like

contemned the virgin Mary, the mother of Jesus Christ: that is, they would not adore and worship her as the Greeks did. For they did not deny that Christ was born of Mary; because, as their adversaries expressly state, they taught that Christ brought his body with him from heaven; and that Mary, after the birth of the Saviour, had other children by Joseph. therefore believed, with the Valentinians, that Christ passed through the womb of his mother, as water through a canal; and that Mary did not continue a virgin to the end of life:—a doctrine which must have appeared abominable in the view of the Greeks. III. They did not celebrate the Lord's supper. For believing that there were metaphors in many parts of the New Testament, they deemed it proper to understand by the bread and wine, which Christ is stated to have presented to his disciples at his last supper, those divine discourses of Christ, by which the soul is nourished and refreshed. IV. They loaded the cross with contumely; that is, as clearly appears from what the Greeks state,—they would not have any religious worship paid to the wood of the cross, as was customary among the Greeks. For, believing that Christ possessed an etherial and celestial body, they could not by any means admit that he was actually nailed to a cross, and truly died upon it: and this led them, of course, to treat the cross with neglect. V. They rejected, as did nearly all the Gnostics, the books composing the Old Testament; and believed that the writers of them were prompted by the creator of the world, and not by the supreme God. VI. They excluded the presbyters or elders from the administrations of the church. The foundation of this charge, beyond all controversy, was, that they would not allow their teachers to be styled presbyters; because this title was Jewish, and appropriate to those who persecuted and wished to kill Jesus Christ's.

by their other religious opinions.—So Dr. Semler judges of them, in his Selecta Capita Historia Eccles. tom. ii. p. 72, and 365. Schl.]

4 The Greeks do not charge the

<sup>4</sup> The Greeks do not charge the Paulicians with any error in respect to the doctrine of baptism. Yet there is no doubt that they construed into allegory what the New Testament states concerning this ordinance. And Photius (Contra Manich. lib. i. p. 29.) ex-

pressly says, that they held only to a fictitious baptism, and understood by baptism, i. e. by the water of baptism, the Gospel.

\* These six errors I have extracted

These six errors I have extracted from Peter Siculus, *Historia Massich*, p. 17, with whom Photius and Cedremas agree, though they are less distinct and definite. The reasonings and explanations are my own.

# CENTURY TENTH.

# PART I.

#### THE EXTERNAL HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

#### CHAPTER I.

#### THE PROSPEROUS EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

- § 1. Propagation of christianity.—§ 2. Presbyter John.—§ 3. Rollo embraces christianity.—§ 4. Conversion of the Poles.—§ 5. Christianity established in Muscovy.—§ 6. Hungary becomes a christian country.—§ 7. Denmark.—§ 8. Norway.—§ 9. Zeal of Otto the Great for christianity.—§ 10. Project of a crusade.
- § 1. All are agreed that in this century the state of christianity was every where most wretched; on account of the amazing ignorance, and the consequent superstition and debased morals of the age, and also from other causes. But still there were not a few things which may be placed among the prosperous events of the church. The Nestorians, living in Chaldea, introduced christianity into Tartary Proper, beyond mount Imaus, where the people had hitherto lived entirely uncultivated and uncivilized. Near the end of the century, the same sect spread the knowledge of the Gospel among that powerful horde of Tartars or Turks, which was called Carit or Karit, and which bordered on Chathay, or vol. II.

the northern part of China. The activity of this sect, and their great zeal for the promotion of christianity, deserve praise; and yet no one can suppose that the religion they instilled into the minds of these nations, was the pure Gospel of our Saviour.

§ 2. This Tartarian king, who was converted to christianity by the Nestorians, it is said, bore the name of John (after his baptism), and in token of his modesty, assumed the title of presbyter [or elder]. And hence, as learned men have conjectured, his successors all retained this title, down to the fourteenth century, or to the times of Gengis Kan, and were usually called each John Presbyter 2. But all this is said, without adequate authority or proof: nor did that presbyter John, of whom there was so much said formerly, as also in modern times, begin to reign in this part of Asia, anterior to the close of the eleventh century. And yet it is placed beyond controversy, that the kings of the people called Carith, living on the borders of Cathaia, whom some denominate a tribe of Turks, and others of Tartars, constituting a considerable portion of the Moguls, did profess christianity from this time onward; and that no inconsiderable part of Tartary, or Asiatic

1 Jo. Sim. Asseman, Bibliotheca Oriental. Vaticana, tom. iii. pt. ii. p. 462, &c. Herbelot, Bibliothèque Orientale, p. 256, &c. [Mosheim, Historia Tartaror. Ecclesias. p. 23, 24. It is there stated, that this Tartarian prince commanded more than 200,000 subjects; all of whom embraced christianity in the year A. p. 900. The authority for this account is, a letter of Ebed Jesu, archbishop of Meru, addressed to John, the Nestorian patriarch; and preserved by Abulpharajus, Chronic. Syr., and thence published by J. S. Asseman, Biblioth. Orient. Clem. Vat., tom. ii. p. 444, &c. The letter states, that this Tartarian king, while hunting, one day got lost in the wilderness, and was wholly unable to find his way out of it. A saint now appeared to him, and promised to abow him the way, if he would become a christian. The king promised to do so. On returning to his camp, he called the christian merchants who were there to his presence, received instruction from them, and

applied to the above-named Ebed Jess for baptism. As his tribe fed only on flesh and milk, it became a question, how they were to keep the required fasts. This led Ebed Jesu to write to his patriarch, stating the case, and asking for instructions on the point. The patriarch directed the bishop to send two presbyters and two deacons among the tribe, to convert and baptize them, and to teach them to feed upon milk only, on fast days. Dr. Mosheim thinks the conversion of this tribe of Tartars is too well attested to be called in question; but the manner of it, he would divest somewhat of the marvellous. He suggests, that the saint, who appeared to the king in the wilderness, might be a Nestorian anchorite or hermit, residing there; who was able and willing to guide the king out of the wilderness, on the condition stated. Tr.]

<sup>2</sup> See Asseman, Biblioth. Oriental. Valic. tom. iii. pt. ii. p. 282.

Scythia, lived under bishops sent among them by the pontiff of the Nestorians 3.

§ 3. In the West, Rollo, the son of a Norwegian count, and an arch-pirate, who was expelled his country', and who with his military followers took possession of a part of Gaul in the preceding century, embraced christianity, with his whole army, in the year 912. The French king, Charles the Simple, who was too weak to expel this warlike and intrepid stranger from his realm, offered him no inconsiderable portion of his territory, on condition of his desisting from war, marrying Gisela the daughter of Charles, and embracing the christian religion. Rollo embraced these terms without hesitation; and his soldiers, following the example of their general, yielded assent to a religion which they did not understand, and readily submitted to baptism. These Norman pirates, as many facts demonstrate, were persons of no religion: and hence they were not restrained, by opinions embraced in early life, from embracing a religion which promised them great worldly advantages. From this Rollo, who assumed the name of Robert at his baptism, the celebrated dukes of Normandy in France, are descended; for a part of Neustria, with Bretagne, which Charles the Simple ceded to his son-in-law, was from this time called, after its new lords, Normandy 6.

§ 4. Micislaus, duke of Poland, was gradually wrought upon by his wife Dambrowka, daughter of Boleslaus, duke of Bohemia, till, in the year 965, he renounced the idolatry of his ancestors, and embraced christianity. When the news of this reached Rome, John XIII., the Roman pontiff, sent Egidius, bishop of Tusculum, accompanied by many Italian, French, and German priests, into Poland; that they might aid the duke and his wife, in their design of instructing the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The late Theoph. Sigef. Bayer purposed to write a history of the churches of China and northern Asia, in which he would treat particularly of these Nestorian churches in Tartary and China. See the Preface to his Museum Sinicum, p. 145. But a premature death prevented the execution of this and other contemplated works of this excellent man for the illustration of Asiatic christianity.

<sup>4</sup> Holberg's Naval History of the Danes; inserted in the Scripta Societatis Scientiar. Hafniensis, pt. iii. p. 357, &c.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Boulay, Histor. Acad. Paris, tom. i. p. 296. Gabr. Daniel, Histoire de

France, tom. ii. p. 587, &c.

6 [It was Neustria properly, and not Bretague, that received the name of Normandy from the Normans, who chose Rollo for their chief. Macl.]

Poles in the precepts of christianity. But the efforts of these missionaries, who did not understand the language of the country, would have been altogether fruitless, had not the commands, the laws, the menaces, the rewards, and the punishments of the duke, overcome the reluctant minds of the Poles. The foundations being thus laid, two archbishops and seven bishops were created; and by their labours and efforts, the whole nation was gradually brought to recede a little from their ancient customs, and to make an outward profession of christianity. As to that internal and real change of mind, which Christ requires of his followers, this barbarous age had no idea of it.

§ 5. In Russia, a change took place during this century, similar to that in the adjacent country of Poland. For the Russians, who had embraced the religion of the Greeks, during the preceding century, in the time of Basil the Macedonian, soon afterwards relapsed into the superstition of their ancestors. In the year 961, Wlodimir, duke of Russia and Muscovy, married Anna, the sister of the Greek emperor, Basil Junior; and she did not cease to importune and exhort her husband, till he, in the year 987, submitted to baptism, assuming the name of Basil. The Russians followed spontaneously the example of their duke: at least, we do not read, that any coercion was used. From this time, the christian

7 Dlugoes, Historia Polonica, lib. ii. p. 91, &c.; lib. iii. p. 95. 239. Regenvolscius, Historia Eccles. Slavon. lib. i. c. i. p. 8. Hen. Canisius, Lectiones Antique, tom. iii. pt. i. p. 41. Solignae, Histoire de Pologne, tom. i. p. 71, &c. [Miceslaus II., on the death of his mother Dambrowka, A. D. 877, married a nun, Oda, the daughter of the German marquis Theodoric. This uncanonical marriage was disliked by the bishops, yet was winked at, from motives of policy; and the pious Oda became so serviceable to the church, that she almost atoned for the violation of her vows. See Fleury, Histoire Ecclés. livre lvi. § 13. Tr. — "There is sufficient historical evidence, that the rays of the Gospel, which in the ninth century enlightened many Slavonian nations, had penetrated into Poland long before the conversion of

Mieczyslaw."—Krasinski's Historical Sketch of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of the Reformation in Poland. Lond. 1838 vol. i. p. 3.1

1838. vol. i. p. 3.]

See Anton. Pagi, Critics is Baren. tom. iv. ad ann. 987. p. 55; and ad ann. 1015. p. 110. Car. du Freme, Families Byzantiase, p. 143. ed. Paris. [The occasion of Wlodimir's baptism is variously stated. Some say he had captured the Greek fortress Corsaya; and promised to restore it, if the princess Anna were given him to wife; but that her brothers, Basil and Constantine, would not consent, unless he would engage to renounce paganism; and he accordingly was baptissed at Corszyn, in presence of the court. But the Greek writers know nothing of these circumstances. Others state, that Muhammedans, Jews, and Christians, severally, endeavoured to per-

religion obtained permanent establishment among the Russians. Wlodimir and his wife were ranked among saints of the highest order, in the estimation of the Russians; and to the present day, are worshipped with the greatest veneration, at Kiow, where they were interred. The Latins, however, hold Wlodimir to be absolutely unworthy of this honour.

§ 6. Some knowledge of christianity reached the Hungarians and Avares, through the instrumentality of Charlemagne; but it became wholly extinct, after his death. In this century, christianity obtained a more permanent existence among those warlike nations 1. First, near the middle of the century, two dukes of the Turks on the Danube, (for so the Hungarians and Transylvanians were called by the Greeks in that age,) Bulosudes and Gyula or Gylas, received baptism at Constantinople. The former of these soon after returned to his old superstition: the latter persevering in christianity, by means of Hierotheus a bishop, and several priests, whom he took along with him, caused his subjects to be instructed in the christian precepts and institutions. His daughter, Sarolta, was afterwards married to Geysa, the chieftain of the Hungarian nation; and she persuaded her husband to embrace the religion taught her by her father. But Geysa again began to waver, and to incline to his former pollutions, when Adalbert, archbishop of Prague, near the close of the century, went from Bohemia into Hungary, and reclaimed the lapsed chieftain; and likewise baptized his son Stephen. To this Stephen,

suade him to embrace their religions; and that he, gradually becoming informed respecting them all, gave preference to that of the Greeks. So much is certain, his marriage was the proximate cause of his conversion. After his conversion, he strictly enjoined upon his subjects to renounce paganism. And it is said, the bishop of Corszyn, and other Greek clergymen, often administered baptism, and destroyed idols, at Kiow. A metropolitan of Kiow, named Michael, who was sent from Constantinople, is reported to have gradually brought all Russia to submit to baptism. Churches were also built. Ditmar does not commend the piety of this prince; who is represented as endeavouring to com-

pensate for his transgressions, by the extent of his alms. Mosheim says, that we no where find coercion employed in the conversion of the Russians. But Dlugoes states, that Whodimir compelled his subjects, by penalties, to submit to baptism. And this was certainly the common mode of the spurious conversions. See Semler's continuation of Baumgarten's Auxug der Kirchengesch. vol. iv. p. 423, &c. Von Ein.]

Von Ein.]

Ditmar of Merseburg, lib. vii.
Chronic. in Leibnitz's collection of the
Brunswic Historians, tom. i. p. 417.

Brunswic Historians, tom. i. p. 417.

<sup>1</sup> Pauli Debrezeni Historia Eccles.
Reformator. in Ungaria, pt. i. cap. iii.
p. 19, &c.

the wor of Gropes belongs the third homour of converting the Filmogarians. For he perfected the work, which was only begin by his father and provided them with angle revenues; everted magnificant churches; and by his memore, punishments, and rewards, compelled nearly the whole nation to recomme the 55 may of their americans. His persevering and in evaluating christian worship among the Hungarians, proceeding that the time and the homours of a solut in succeeding time.

§ 7. In Lemmark, the cirristian cause had to struggle with mean difficulties and aftersities, under the king Gormon; actioners the queen was a professed cirristian. But Harald, surnamed Blantoned, the son of Gormon, about the middle of the century, having been varyuished by Otto the Great, made a profession of christianity in the year 949; and was baptized, regetter with his wife, and his son Sama, by Adaldon, archibitop of Hamburg, or, as some think, by Poppa, a pions priced, who attended the emperor. Perhaps Harald, who had his birth and education from a christian mether. Tyra, was too greatly averse from the christian religion; and yet it is obear, that in the present transaction, he yielded rather to the demands of his conqueror, than to his own inclinations. For Otto being satisfied, that the Danes would never cease to harase, their neighbours with wars and rapine, if they retained

The Greeks, the Germans, the Bohemlans, and the Poles, severally easin the honour of imparing christians, to the Hungarians i and the sequent is really invoved in much observed. The Germans say that Gisela, to sever of the impart Henry II., was married to http://dischantly. The Bohemlans test us, that Alabert of Prague induced this king to embrace the christian religion. The Poles maintain, that Geysa married A leiheid, a christian lady, the sister of Micislans I, duke of Poland; and by her was induced to become a christian. We have no heatation in following the authority and testimony of the Greek writers, at the same time calling in

the sid of the Hamparian historians. In this we were, in part, preceded by Gabriel de Juxta Hamad, Initia Religious (Reis) (Arist, inter Hamanus Ecolosis (Nies) is obserta. Franci. 1740. 400, who vindicates the creditality of the Greek writers. The accounts of the others are imperfect, and involved in much uncertainty. [The book of Gottfe, Schwartz, under the fictitions name of Gabriel de Juxta Hornad, gave occasion to a searned controversy, which continued several years after the death of Dr. Mosheim. The result seems to have been, that Schwartz's account is substantially true; and, of course, the representation given by Dr. Mosheim. See Schroeckh, Kierdengeeck, vol. 221, doc. 71.]

the martial religion of their fathers, made it a condition of the peace with Harald, that he and his people should become christians 3. After the conversion of the king, Adaldag especially, and Poppo, with good success, urged the Cimbrians and Danes to follow his example. The stupendous miracles performed by Poppo, are said to have contributed very much to this result: and yet those miracles appear to have been artificial, and not divine; for they did not surpass the powers of nature '. Harald, as long as he lived, endeavoured to confirm his subjects in the religion they had embraced, by the establishment of bishoprics, the enactment of laws, reforming bad morals, and the like. But his son Sueno [or Swein] apostatized from christianity; and, for a while, persecuted the christians with violence. But being driven from his kingdom, and an exile among the Scots, he returned to christianity; and as he was afterwards very successful, [and recovered his throne, ] he laboured, by all the means in his power, to promote that religion which he had before betrayed 5.

§ 8. The conversion of the Norwegians commenced in this century; as appears, from the most unexceptionable testimony. King Hagen Adelsteen, who had been educated among the English, is said to have first commenced this great work, A. D. 933, by the aid of priests from England: but with little success; because the Norwegians were violently opposed to the king's designs. His successor, Harald Graufeldt, pursued the begun work; but with no better success. After these, Haco, by the persuasions of the Danish king Harald, to whom he owed his possession of the throne, not only embraced christianity himself, but recommended it to his people in a public diet, A. D. 945. But little success, however, attended this

Adamus, Bremens. Histor. lib. ii. cap. ii. iii. p. 16; cap. xv. p. 20; in Lindenbrog's Scriptores Rerum Septentrienal. Alb. Kranz, Wandalia, lib. iv. cap. xx. Ludwig, Reliquiæ Manuscriptor. tom. ix. p. 10. Pontoppidan, Annales Ecclesian Danica Diplomatici, tom. i. p. 59, &c.

<sup>\*</sup> See Jo. Adolph. Cypræus, Annales Episcopor. Slervie. c. xiii. p. 78. Adamus, Brem. lib. ii. eap. xxvi. p. 22; eap. xliv. p. 28. Steph. Jo. Stephanius, ad Saxonem Grammat. p. 207. Jo.

Mölleri Introd. ad Histor. Chersones. Cimbr. pt. ii. cap. iii. § 14; and others.

Saxo, Grammat. Histor. Dan. lib. x. p. 186. Pontoppidan, de Gestis et Vestigiis Danorum estra Daniam, tom. ii. cap. i. § 1, 2.

ii. cap. i. § 1, 2.

<sup>6</sup> See Eric Pontoppidan, Annales
Ecclesia Danica Diplomat. tom. i.

p. 66.

<sup>7</sup> Torm, Torfæus, *Historia Norce-gica*, tom. ii. p. 183, 214, &c.

effort among that barbarous and savage people. Somewhat more successful were the attempts of Olaus, who is called a saint". At length Sueno, king of Denmark, having vanquished Olaus Trygguesen, conquered Norway; and published an edict, requiring the inhabitants to abandon the gods of their ancestors, and to embrace christianity. The English priest Gutheball, was the principal teacher at that time among them 9. From Norway, the christian religion was transmitted to the Orkney islands, then subject to the kings of Norway; to Iceland also, and to old Greenland; the inhabitants of which countries, to a great extent, made profession of christianity in this century, as we learn from various sources 1.

§ 9. In Germany, the emperor Otto the Great, illustrious for his valour and his piety, was zealous for suppressing the remains of the old superstition, which existed in various provinces of the empire, and for supporting christianity, which was but imperfectly established in many places. By his beneficence and liberality, it was, that bishoprics were erected in various places, as Brandenburg, Havelberg, Meissen, Magdeburg, and Naumburg; so that there might be no want of spiritual watchmen, who should instruct the yet rude and half barbarous people in all the duties of religion2. In accordance

<sup>8</sup> Torfæus, Hist. Norvegica, tom. ii.

<sup>8</sup> Torfæus, Hist. Norcegica, tom. ii. p. 457, &c.

9 Chron. Danacum, published by Ludewig, in his Reliquia Manuscriptor. tom. ix. p. 11. 16, 17.—[According to Schroeckh, Kirckengesch. vol. xxi. p. 376, &c., this Olaus Trygweson, the son of a petty Norwegian chieftain, spent many years in Russia, and on the Wendish coast of Germany, while his country revolted from Harald Blauzahn, king of Denmark, under Hakon their viceroy. Olaus became a successful pirate, advanced in power and wealth; became also a zealous christian, and in his plundering expeditions in those northern seas, treated christian, and in his plundering expeditions in those northern seas, treated the pagans, much as the Muhammedans did the same sort of persons; that is, gave them the alternative of baptism, or slavery and death. The Norwegians now chose him their king, and revolted from Hakon. Olaus got possession of the whole country, and by compulsory measures obliged all opposers to cm-

brace christianity. This was just at the close of the century. Tr.]

<sup>1</sup> Concerning the inhabitants of the Orkneys, see Torm. Torfacus, Historia Rerum Orcadensium, lib. i. p. 22.—For the Icelanders, in addition to Aragrim the Icelanders, in addition to Arngrim Jonas, Crymogow, lib. i.; and Arius Multicius, Scheda de Islandia, p. 45, &c.; see the same Torfieus, Histor. Norveg. tom. ii. p. 378. 397. 417, &c. Also Gabr. Liron, Singularitatés Historig. Litter. tom. i. p. 138. Concerning Grænland, Torfieus also treats, l. c. tom. ii. p. 374; and in Grænlandia Antiqua, cap. xvii. p. 127. Hafn. 1706. 8vo.

Antiqua, cap. xvii. p. 127. Hafn. 1706.

Bvo.

<sup>2</sup> [It is more probable, that Otto
the Great had long purposed, by the
erection of a new archbishopric, to
curtail the odious power of the archbishop of Mayence. Therefore, in the
year 946, he established the bishopric
of Havelberg, and in 949, that of of Havelberg; and, in 949, that of Brandenburg. For establishing the archbishopric of Magdeburg, (as we

with the religious views of the age, he also built many convents, for such as would prefer a monastic life; and he also erected schools. If the illustrious emperor had exhibited as much wisdom and moderation, as piety and sincerity, in all this, he could scarcely be commended too much. But the superstition of his wife Adelaide3, and the lamentable ignorance of the times, led this excellent prince to believe, that a man secured the friendship of God, by securing that of his ministers and servants, with great largesses and presents. He therefore enriched the bishops, the monks, and religious associations of every kind, beyond all bounds: and subsequent generations reaped this fruit of his liberality, that these people abused their unearned wealth for pampering their vices, waging and carrying on wars, and indulging themselves in luxury and dissipation.

§ 10. To the account of these enlargements of the church, it may be subjoined, that the European kings and princes began, in this century, to consider the project of a holy war, to be waged against the Muhammedans who possessed Palestine. For it was thought intolerable, and a disgrace to the professors of the christian religion, that the country in which Christ lived and taught and made expiation for the sins of the human race, should be left under the dominion of his enemies; and it was deemed most righteous, and agreeable to the dignity of the christian religion, to avenge the numerous calamities and injuries, insults and sufferings, which the possessors of Palestine were accustomed to heap upon the christians residing

are told by Dietmar, p. 335,) the emare told by Dietmar, p. 330,) the em-peror's motives were, defensio com-munis patriae, and, spes remuneratio-nis aternae. The first was, doubtless, the chief motive. The bishop of Hal-berstadt, and the archbishop of May-ence, looked upon this innovation with dislike. But the emperor seized the opportunity of their presence in Italy, whither they came to receive their investiture at his hands, to obtain from them the transfer of the suffragan bishoprics of Brandenburg and Havelberg from the jurisdiction of Mayence to that of Magdeburg, and also the transfer of large estates, hitherto pos-sessed by the bishop of Halberstadt.

Adelbert, formerly a missionary, and at this time abbot of Weissenburg, was ordained first archbishop of Magwas ordaned arst archoisnop of Mag-deburg, A.D. 968, by the pope, and re-ceived the pallium; and, attended by two papal envoys and the new bishops, repaired to Magdeburg, and was regurepaired to Magdeburg, and was regularly installed. At the same time, he consecrated the new bishops, Boso of Merseburg, Hugo of Zeitz, and Burkard of Meissen; who, together with the bishops of Brandenburg, Havelberg, and Posen, were to constitute his suffragans. See the Annalist Saxo, ad ann. 969. Schl.]

3 See her life, in Henr. Canisius, Lectiones Antique, tom. iii. pt. i. p. 69.

Lectiones Antique, tom. iii. pt. i. p. 69.

in that country, or visiting it for religious purposes. Just at the close of the century, and in the first year of his pontificate, pope Sylvester II., or Gerbert, sounded the trumpet of war, by writing a letter in the name of the church at Jerusalem, addressed to the church universal; in which he solemnly adjured the Europeans to afford succour to the christians of Jerusalem. But none of them were disposed, at that time, to obey the summons of the pontiff; except the inhabitants of Pisa in Italy, who are said to have forthwith girded themselves for the holy war.

### CHAPTER II.

ADVERSE EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

- § 1. Progress of the Turks and Saracens.—§ 2. In the West, the barbarians distress the christians.—§ 3. Effects of these evils.
- § 1. No unchristian king of this century except Gormon and Sueno, kings of Denmark, directly, and with set purpose, persecuted the christians living under his jurisdiction. And yet they could not live in security and safety, either in the East or in the West. The Saracens in Asia and Africa, though troubled with internal dissensions and various other calamities, were yet very assiduous in propagating their religion, that of Muhammed; nor were they unsuccessful. How much this diminished the number of christians, it is not easy to ascertain. But they brought over the Turks, an uncivilized people, inhabiting the northern shores of the Caspian sea, to their religion. This agreement in religious faith, however, did not prevent the Turks, when afterwards called in to aid the Persians, from depriving the Saracens, in the first place, of the vast kingdom

Scriptores Histor. Franc.

<sup>5</sup> See Muratori, Scriptores Rerum
Italicar. tom. iii. p. 400.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> This is the twenty-eighth epistle of the first part, in the Collection of the Epistles of Sylvester II.; published by Du Chesne, in vol. iii. of the

of Persia; and afterwards, with astonishing celerity and success, invading and conquering other provinces subject to their dominion. Thus the empire of the Saracens, which the Greeks and Romans had for so many years in vain attempted to hold in check, was dismembered, and at length subverted, by their friends and allies; and the very powerful empire of the Turks, which has not yet ceased to be terrible to christians, gradually took its place <sup>1</sup>.

- § 2. In the countries of the West, the nations that were still pagans were in general very grievous foes to the christians. The Normans, during nearly half the century, inflicted the severest blows upon the Franks and others. The Prussians, the Slavonians<sup>2</sup>, the Bohemians, and others to whom christianity was unintelligible and hateful, not only laboured with great violence to drive it from their countries, but likewise frequently laid waste, in the most distressing manner, with fire and sword, the neighbouring countries, in which it was received. The Danes did not cease to molest the christians, till after Otto the Great had conquered them. The Hungarians assailed Germany, and harassed various parts of the country with indescribable cruelties. The tyranny of the Arabs in Spain, and their frequent incursions upon Italy and the neighbouring islands, I pass without farther notice.
- § 3. Whoever considers attentively the numberless calamities the christian nations suffered from those who were not christian, will readily perceive a sufficient cause for that unwearied zeal of christian princes for the conversion of these furious and savage nations. They had the motives, not merely of religion and virtue, but likewise of security and peace. For

<sup>1</sup> These events Jo. Leunclavius has endeavoured to elucidate, in his Annales Turcici, often reprinted. See also Geo. Elmacin, Historia Suracenica, lib. ii. iii. p. 190. 203. 210, &c.

<sup>2</sup> [These distinguished themselves, consider the company of the company of

<sup>2</sup> [These distinguished themselves, especially, by the outrages they committed upon the christian churches, in their insurrections against their christian margraves. Humanity shudders at the narrations of the historians; that when these Slavonians took Brandenburg, they not only enslaved or slew all the clergy, but drew the corpse of

Dodilo, the deceased bishop, from its grave, in order to strip it of its clothing; that after capturing the city of Altenburg, they dragged sixty priests, whom they had not butchered, from one city to another, till they all died; and among these, Oddar, a provest, they tortured by ripping up his sealp, in the form of a cross, and laying bare his brain; so that he died in the midst of the extreme anguish. See the Annalist Saxo, ad ann. 988; and Ditmar, p. 345. Sel.]

# BOOK III.—CENTURY X. [PART I. CH. II.

by expected, and with good reason, that those savage minds and be softened and rendered humane, by the influences of ristianity. Therefore they proffered matrimonial connexion he their kings and chieftains, assistance against their emies, the possession of valuable lands, and other temporal antages, if they would only renounce the religions of their estors, which were altogether military, and calculated to ter ferocious feelings: and those kings and chieftains, influed by these offers and advantages, listened themselves to istian instruction, and endeavoured to bring their subjects to the same.

## PART II.

#### THE INTERNAL HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

### CHAPTER I.

#### THE STATE OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

- § 1. State of learning among the Greeks.—§ 2. Few good writers among them.
  —§ 3. State of learning among the Saracens.—§ 4, 5. The Western nations.
  —§ 6. The state of philosophy.—§ 7. Sylvester a restorer of learning.—§ 8. Arabian learning.
- § 1. It is universally admitted that the ignorance of this century was extreme, and that learning was entirely neglected. Nor is this greatly to be wondered at, considering what wars and distressing calamities agitated both the East and the West, and to what a base set of beings the guardianship of truth and virtue was intrusted. Leo the Wise, who ruled the Greek empire at the beginning of the century, both cultivated learning himself, and excited others to do so. His son, Constantine
- 1 See Jo. Alb. Fabricius, Biblioth. Græc. lib. v. pt. ii. cap. v. p. 363. [Leo VI. reigned from a. p. 886 to 911. The learned Photius had been his instructor. His learning procured him the titles of the Wise, and the Philosopher. He completed the begun revision of the imperial laws by his father, and published the result in sixty books, entitled Βασιλικά, or Βασιλικαί διατάξεις. It is a Greek translation of Justinian's Corpus Juris Civilius, with extracts from the commentaries of the Greek Jurists, the laws of subsequent emperors, and

the decisions of ecclesiastical councils, &c. But much of the originals is omitted, or changed, or enlarged. C. D. Fabrotti published a Latin translation of forty-one books, and an abstract of the remaining books, Paris, 1647, seven vols. fol. This emperor's book on the art of war, compiled from earlier writers, was published by Meursins, Greek and Latin, Leyden, 1612. 4to. His letter to the Saracen Omar, in favour of christianity, exists in Chaldaic; from which there is a Latin translation in the Biblioth. Patr. Lug-

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And though some excellent men have questioned this fact, it is too firmly established, to be wholly disproved 5. Schools existed indeed, in most countries of Europe, either in the monasteries, or in the cities which were the residence of bishops; and there likewise shone forth, in one place and another, especially at the close of the century, some distinguished geniuses, who attempted to soar above the vulgar. But these can easily be all counted up; and the smallness of their number evinces the infelicity of the times. In the schools, nothing was taught but the seven liberal arts, as they were called; and the teachers were monks, who estimated the value of learning and science, solely by their use in matters of

§ 5. The best among the monks who were disposed to

tainly is remarkable, that, in the eleventh century, Rome first formally committed herself, in the condemnation of Berenger, to the doctrine of transubstantiation, and in the person of Gregory VII. made some of those of Gregory VII. made some of those assertions of papal supremacy, which eventually made so much noise. The doctrine of transubstantiation is, undoubtedly, the main pillar of Romish peculiarities; and it rests upon that alleged infallibility of which the papal see is either the depository or the centre. Ed.1

centre. Ed.]

<sup>5</sup> Godfr. Wm. Leibnitz, Praf. ad
Codicem Juris Natura et gentium Diplomat., maintains, that this tenth century
was not so dark as the following centuries, and, particularly, not so dark as the twelfth and thirteenth. But he the twelfth and thirteenth. But he certainly is extravagant, and labours in vain. More deserving of a hearing are, Jo. Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. Sæcul. v. Præf. p. ii. &c.—the authors of the Literary History of France, vol. vi. p. 18, &c. Jac. le Beuf, Diss. de Statu Litterar. in Francia, a Carolo M. ad Regem Robert.; and some others; who, while they admit that the ignorance of this age was great, contend that its barbarism was not altogether so great as it is comnot altogether so great as it is commonly supposed. In the proofs which they allege, there is considerable deficiency; but still we may admit, that all science was not entirely extinct in Europe; and that there was a number

of persons who were wise above the mass of people; but that the number was a very moderate one, nay, really small, may be gathered from the monuments of the age.—[The opinion of Leibnitz was embraced by Dr. Semler. Leibnitz was embraced by Dr. Semler. (Continuation of Baumgarten's Kirchengesch. vol. iv. p. 453, &c.; and Histor. Eccles. Selecta Capita, tom. ii. p. 526, &c.) His arguments seem not casily answered. The tenth century afforded more writers, in whom sound reasoning was combined with some learning, than the twelfth and thirteenth. It had greater and better princes; and in the years and the countries in which the Normans and Huns spread no general desolation, there were more numerous episcopal and monastic schools, in which the young received some instruction, though rude and meagre. The most noted young received some instruction, though rude and meagre. The most noted episcopal schools were, those of Mayence, Treves, Cologne, Magdeburg, Würtzburg, Paris, Tours, Rheims, Metz, Toul, and Verdun; and among the monastic schools were those of Fleury, Clugni, Laubes, Gortz, Corbey, Fulda, St. Emmeran, Epternach, St. Gall, &c.—Every teacher, and nearly every cloister, procured a stock of the classical writers.—The Greek language was not wholly unknown; although the individuals were becomalthough the individuals were becom ing more and more rare who could understand the ancients in the ori-ginals. Schl.]

employ a portion of their leisure to some advantage, applied themselves to writing annals and history of a coarse texture. For instance, Abo . Luitprand , Wittekind , Fulcuin , John of Capua 1, Ratherius 2, Flodoard 3, Notherus 4, Ethelbert 5, and

6 [Abbo, born at Orleans, educated at Fleury, Paris, Rheims, and Orleans, was called to England by the archbishop of York, to preside over a monastic school, before a. D. 960. After two years, he returned to Fleury, became abbot, and resided there till his death in 1004. He wrote an Epitome of the lives of the popes, compiled from Anastasius; a life of St. Edmund, king of the East Angles; Collection or Epitome of canons; several Epistles Epitome of canons; several Epistles and short tracts. See Cave, Histor. Litterar. tom. ii. Tr.]

7 [Luitprand was born at Pavia, or

in Spain; was envoy of Berengarius, king of Italy, to Constantinople, a. p. 946; created bishop of Cremona, he became odious to Berengarius, and was deposed, a. b. 963, or earlier, and retired to Francfort in Germany. The emperor Otho sent him again to Constantinople, A. D. 968. He was alive A. D. 970. He was a man of genius, and of considerable learning. He unand of considerable learning. He understood and wrote in Greek as well as Latin. His works are, a History of Europe during his own times, in six books; and an Account of his embassy to Constantinople in 968. To him also are falsely attributed, a tract on the lives of the popes, from St. Peter to Formosus, and a Chronicon. All these, together with his Adversaria, or Note-Book, were printed, Antwerp, 1640. fol.—See Cave, l. c. Tr.]

8 [Witikind, or Winduchind, was a Saxon, and a monk of Corbey in Germany, who flourished A.D. 940, and onwards. He wrote a History of the Saxons, or the reigns of Henry the Fowler, and Otto I., in three books; published, Basil. 1532, Francf. 1577, and among the Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum; likewise some poetic effusions. See Cave, l. c. Tr.]

9 [Fulcuin, or Folguin, abbot of Lanhes, (Laubiensis,) from A.D. 965 to 990. He wrote a Chronicom de Rebus gatia Abbatum Laubiensis Carubbii; de Miraculis Sti Urranness. Tc.1 derstood and wrote in Greek as well as

Miraculis Sti Ursmari; and Vita Fot-cuini Ep. Tarcanensis. Tr.]

1 [John Capuanus, abbot of Monte

Cassino, flourished from A. D. 915 to 934. He wrote de Persecutionibus Ca-nobii Cassinensis, [a Saracenorum irrup-tione,] et de Miraculis inibi factis, Chro-nicon succinctum: also, Chronicon postremorum Comitum Capuæ. See Cave,

l. c. Tr.]
<sup>2</sup> [Ratherius, a monk of stern man-<sup>2</sup> [Ratherius, a monk of stern manners, and prone to give offence, was bishop of Verona a. b. 928; displaced in 954, and made bishop of Liege; resigned, and was again bishop of Verona; was again removed, and retired to his monastery of Laubes, where he died, a. b. 973. His works, as published by L. Dachier, Spiciley. tom. ii., comprise various epistles, apologies, polemic tracts, a few sermons, and a life of St. Ursmar of Laubes. His Chronographia is said to have existed Chronographia is said to have existed in MS, in the monastery of Gemblours.

in MS. in the monastery of Gemblours. See Cave, l. c. Tr.]

<sup>3</sup> [Flodoard, or Frodoard, a canon of Rheims, who died a. d. 966, aged seventy-three years. His Chronicon Rerum inter Francos gestarum, ab anno 919, ad ann. usque 966, was published, Paris, 1588. 8vo, and Francf. 1594. 8vo. His Historian Ecclesian Remensia libri iv. was edited by Sirmond, Paris, 1611. 8vo.; Duaci, 1617, 8vo.; and in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. xvii. p. 500.

1611. 8vo.; Duaci, 1617, 8vo.; and in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. xvii. p. 500. His poetic lives of various ancient saints, in about twenty books, were never published. See Cave, l. c. Tr.] 4 [Notker, or Notger, bishop of Liege, A. D. 971—1007. He wrote Historia Episcoporum Trajectensium, / seu Leodicensium,) but whether it is the same that was published by Jo. Cheapeaville, Liege, 1612, is doubted. He also wrote the life of St. Landoald, a Romish presbyter; a life of St. Rea Romish presbyter; a life of St. Remaclus, bishop of Utrecht; and on the miracles of St. Remaclus, two books. It was another Notger, of the preceding century, who died a. p. 912, and who was a monk of St. Gall, whose Martyrology was published by Canisius, tom. iv. p. 761. See Cave, l. c.

[Ethelbert, or rather Ethelwerd, or Elsward, was of royal English blood,

rs; of whom, some are indeed better than others, but they all wander immensely wide of the true method of composing history. Of their poets, one and another shows himself to be not void of genius; but all are rude, on account of the infety of the times, which could relish nothing elegant or The grammarians and rhetoricians of those times, scarcely worthy to be mentioned; for they either give out olute nonsense, or inculcate precepts which are jejune and adicious. Of their geometry, arithmetic, calculation of the est days, (Computus, ) astronomy, and music, which had a place their schools, it is unnecessary to give any description.

6. The philosophy of the Latins was confined wholly to ic; which was supposed to contain the marrow of all wiswom. Moreover, this logic, which was so highly extolled, was ally taught without method and without clearness, accordto the book on the Categories, falsely ascribed to Augustine, d the writings of Porphyry. It is true, that Plato's Timzeus, istotle's tract de Interpretatione, and his as well as Cicero's pics, and perhaps some other treatises of the Greeks and atins, were in the hands of some persons; but they who orm us of the fact, add that there were none who could

understand these books. And yet, strange as it may appear, it was in the midst of this darkness, that the subtle question was raised, respecting the nature of universals, [general ideas,] as they are called; namely, whether they belong to the class of real existences, or are mere names. And this controversy was violently agitated among the Latins, from this time onward; or at least, the incipient footsteps of this protracted and knotty dispute are discoverable in the writings of the learned, as early. as this century '.

and flourished a. n. 980. He wrote Historia brerie, libris iv.; which is a concise Chronology, from the creation, to the Saxon invasion of England; and then a more full and a bombastic history of England, down to A. D. 974. It was published by Saville, with the Scriptores Anglici, London, 1596. fol. p. 472. Tr.]

Gunzo, Epist. ad Monachos Augi-

ues, in Martene's Collectio amplia. fonumentorum Veter. tom. iii. p. 304. <sup>7</sup> Gunzo, a learned monk, l. e. p.

304, says: " Aristoteles genus, speciem, differentiam, proprium et accidens subsistere denegavit, que Platoni subsis-tentia persuasit. Aristoteli an Platoni magis credendum putatis! Magna est utriusque autoritas, quatenus vix au-deat quis alterum alteri dignitate pra-ferre." This is a clear exhibition of the apple of discord among the Latins. Gunzo did not venture to offer a solution of the difficult question: but others attempted it afterwards.

§ 7. At the close of this century, the cause of learning in Europe obtained a great and energetic patron, in Gerbert a Frenchman; known among the Roman pontiffs, as bearing the name of Sylvester II. This great and exalted genius pursued successfully all branches of learning, but especially mathematics, mechanics, geometry, astronomy, arithmetic, and the kindred sciences; and both wrote upon them himself, and roused others to cultivate and advance them, to the utmost The effects of his efforts, among the Germans, of his power. French, and Italians, were manifest in this century, and the next; for many individuals of those nations were stimulated, by the writings, the example, and the exhortations of Gerbert, to the zealous pursuit of philosophy, mathematics, medicine, and other branches of human science. Gerbert cannot indeed be compared with our geometricians and mathematicians; as is manifest from his Geometry, which is a plain and perspicuous treatise, but at the same time imperfect and superficial. And yet his knowledge was too profound, for the comprehension of that barbarous age. For the ignorant monks supposed his geometrical diagrams to be magical figures; and therefore, set down this learned man among the magicians and disciples of the evil one '.

• It was published by Bernh. Pez, Thesaur. Ancolot. tom. iii. pt. ii. p. 7,

\*\*See the Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. vi. p. 558. Boulay, Historia Acad. Paris. tom. i. p. 314. 319, &c. Gab. Naud, Apolopie pour les grands hommes faussement accusez de la Magie, cap. xix. § 4. [Gerbert was a monk of Auvergne, and early devoted himself to study. After much proficiency in France, he attended the schools of the Saracens in Spain; and returned the most scientific man in the Latin church. In the year 968, the emperor, Otto I. met with him in Italy, and made him abbot of Bobio; but he soon left that station to become secretary to Adalbero, archbishop of Rheims. He now taught the archiepiscopal school, which flourished greatly under him. In 991 he was made archbishop of Rheims; but was deposed by pope John XV. in 995; and soon after made archbishop of Ravenna. On the death

of Gregory V., A.D. 999, he was, by Otto's influence, created pope, and assumed the title of Sylvester II. He died A.D. 1003.—While at Rheims he wrote 160 Letters; which were published by Masson, Paris, 1611. 4to. and then in Duchene's Scriptores Francic. tom. ii. and in Biblioth. Patr. tom. xvii. While pope, he wrote three Epistles, one of which, in the name of Jerusalem, calls upon christians to rescue that city from the hands of infidels. He also wrote de Geometria Liber; de Sphæra Liber; de Informatione Episcoporum Sermo; and an Epigram; besides several pieces never published. The life of St. Adalbert, archbishop of Prague, formerly ascribed to him, is supposed not to be his. But the tract, de Corpore et Sanguine Domini, formerly ascribed to Heniger, abbot of Laubes, is supposed to have been the production of Gerbert. Tr.]

§ 8. For a part of his knowledge, especially of philosophy, medicine, and mathematics, Gerbert was indebted to the books and the schools of the Arabians of Spain. He went into Spain, to pursue science, and was an auditor of the Arab doctors at Cordova and Seville 1. Perhaps his example, in this respect, had an influence upon the Europeans. This at least is most certain, that from this time onward, such of the Europeans as were eager for knowledge, especially of medicine, arithmetic, geometry, and philosophy, had a strong desire to read and hear the Arab doctors, resident in Spain, and in a part of Italy; many of whose books were translated into Latin, and much of their contents was brought forward in the European schools; many students also actually went into Spain, to get instruction immediately from the lectures of the Arabic And truth requires us to say, that the Saracens or Arabs, particularly of Spain, were the principal source and fountain of whatever knowledge of medicine, philosophy, astronomy, and mathematics, flourished in Europe, from the tenth century onward.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Boulay, Historia Acad. Paris. tom. i. p. 314.

## CHAPTER II.

### HISTORY OF THE TEACHERS AND OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHURCH.

- § 1. The clergy corrupt.—§ 2. History of the Roman pontiffs.—§ 3. John X. pope.—§ 4. John XI. and John XII.—§ 5. Fate of the latter.—§ 6. John XIII. and Benedict VII.—§ 7. John XIV. and John XV.—§ 8. Aggrandizement of the popes.—§ 9. The bishops and abbots increase in power.—§ 10. Principal vices of the clergy.—§ 11. Low state of discipline in the monasteries.-§ 12. Principal writers in the Greek church.-§ 13. Writers in the Latin church.
- § 1. Nothing is more incontrovertible, than that the clergy, both in the East and in the West, was composed principally of men who were illiterate, stupid, ignorant of every thing pertaining to religion, libidinous, superstitious, and flagitious 1. Nor can any one doubt, that those who wished to be regarded as the fathers and guardians of the universal church, were the principal cause of these evils. Nothing certainly can be conceived of, so filthy, or so criminal and wicked, that these supreme bishops of the church would deem incompatible with their characters; nor was any government, ever, so loaded with vices of every kind, as was that which bore the appellation of the most holy?. What the Greek pontiffs were, the single example of Theophylact shows; who, as credible his-
- 1 [Whoever would be convinced of this, need only look through the pages of Ratherius. In his Volumen Perpendiculorum, sive de contemptu canonum, for instance, he speaks of a clergyman: "Qui, cum omnes mulieres diœcesis suæ sint ipsius filiæ spirituales, cujuslibet forte illarum corruptione pollutus est." He tells us, that the nobility were more anxious to become bishops, than to serve the Lord; and that the example of the light-minded bishops, who would recite passages of the bible, such as John x. 1, with laugh-ter, led others to indulge in similar levity. See Semler's Continuation of Baumgarten's Kirchenhistorie, vol. iv.

p. 507. Schl.]
<sup>2</sup> [The reader is referred to the tes-Ine reader is reterred to the testimony of an upright Italian, Lewis Ant. Muratori, in his Antiqq. Ital. Medii Evi, lib. v. p. 82. "In the tenth century, especially, alas! what unheard-of monsters filled not only many of the chairs of bishops and about but likewise that of St. Peter! bots, but likewise that of St. Peter! Every where might be seen the profligate morals of the clergy and monks; and not a few of the rulers of churches were more worthy of the appellation of wolves than of pastors."—" Good theologians were then not to be found.'

torians testify, made traffic of every thing sacred, and cared for nothing but his hounds and his horses. But though the Greek patriarchs were very unworthy men, yet they possessed more dignity and more virtues than the Roman pontifis.

§ 2. That the history of the Roman pontiffs of this century, is a history of monsters, a history of the most atrocious villanies and crimes, is acknowledged by all writers of distinction, and even by the advocates of popery. The principal cause of these enormities, is to be sought for in the calamities of the times, which ensued upon the extinction of the family of Charlemagne, in the greater part of Europe, but especially in Italy. Upon the death of Benedict IV., A. D. 903, Leo V. was elected his successor. But he reigned only forty days; when Christophanes, [or Christopher,] cardinal of St. Lawrence, dethroned him, and cast him into prison. In the following year, Sergius III., a Roman presbyter, stripped Christophanes of the pontifical dignity, by the aid of Adalbert, the very powerful marquess of Tuscany, who controlled every thing at Rome according to his pleasure. Sergius died in 911, and his

<sup>3</sup> [This prelate, who was of royal blood, was possessor of the see of Constantinople at the age of sixteen. While under his tutors, he appeared grave and decent; but when arrived at maturity, he became luxurious and extravagant. He sold ecclesiastical offices; and he was so attached to horses and to hunting, that he kept more than 2000 horses, which he fed on nuts and fruits steeped in odorous wine. Once, while celebrating mass, his groom brought him intelligence that his favourite mare had fealed. His joy was so great, that, suspending the service, he ran to the stable, and after viewing the feal, returned to the great temple, and completed the sacred services. It is death, which happened a. D. 956, after he had been bishop twenty-three years, was occasioned by his being thrown from his horse against a wall. This brought on an hæmoptysis; he languished two years, but without becoming more devout, and then died of a dropsy. Thus Fleury, Histoire de l'Eglise, liv. lv. sec. 51. Tr.]

Tr.]

\* [Baronius, Annales, ad ann. 900, says of this century: "It is usual to

denominate it the iron age, on account of its barbarism and barrenness of all good; also the leaden age, on account of the abounding wickedness by which it was deformed; and the dark age, on account of the scarcity of writers."-"One can scarcely believe, nay, absolutely cannot credit, without ocular demonstration, what unworthy con-duct, what base and enormous deeds, what execrable and abominable transactions, disgraced the holy catholic see, which is the pivot on which the whole catholic church revolves; when temporal princes, who, though called christ-ian, were most cruel tyrants, arrogated to themselves the election of the Roman pontiffs. Alas, the shame! Alas, the mischief! What monsters, horrible misener? What moiseers, normal to behold, were then raised to the holy see, which angels revere? What evils did they perpetrate; what horrible tragedies ensued? With what pollutions was this see, though itself without not an wrinkle, then stained; what spot or wrinkle, then stained; what corruptions infected it; what filthiness defiled it; and hence what marks of perpetual infamy are visible upon it!" Tr.]

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§ 4. John XI., who was raised to supreme power in the church, by the aid of his mother, lost it again, in the year 933, through the enmity of Alberic, his uterine brother. For Alberic, being offended with his step-father, Hugo king of Italy, to whom Marozia was married after the death of Wido, expelled Hugo from Rome, and confined both his mother, and his brother the pontiff, in a prison, where John died A. D. 936. The four pontiffs, who succeeded him in the government of the church, till the year 956, namely Leo VII., Stephen VIII., Marinus II., and Agapetus, are represented as better men than John: and it is certain, that they reigned more tranquilly. But on the death of Agapetus, A. D. 956, Alberic II., the consul of Rome, who controlled every thing there by his influence and wealth, raised his own son Octavius, yet a youth, to the pontificate. This youth, utterly unworthy of the office, assumed the name of John XII.; and thus introduced the custom, which continues to the present day among the Roman pontiffs, of changing their name, on their elevation to that office 7.

§ 5. The exit of John XII. was as unfortunate, as his promotion had been scandalous. Being very uneasy under the haughty government of Berengarius II., king of Italy, he sent ambassadors to Otto the Great, king of Germany, A. D. 960, inviting him to march an army into Italy, and rescue the church and the commonwealth from cruel tyranny; and promised, if he would do this, to invest him with the insignia, and

the view of all historians, ancient and modern; who tell us, that the pontiff John XI. was her son, and the fruit of an illicit intercourse with Sergius III. Yet one writer, Jo. Geo. Eccard, in his Origines Guelphice, tom. i. lib. ii. p. 131, dares to vindicate her character, and to represent Sergius as being her first husband. I say dares, for it is audacious to acquit, without proof or reason, a woman whose actions condemn her and show her to be destitute of all integrity and virtue.

7 [Dr. Mosheim is incorrect in asserting that Alberic himself raised his son to the pontificate. This patrician and prince of Rome was in fact a tyrant, who had irregularly usurped the supremacy at Rome; but he died in the

year 954, and while Agapetus was still living; so that he transmitted to his son only what he himself possessed,—the civil dominion of the city. On the death of Agapetus, in the year 956, Octavius was advised by his friends to place himself in St. Peter's chair; and this he found not difficult to accomplish, although his age rendered him unfit for the place: for he was, perhaps, not then nineteen years old. He was the first pope, so far as is known, that changed his name. Yet it was only in spiritual affairs that he assumed the name of John; in all worldly matters he still retained his former name. See Muratori, ad ann. 954 and 956.

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The second of the continuous state of the second of the s arriving in Italy, he was restored to his chair, and held it peaceably, till his death, in 972. His successor, Benedict VI., was miserably strangled in a prison, into which he was thrown in the year 974, by Crescentius the son of the very noted Theodora. For upon the death of Otto the Great, A. D. 973, the Romans, who had been awed by his power and severity, relapsed into their former licentiousness and disorderly violence. After Benedict, Franco a Roman, who assumed the name of Boniface VII., held the pontifical chair, for a short time only; for at the end of a month, he was driven from Rome, and Donus II., of whom nothing is known but his name, succeeded to the chair. Donus died in 975, and Benedict VII. governed the Romish church very quietly during nine years, or till A.D. 984. His prosperous reign was, probably, to be ascribed wholly to the wealth and influence of the family from which he originated. For he was the grandson of that Alberic, who had been so powerful a prince, or tyrant rather, at Rome.

§ 7. His successor, John XIV., previously bishop of Pavia, was destitute of the support derived from family, and was abandoned by Otto III., by whose influence he had been Hence, his end was tragical; for Boniface VII. who had thrust himself into the see of Rome in the year 974. and being soon after expelled, had retired to Constantinople, now returned to Rome, cast John into prison, and there dispatched him. Yet Boniface's prosperity was of short duration; for he died but six months after. He was succeeded by John XV.; who by many is denominated John XVI., on account of another John, whom they represent as reigning at Rome four months. This John XV. or XVI. governed the church. during almost eleven years, from A.D. 985 to 996, with as much prosperity, as the troubled state of the Roman affairs would permit; which was owing, not so much to his personal virtues and prudence, as to his Roman birth, and to the nobility of his house. Of course, his German successor, Gregory V., whom the emperor Otto III. commanded the Romans to elect, A. D. 996, was not equally prosperous. For the Roman consul Crescens, expelled him the city; and placed John XVI., who before was called Philagathus, at the head of the church. But Otto III., returning to Italy, A. D. 998, with

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strable by many examples. And the more intelligent bishops likewise, of France, Germany, and Italy, throughout the century, were on their guard, to prevent the Romish bishop from arrogating to himself alone legislative power in the church. But still the pontiffs, sometimes openly and directly, and sometimes by stratagems, invaded the rights both of emperors and kings, and also of the bishops '; and there were some among the bishops, who were their adulators, and favoured their designs. It has been observed by learned men, that there were bishops, in this century, though never before, who called the pontiffs bishops of the world, instead of bishops of Rome; and that some even among the French clergy conceded, what had never been heard of, that bishops receive indeed all their power from God, but through St. Peter's.

§ 9. The inferior bishops eagerly copied after the example of the principal bishop, by labouring to extend their authority. From the times of Charlemagne and his sons, many bishops and abbots had obtained, for their tenants and estates, exemption from the jurisdiction of the counts and other magistrates, and also from all imposts and taxes. But in this century they laboured to obtain also civil jurisdiction over the cities and districts of country subject to them, and coveted the functions of dukes, marquesses, and counts <sup>6</sup>. For whereas violent con-

dens. p. 166, 167. in Leibnitz's Scriptores Brunew. tom. ii. And likewise Adalgag, archbishop of Hamburg, received from the munificence of Otto great power, and direct civil dominion, namely, the judicial power, the right to levy tolls and to coin money, and in short whatever related to the royal finance, to the exclusion of all royal functionaries from these affairs. See Lambecius, Orig. Hamburg. p. 10, 11. Pagi, Crit. ad Baron. Annal. ann. 988. § 1, 2. Schl.—Pagi also tells us, (from Witichind, lib. i. and the Chron. Belgic. Magn.) that similar powers were granted by Otto I. to the archbishopric of Cologne and Mayence, and to the bishopric of Spire and Minden. He adds, however, that it was not lawful for bishops to preside personally in the temporal courts; but only by their deputies. Tr.]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Examples are adduced in the Histoire du Droit Ecclésiastique François, tom. i. p. 217. ed. in 8vo.

tom. i. p. 217. ed. in 8vo.

<sup>5</sup> The Benedictine monks, in *Histoire Littéraire de la France*, tom. vi. p. 78, 79. 98. 186, &c.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> [Among these, may be reckoned the regulation of tolls and coinage, which some of them obtained. Thus, for example, the archbishopric of Treves obtained these rights from king Lewis, a. d. 902. See Brower's Annal. Trevir. lib. ix. and Köhler's Reichshistorie, p. 54.—And in the year 946, the emperor Otto bestowed on the monastery of Gemblours the control of the market and of coinage, the free election of their own abbots and advocates, and the right of erecting fortifications. See Mabillon, Annal. Ord. S. Bened. p. 483, 484. In like manner Otto II. conferred on Milo, bishop of Minden, the right of coining money. Chron. Episco. Min-

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And hence, frequently, men the most unfit and flagitious, sometimes soldiers, civil magistrates, and counts, were invested with spiritual offices, of the highest dignity and influence. In the following century Gregory VII. endeavoured to cure both of these evils.

§ 11. Among the Greek and Oriental monks, there was more appearance of religion and decorum; but among the Latin monks, at the beginning of this century, discipline was so low, that most of them did not even know that the rule they had bound themselves to follow was called the rule of St. Benedict. To this evil a remedy, not altogether unsuccessful, was applied by Odo, a French nobleman, who was a learned and devout man, according to the standard of that age. Being made abbot of Clugni in Burgundia, a province of France, after the death of Berno, A. D. 927, he not only obliged his monks to live according to their rule, but likewise bound them to observe additional rites and regulations, which had an air of sanctity, but were in reality trivial, though onerous and inconvenient2. This new form of monastic life procured for its author great fame and honour; and in a short time it was propagated over all Europe. For very many of the ancient monasteries in France, Germany, Italy, Britain, and Spain, adopted the discipline of Clugni; and the new monasteries that were erected, were, by their founders, subjected to the same discipline. Thus was formed, in the next century, the venerable order of Clugni, or that body of associated Cluniacensians which was very widely extended and renowned for its wealth and power 3.

cum; subjoined to the Codex Canon.
Pithoi, p. 398. and Mabillon, Annales
Bened. tom. v. and others.

2 See Jo. Mabillon, Annales Bened.

Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. seecal. v. p. xxvi. &c. Mabillon treats largely of Berno, the first abbot of Clugni, and the founder of the order of Clugni, in the founder of the order of Chugn, in his Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. see. v. p. 66. and of Odo, ibid. p. 122, &c. The general history of the order of Clugni, is neatly written by Hipp. Hel-yot, Histoire des Ordres Religieuses, tom. v. p. 184, &c. The present state of Clugni is described by Martene, Voyage Littér. de deux Bénédictins, pt. i. p.

227, &c.

3 I am mistaken if most of the writers on ecclesiastical history have not misapprehended the import of the word order, as applied to the Cluniacensians, Cistercians, and others. For they take it to mean a new monastic institute, or a new sect of monks; in which they mistake by confounding the modern use of the term with its ancient meaning. The term order, as used by the writers of that age, at first signified merely some particular form of monastic discipline. But from this use of the word, another gradually arose: for the

§ 12. The more distinguished writers of this country are easily enumerated. Among the Greeks was Sement Magneter chancellor of Constantinople. He transcribed the earlier writer lices of the Saints, for the sake of giving them at better form and clothing them in a better style; for which he or anner the surname of Metaphrastes. But in digesting policinop and embellishing these lives of Saints, he is said to may enlarged the original narratives by the addition of them of more form own fictions and silly tales. Nicon, an Armenian monte on left us a tract on the religion of the Armenian, which is an example to the contemptible. The two authors of Cateno Company when the Ecumenius, are placed by some in time contents.

word order denoted a society or association of many monasteries, acknowledging one head, and following the same rules of life. The order of Clumi was not a new monastic act, like the orders of Carthusians, Inminicans, and Franciscius; but it denoted first, that mode of living which Odo prescribed to the Benedictine monks of Clugni; and then the whole number of monasteries in different parts of Europe, which embraced the regulations of Clugni, and united in a kind of association, of which he abbot of Clugni in France was the head.

4 See Leo Allatius, de Symeonum Scriptis, p. 24, &c. Jo. Bolland. Pro-fatio ad Acta Sanctorum, Antw. 8 iii. p. [Simeon Metaphrasus was of vi. &c. noble birth, and a man of both genius and learning. The emperor Leo man and learning. him his principal secretary, patrician, logothetes or high chanceller, and master of the palace. He flourished about A. D. 901; and devoted his ting. when the business of his offices did not prevent, to the rewriting of the lives of the saints. How many narratives he revised, or composed anew, it is difficult to state; because the religious biographics of subsequent writers have been ascribed to him. Of the 661 narratives, long and short, which have been attributed to him, Lee A atius been attributed to him, supposes 122 are actually of his re-vision; 444 he attributes to other au thors whom he names; and 95, to thinks, are not Simeon's, but he rate not ascertain to whom they should be attributed. - Many of the genuine mar

ratives of Samon may be account in into the sarge of control of the sarge of the same part which were never part that revuest to properly of orations equally a control of same part of the same part of the same of same of same of the s

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wholly on conjectural grounds. With better reasons Suidas, the famous lexicographer, is placed among the writers of this century 7. The most distinguished author among the Arabian christians was Eutychius, bishop of Alexandria; whose Annales, with other writings, are still extant 8.

§ 13. The best among the Latin writers was Gerbert, or Sylvester II., the Roman pontiff; of whom we have spoken before 9. The rest deserve no higher character than that of indifferent writers. Odo, who laid the foundation of the Cluniacensian association or order, has left some writings, which have few marks of genius and discernment, but many of superstition 1. Some tracts of Ratherius of Verona are extant;

on Job, ascribed to him, is more probably the work of Nicetas, in the middle of the next century. It was published, Gr. and Lat. by Fr. Junius, Lond. 1637.

fol. Tr.]
7 [That Suidas lived in the latter part of this century, is inferred from his computations in the article 'Αδάμ, which all terminate with the reign of the emperor John Zimisces, who died of poison, a. p. 975. His Dictionary, which is a kind of historical and literary *Encyclopædia*, was best published by Kuster, Cambridge, 1705. 3 vols.

fol. Tr.]

See Jo. Alb. Fabricius, Bibliogra
179; and Euseb. phia Antiquaria, p. 179; and Euseb. Renaudot, Historia Patriarch. Alex-Renaudot, Historia Patriarch. Alexandr. p. 347. [Eutychius was a native of Egypt, and the melchite or orthodox patriarch of Alexandria, from A. D. 933 to 950. His Arabic name was Said Ibn Batrik, that is, Said the son of Batrik. Said signifies Blessed; which in Greek is Eθτυχής, or Eutychius. He lived unhappily with his flock, and died at the age of 75. His principal work is his Annals, from the creation to A. D. 937; edited by E. Pocock, Arab. and Lat. Oxford, 1658. 4to. He also wrote a history of Sicily, after its conquest by the Saracens; a disputation between the heterodox and christians, in opposition to the Jacobits, and some in opposition to the Jacobits, and some medical tracts; all of which still exist in manuscript.

The Greek writers of this century,

omitted by Dr. Mosheim, are the fol-

lowing.

John Cameniata, a reader in the

church of Thessalonica. When that city was taken and plundered by the Saracens, A.D. 904, John was made prisoner, and carried to Tarsus, where he composed a full and interesting His-

he composed a full and interesting History of the destruction of Thessalonica, and of his own sufferings. It was published, Gr. and Lat. by Leo Allatius, Symmict. pt. ii. p. 180.

Hippolytus of Thebes, who has been confounded with Hippolytus Portuensis, of the third century. He flourished about a. d. 933. A Chronicon, or a part of one, composed by him, was published, Greek and Latin, by H. Canisius, Lection, Antiq. tom. iii. p. 35. He also, it is probable, composed the brief notices of the twelve apostles, which have gone under the name of the earlier have gone under the name of the earlier

have gone under the name of the earlier Hyppolytus.

Moses Bar-Cepha, bishop of Beth-Raman, and supervisor of the churches in the regions of Babylonia. He lived in this century, but in what part of it is uncertain. He composed, in Syriac, three books de Paradiso; which Andr. Masius translated into Latin, and then published his translation, Antw. 1568. 8vo. It is also in the Biblioth. Patr.

8vo. It is also in the Biblioth. Patr. tom, xvii. p. 456.
Sisinnius, patriarch of Constantinople, A. p. 994—997, composed a tract de Nuptiis Consobrinorum; which is in Leunclavius, Jus Gr. et Rom. lib. iii. p. 197. Tr.]

9 [See the preceding chapter, § 7, 8, and Note 9, p. 275.

1 Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. vi. p. 229. [His life, written by John, one of his intimate friends, in

which notices . == : ber of ments at the Tract on the Toll March 42 - 1 11 - =-Personal Commence of the Land diameter et et ly a matern is made.

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the study of canon law by a volume of Decreta, in twenty books. But he was not the sole compiler; for he was aided by Olbert . Odilo of Lyons has left us some frigid sermons, and other things not much better'. Of those who wrote histories and annals, this is not the place to treat ".

of eighty Sermons; a Saxon Chronicle, a translation of the canons of the Nicene council, a translation of St. Gregory's Dialogue, with several lives of monkish saints, all in the Saxon lan-guage; also a Latin-Saxon dictionary, a grammar of the Saxon language; a grammar of the Saxon language;
Extracts from Priscian, &c. See
Cave's Historia Literar. vol. ii. Tr.
—There is no probability that any of
the works under the name of Elfric, were written by the archbishop of Canterbury of that name. Hence the translator is fully justified in ascribing them, after Wharton, to Elfric of York; but he does not show much ac-

York; but he does not show much acquaintance with them. Ed.]

6 See the Chronicon Wormatiense, in Ludewig's Reliquia Manuscriptor. tom. ii. p. 43; and the Histoira Littéraire de la France, tom. vii. p. 595, &c. [Burchard, a Hessian, was first a monk of Laubes, and then bishop of Worms, from A. D. 996 to 1026. He commenced his great work on canon law, while in his monastery, and with the aid of his instructor Olbert; but completed it during his episcopate. It was first published at Cologne, 1548. fol. and afterwards in 8vo. Though still in twenty books, it contains not a sixth and afterwards in 8vo. Though still in twenty books, it contains not a sixth part of the original work. Its authority is very small, being compiled without due care, and often from spurious works. The full title of the book is, Magnum Decretorum (or Canonum) Volumen; but it is often cited by the title Decretum; and also by that of Brocardica, or Brocardicorum Opus, from the French and Italian Brocurd, i. e. Burchard. See Schroeckh's Kirtench

i. e. Burchard. See Schroeckh's Kir-chengesch. vol. xxii. p. 414, &c. Tr.]

7 [St. Odilo was a native of Au-vergne, educated at Clugni, where he became the abbot A. D. 994. He after-wards refused the archbishopric of wards refused the archoisnopric of Lyons; and died abbot of Clugni A. D. 1049, aged eighty-seven years. His works, as published by Du Chesne, in his Biblioth. Cluniacensis, Paris, 1614,

and thence in the Biblioth. Patr. tom.

and thence in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. xvii. consist of fourteen sermons on the festal days; a life of St. Maiolus; a life of St. Adeleidis; four hymns; and some letters. His own life, written by his pupil Jotsald, in two books, is given us by Mabillon, together with a long biographical preface, in the Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. viii. p. 631—710. Tr.]

§ [The Latin writers omitted by Dr. Mosheim, were some of them mere authors of the lives of certain monks and saints. Such were Stephen, abbot of Laubes, and A. D. 903, bishop of Liege; Hubald, or Hucbald, a French monk, who flourished under Charles the Bald, A. D. 916; Gerard, deacon of the cloister of St. Medard, A. D. 932;—Fridegodus, a monk of Canterbury, A. D. 960;—and Adso, abbot of Montier en Der, in France, A.D. 980. Most of the others were popes or bishops, who have left us only some enistless. tier en Der, in France, a. D. 980. Most of the others were popes or bishops, who have left us only some epistles. Such were John X. pope a. D. 915—928;—Agapetus II. pope, a. D. 946—956;—John XII. pope, a. D. 956—963;—John XIII. pope, a. D. 965—972;—Pilgrim, or Peregrine, archbishop of Lorch, a. D. 971—992;—Benedict VI. pope, a. D. 972—974;—Benedict VII. pope, a. D. 975—984;—John XV. pope, a. D. 975—984;—John XV. pope, a. D. 996—999. To these classes of writers may be subjoined the two following individuals.

To these classes of writers may be sub-joined the two following individuals.

Roswida, or Roswitha, a learned
and devout nun, of Gandersheim in
Germany, who flourished about A. B.
980. She understood Greek, as well
as the Latin, in which she wrote.
Her compositions are all in verse;
namely, a panegyric on Otto the
Great; eight Martyrdoms of early
Saints; six sacred Comedies, on various subjects, but chiefly in praise of ous subjects, but chiefly in praise of the saints; and a poem on the esta-blishment of her monastery. These were best edited by H. L. Schurz-fleisch, Wittemb. 1707. 4to. See

### CHAPTER III.

#### THE HISTORY OF RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

- § 1. The state of religion.—§ 2. Contests respecting predestination and the Lord's supper.—§ 3. Belief that the day of judgment was at hand.—§ 4. Multitude of the saints.—§ 5, 6. The different branches of theology neglected.—§ 7. Controversy between the Greeks and Latins.
- § 1. That the most important doctrines of christianity were misunderstood and perverted, and that such doctrines as remained entire were obscured by the addition of the most unsound opinions, is manifest from every writer of this period. The essence of religion was supposed, both by the Greeks and the Latins, to consist in the worship of images, in honouring departed saints, in searching for and preserving sacred relies, and in heaping riches upon the priests and monks. Scarcely an individual ventured to approach God without first duly placating the images and the saints. And in searching after relics and hoarding them, all were zealous even to phronsy: and, if we may believe the monks, nothing was more an object of the divine solicitude, than to indicate to doting old women and bareheaded monks the places where the corpses of holy men were deposited. The fire, which burns out the stains remaining on human souls after death, was an object of intense dread to all; nay, was more feared than the punishments of For the latter, it was supposed, might be easily escaped, if they only died rich in the prayers and merits of the priests, or had some saint to intercede for them; but not no the former. And the priests, perceiving this dread to conduce much to their advantage, endeavoured, by their discourses, and by fables and fictitious miracles, continually to raise it higher and higher.

Schroeckh's Kirchengesch. vol. xxi. p. a history of the bishops of Lauge; a tract on the body and blood of three; Heriger, or Hariger, abbot of Laubes, A. D. 990—1007. He wrote lendin, and St. Laudenid. To J.

- § 2. The controversies respecting grace and the Lord's supper, which disquieted the preceding century, were at rest in For each party, as appears from various testimonies, left the other at liberty, either to retain the sentiments they had embraced, or to change them. Nor was it an object of much inquiry in this illiterate and thoughtless age, what the theologians believed on these and other subjects. Hence, among those who flourished in this age, we find both followers of Augustine and followers of Pelagius; and perhaps as many can be discovered who supposed the real body and blood of Christ were literally presented in the eucharist, as there were who either had no established opinion on the subject, or believed the Lord's body to be not present, and to be received in the eucharist only by a holy exercise of the soul 1. Let no one, however, ascribe this moderation and forbearance to the wisdom and virtue of the age: it was rather the want of intelligence and knowledge which rendered them both indisposed and unable to contend on these subjects.
- § 3. Numberless examples and testimonies show that the whole christian world was shrouded in immense superstition. To this were added many futile and groundless opinions, fostered by the priests for their own advantage. Among the opinions which dishonoured and disquieted the Latin churches in this century, none produced more excitement than the belief that the day of final consummation was at hand. This belief was derived, in the preceding century, from the Apocalypse of John, xx. 2—4<sup>2</sup>, and being advanced by many in this century, it

¹ That the Latin doctors of this century held different opinions respecting the manner in which the body and blood of Christ are present in the sacred Supper, is very clearly attested: nor do learned men among the Roman Catholics, who follow truth rather than party feelings, disavow the fact. That the doctrine of transubstantiation was at this time unknown to the English, has been shown from their public homilies, by Rapin de Thoyras, Histoire d'Angleterre, tom. i. p. 463. Yet that this doctrine was then received by some of the French and German divines, may be as easily demonstrated. ["For a judicious ac-

count of the opinions of the Saxon English church concerning the eucharist, see Collier's Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain, vol. i. cent. x. p. 204. 266." Macl.]

<sup>2</sup> ["And he laid hold on the dragon, that old serpent, which is the devil, and Satan, and bound him a thousand years," &c. They understood this to refer to the times of the christian dispensation. And as Satan was to be loosed after the thousand years, and as the vision proceeds immediately to describe the general judgment, they concluded the world would come to an end about A. D. 1000. Tr.]

venly court, and ministers of state in the world above, was generally very great . For this extremely inconsiderate and superstitious age required a host of patrons and guardians. Besides, so great was the wickedness and madness of most people, that the reputation of being a saint, was obtained without much effort. Whoever was by nature rather austere, and of coarse manners, or was possessed of a strong imagination, appeared amidst such a profligate multitude, as one who had intimate converse with God. The Roman pontiff, who had before begun to assume to himself the right of making new saints, gave the first specimen of the actual exercise of this power, in this century; at least, no example of an earlier date is extant. John XV., in the year 993, by a solemn act, enrolled Udalrich, bishop of Augsburg, among those to whom christians might lawfully address prayers and worship 5. Yet this act must not be understood to imply, that from this time onward, none but the Roman pontiff might enroll a saint ". For there are examples which show, that down to the twelfth century, the bishops of the higher ranks, and provincial councils, without even consulting the pontiff, did place in the list of saints, such as they deemed to be worthy of it 7. But in the

4 [Yet it should be remarked, that before the year 994, prayers to the saints, and to the virgin Mary, are not mentioned in the canons of the English churches. They are first enjoined in a collection of canons of this date; which is in Wilkins's Concil. tom. i. p. 265. We read, however, in a circular Epistle of John XV., in the year 993: Sic adoramus et colimus reliquias martyrum et confessorum, ut eum, [Christum,] cujus martyres sunt, adoremus—siquis contradicat, Anathema. Harduin's Concil. tom. vi. pt. i. p. 726. Schl.—Invocation of the sainted dead crept into the Church from an anterior habit of praying to God, that the sup-pliant might have the benefit of the prayers of these departed spirits. It is obvious, both, that we have no scriptural authority for invoking the dead, but rather the reverse, and also, that we have no means of knowing whether they can hear our invocation. Thus, this usage required the preparation which it found, in an excessive

veneration for certain eminent christians, or ascetics, and a corresponding anxiety for the benefit of their prayers. At first, this anxiety was to be allayed by means of Omniscience itself; and a by means of Omniscience itself; and a frame of mind was thus formed which naturally glided into some sort of notion that the departed spirit might have its own powers of hearing the suppliant, and that this latter was piously employed in making use of them. Ed.]

<sup>a</sup> Franc. Pagi, Breviar. Pontif. Rowan tom ii p. 259. &c.

<sup>a</sup> Franc. Pagi, Breviar. Pontif. Roman. tom. ii. p. 259, &c.

<sup>b</sup> This opinion was held by the friends of the Romish court; and in particular, by Phil. Bonannus, Numismat. Pontif. Romanor. tom. i. p. 41, &c.

<sup>7</sup> See the remarks of Franc. Pagi, Breviarium Pontif. Romanor. tom. ii. p. 260. tom. iii. p. 30, and of Arm. De la Chapelle, Bibliothèque Angloise, tom. x. p. 105, and Jo. Mabillon, Præf. ad Sæcul. v. Actor. SS. Ord. Bened. p. liii. [The word canon, in the middle ages, denoted in general, a register or a ma-

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commotions, so dangerous to the Greeks, Constantions, the son of Leo, assembled an ecclesiastionstantinople, in the year 920. This council marriages altogether, but allowed third rain restrictions. The publication of this ic tranquillity. Some other small conance, arose among the Greeks; which rament, their ignorance of true relince they had for the opinions of the heir own reason and judgment.

## CHAPTER IV.

### HISTORY OF CEREMONIES AND RITES.

- § 1. The multitude of ceremonies.—§ 2. Feast days.—§ 3. Office of St. Mary; the Rosary.
- § 1. How great a load of rites and ceremonies oppressed and stifled religion in this century, appears abundantly from the act of the councils held in England, France, Germany, and Italy. The many new-made citizens of heaven, who were daily enrolled, required the institution of new festal days, new forms of worship, and new religious rites. And in excogitating these, the priests, though in every thing else a stupid and inefficient set of beings, were wonderfully ingenious. Some of their arrangements flowed from the erroneous opinions on sacred and secular subjects, which the barbarous nations derived from their ancestors, and incorporated with christianity. Nor did the guides of the church oppose these customs; but supposed they had fulfilled all their duty, when they had either honoured with some christian forms what was
- <sup>2</sup> These facts are faithfully collected from Cedrenus, Leunclavius, (de Jure Græco-Rom. tom. i. p. 104, &c.) Leo

Grammaticus, Simeon Logothetes, and other writers of Byzantine history.

that age regarded as the greatest of theologians. Yet some also read Beda, and Rabanus Maurus. Moral and practical theology received less attention than in almost any age. If we except some discourses, which are extremely meagre and dry, and the lives of saints, which were composed among the Greeks by Simeon Metaphrastes, and among the Latins by Hubald, Odo, Stephen of Liege, and others, without fidelity, and in very bad taste; there remains nothing more in this century, that can be placed under the head of practical theology. Nor do we find, that any one sought renown by polemic writings, or confutations of the enemies of truth.

§ 7. The controversies between the Greeks and Latins, in consequence of the troubles and calamities of the times, were carried on with much less noise than before; but they were not wholly at rest 9. And those certainly err very much, who maintain, that this pernicious discord was healed, and that the Greeks for a time came over to the Latins': although it is true, that the state of the times obliged them, occasionally, to form a truce, though a deceptive one. The Greeks contended violently, among themselves, respecting repeated marriages. The emperor Leo, surnamed the Wise, or the Philosopher, having had no male issue by three successive wives, married a fourth, born in humble condition, Zoë Carbinopsina. As such marriages, by the canon law of the Greeks, were incestuous. the patriarch Nicolaus excluded the emperor from the communion. The emperor, indignant at this, deprived Nicolaus of his office; and put Euthymius into his place, who admitted the emperor, indeed, to the communion, but resisted the law which the emperor wished to enact, allowing of fourth marriages. Hence a schism and great animosity arose among the clergy; some siding with Nicolaus, and others with Euthymius. Leo died soon after, and Alexander deposed Euthymius, and restored Nicolaus to his office; who now assailed the character of the deceased emperor with the severest maledictions and execrations; and defended his opinion of the unlawfulness of

Mich. Le Quien, Diss. i. Damassenica, de Processione Spiritus S. § 13.
 p. 12. Fred. Spanheim. de Perpetua Dissensione Ecclesia Orient. et Occident.
 pt. iv. § vii. Opp. tom. ii.
 1 Leo Allatius, de Perpetua sione Ecclesia Orient. et Occident.
 cap. vii. viii. p. 600, &c.

pt. iv. § vii. Opp. tom. ii. p. 529.

1 Leo Allatius, de Perpetua Consensione Ecclesia Orient. et Occident. lib. ii.

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fourth marriages, in the most contentious manner. To put an end to these commotions, so dangerous to the Greeks, Constantine Porphyrogenitus, the son of Leo, assembled an ecclesiastical council, at Constantinople, in the year 920. This council prohibited fourth marriages altogether, but allowed third marriages, under certain restrictions. The publication of this law restored the public tranquillity. Some other small contests, of similar importance, arose among the Greeks; which show their want of discernment, their ignorance of true religion, and how much deference they had for the opinions of the fathers, without exercising their own reason and judgment.

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Grammaticus, Simeon Logothetes, and other writers of Byzantine history.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> These facts are faithfully collected from Cedrenus, Leunclavius, (de Jure Graco-Rom. tom. i. p. 104, &c.) Leo

worthless and base in itself, or had assigned to it some farfetched allegorical import. Several customs, accounted sacred, arose from the silly opinions of the multitude, respecting God and the inhabitants of heaven. For they supposed God, and those intimate with him in heaven, to be affected, just as earthly kings and their nobles are; who are rendered propitious by gifts and presents, and are gratified with frequent

salutations, and external marks of respect.

§ 2. Near the end of this century, in the year 998, by the influence of Odilo, abbot of Clugni, the number of festal days among the Latins was augmented, by the addition of the annual celebration in memory of all departed souls. Before this time, it had been the custom in many places to offer prayers, on certain days, for the souls in purgatory: but these prayers were offered only for the friends and patrons of a particular religious order, or society. Odilo's piety was not to be thus limited; he wished to extend this kindness to all the departed souls that were suffering in the invisible world 1. The

<sup>1</sup> See Jo. Mabillon, Acta SS. Ord. Bened. [tom. viii. or] secul. vi. pt. i. p.
584: where he gives the life of Odilo,
and his decree instituting this new
festival. [The story of the hermit is
differently related. One says, the hermit stated, that wandering near Mount
Etna, he overheard the souls burning Etna, he overheard the souls burning in that volcano, relate the benefits they received from the prayers of Odilo. Another represents the hermit, as saying, simply, it was divinely revealed to him. One likewise represents the hermit as stating, that all the souls in purgatory enjoyed respite, two days each week, namely Mondays and Tuesdays. Another says, he represented. days. Another says, he represented, that several souls had been released that several souls had been released entirely from purgatory, by his prayers. And another, that many souls might be released, &c. See Mabillon, l. c. p. 666. 701. (ed. Paris, 1701.) and Fleury, Histoire de l'Eglise, livr. lix. § 57. All agree, that the hermit made his representation to a Franch result these sentation to a French monk, then on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and bade him acquaint Odilo with it; which was accordingly done. Tr.—" Sigebertus auctor est, Odilonem hoc anno (998) commemorationem omnium defuncto-rum secunda die Novembris instituisse

in suo monasterio, cujus exemplo ad cæteras ecclesias hæc institutio permanavit, tametsi jamin nonnullis monasteriis Ordinis nostri, sedalia die, recepta erat. Id ab Odilone factum dicitur hortatu cujusdam in Sicilia reclusi, qui defunctorum animas a piacularibus flammis Cluniacensium eleemosynis et precibus eripi contestatus est cuidam viro religioso Ierosolymis revertenti, idque Odiloni abbati renuntiari cura-vit." (Mabillon, Annal. Ord. Bened. iv. 125.) Odilo, who was of knightly iv. 125.) Odilo, who was of knightly origin in Auvergne, was pretty nearly at the head of superstition, in his age, so deeply smitten with it. He was complimented as the brightest mirror placed by God in the world, "quem Deus clarissimum speculum in mundo posuit," and the standard-bearer of all religion, "ille totius religionis signifer Odilo." When at Rome, he was the great mark of admiration, seeming really to be, as he was occasionally called, the archangal of monks, "re vera putares esse archne was occasionally called, the archangel of monks, "re vern putares esse archangelum monachorum." He died in 1049. (Ibid. 352. 109. 239. 499.) The tenth and eleventh centuries hardly wanted such a man for riveting the Platonic belief in purgatory. Ed.]

author of the suggestion was a Sicilian recluse, or hermit, who caused it to be stated to *Odilo*, that he had learned from a divine revelation, that the souls in purgatory might be released, by the prayers of the monks of Clugni<sup>2</sup>. At first, therefore, this was only a private regulation of the society of Clugni: but a Roman pontiff,—who he was, is unknown,—approved the institution, and ordered it to be every where observed.

§ 3. The worship of the virgin Mary, which previously had been extravagant, was in this century carried much farther than before. Not to mention other things less certain, I observe first, that near the close of this century, the custom became prevalent among the Latins, of celebrating masses, and abstaining from flesh, on Saturdays, in honour of St. Mary. In the next place, the daily office of St. Mary, which the Latins call the lesser office, was introduced; and it was afterwards confirmed by Urban II. in the council of Clermont. Lastly, pretty distinct traces of the Rosary and Crown of St. Mary, as they are called, or of praying according to a numerical arrangement, are to be found in this century. For they who tell us, that St. Dominic invented the Rosary, in the thirteenth century, do not offer satisfactory proof of their opinion. The Rosary consisted of fifteen repetitions of the Lord's prayer, and one hundred and fifty salutations of St. Mary: and what the Latins called the Crown of St. Mary, consisted of six or seven repetitions of the Lord's prayer, and sixty or seventy salutations, according to the age ascribed by different authors to the holy virgin.

shows us, what he thought of it. And in this work of Benedict XIV, are many specimens of the author's discernment.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The pontiff Benedict XIV., or Prosper Lambertinus, in his treatise de Festis Jesu Christi, Mariæ, et Sanctorum, lib. iii. c. 22. Opp. tom. x. p. 671, very wisely observes silence respecting this obscure and disreputable origin of that anniversary; and thus

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> This is formally demonstrated by Jo. Mabillon, *Prof. ad Acta Nanctor*. Ord. Bened. sucul. v. p. lviii. &c.

### CHAPTER V.

### HISTORY OF HERESIES.

- § 1. The more ancient heresies.—§ 2. The Paulicians.—§ 3. Commotions excited by Leuthard.—§ 4. The Anthropomorphites.
- § 1. The amazing stupidity of the age, which was the source of so many evils, had this one advantage, that it rendered the church tranquil, and undisturbed by new sects and discords. The Nestorians and Monophysites began to experience more hardships, under the Arabians, than formerly; and they are said to have repeatedly suffered the greatest violence. But as many of them gained the good will of the great, by their skill in medicine, or by their abilities as stewards and men of business, the persecutions that occasionally broke out, were again suppressed 1.
- § 2. The Manichæans or Paulicians, of whom mention has been made before, became considerably numerous, in Thrace, under the emperor John Tzimisces. As early as the eighth century, Constantine Copronymus had removed a large portion of this sect to this province, that they might no longer disturb the tranquillity of the East: yet they still remained numerous in Syria and the neighbouring countries. Theodorus, therefore, the bishop of Antioch, for the safety of his own flock, did not cease importuning the emperor, until he ordered a new colony of Manichæans to be transplanted to Philippopolis. From Thrace, the sect removed into Bulgaria and Slavonia; in which countries they afterwards had a supreme pontiff of the sect; and they continued their residence there, down to the times of the council of Basil, or to the fifteenth century. From Bulgaria, they migrated to Italy; and thence spread

to put themselves under his protection. See Asseman, Biblioth. Orient. Vatio. tom. iv. p. 96—100. Schl.]

<sup>2</sup> Jo. Zonaras, Annal. lib. xvii. p. 209. ed. Paris, p. 164. ed. Venice.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> [Some Nestorians were private secretaries of the Kaliphs; and the Nestorian patriarch had such influence with the Kaliph, that the Jacobite and Greek bishops, living among the Arabians, were obliged, in their difficulties,

into other countries of Europe, and gave much treatile to the Roman pontiffs.

§ 3. At the close of this commer, a pickerian man of the name of Leutland, in the village of Virtus near Chalcus, attempted some innovations in religion; and, in a short time, drew a large share of the valgar after him. He would allow of no images; for he is said to have troken the image of our Saviour. He maintained, that tribes coght not to be given to the priests; and said, that in the propheries of the Old Testament, some things were true, and some things were false. He pretended to be inspired; but histop Gebria drove the man to extremities; and he at last threw himself into a well. I suppose, the disciples of this man, who doubtless taught many other things, besides what are stated above, joined themselves with those who, in France, were afterwards called Albigeness, and who are said to have leaned to the views of the Manichaeans.

# § 4. Some remains of the Arians still existed in certain

<sup>3</sup> And, as has been already observed, perhaps some remains of the seet still exist in Bulgaria.

4 An account of these transactions is given by Glaher Radulphus, Hist. lib. ii. c. ai. [Fleury, Hist.in to PEpius, livr. lvini. § 19, thus relates the whole story, on the authority of Glaher. Near the close of the year 1000, a plebeian man, by the name of Leutard, in the village of Virtus and diocese of Chalons, pretended to be a prophet, and deceived many. B-ing at a certain time in the fields, and fatigued with labour, he laid himself down to sleep; when a great swarm of bees seemed to enter the lower part of his body, and to pass out of his mouth, with a great buzzing. They next began to sting him severely; and after tormenting him awhile, they spoke to him and commanded him to do some things which were beyond human power. He returned home exhausted; and with a view to obey the divine admoni-tion, dismissed his wife. Then proceeding to the church, as if for prayer, he entered it, and seized and broke the image of the crucifix. The bye-standers were amazed, and supposed the man

was deranged; but as they were simple rustics, he easily persuaded them, that he had performed the deed under the direction of a supernatural and divine revelation. Leutard talked much, and which to be regarded as a great teacher. But in his discourses, there was reching solid, and no truth. He said, that the things taught by the prophets, were to be believed, only in part; and that the rest was uscless. He declared, that it was of no use to a man to pay his tithes. Fame now proclaimed him to be a man of God; and no small part of the vulgar went after him. But Geboin, the venerable and wise bishop of Chalons, summoned the man before him, and interrogated him respecting all the things reported of him. He began to dissemble and conceal the poison of his wickedness, and quoted portions of the Scriptures, which he had never studied. The sagacious bishop now convinced the blockhead of falschood and madness; and, in part, reclaimed the people whom he had seduced. The wretched Leutard, finding his reputation ruined among the people, drowned himself in a well. Tr.]

parts of Italy; and especially in the region about Padua'. Ratherius, bishop of Verona, had controversy with the Anthropomorphites, from the year 939, onwards. For in the neighbourhood of Vicenza, there were many persons, not only among the laity, but also among the clergy, who supposed that God possesses a human form, and sits upon a golden throne, in the manner of kings; and that his ministers, or angels, are winged men, clothed in white robes . These erroneous conceptions will not surprise us, if we reflect, that the people, who were extremely ignorant on all subjects, and especially on religion, saw God and the angels so represented, every where, in the paintings that adorned the churches. Still more irrational was the superstition of those, whom the same Ratherius opposes; who were led, I know not how, to believe that St. Michael says mass, every Monday, before God in heaven; and they therefore resorted, on these days, to the churches that were dedicated to St. Michael'. It is probable, that the priests, who performed service in the temples devoted to St. Michael, instilled this most absurd notion, as they did other errors, into the minds of the vulgar, in order to gratify their own avaricious views.

<sup>5</sup> [It appears from Ugell's Italia Sacra, tom. v. p. 429 of the new edition, that in the diocese of Peter, the bishop of Padua, who died A. D. 942, there were many Arians, whom that bishop strenuously opposed. And in the same work, p. 433, it is stated, that bishop Goslin, or Gauslin, who filled the see from the year 964 till into the following century, completely exterminated this sect. Schl.]

<sup>6</sup> [We ought not to class these poor creatures among heretics. The language of Ratherius does not imply,

that such opinions were taught in public. The erroneous views entertained by individuals in private, do not constitute a heresy. And how many such Anthropomorphites should we not now find, if we were to examine the conceptions of our own common people, in regard to God and the angels! Schl.

now find, it we were to examine the conceptions of our own common people, in regard to God and the angels is Schl.]

7 Ratherius, Epistola Symodica, in Dacherii Spicileg. Scriptor. Veter. tom. ii. p. 294, &c. Sigbert of Gemblours, Chronol. ad ann. 939.

# CENTURY ELEVENTH.

## PART I.

THE EXTERNAL HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

## CHAPTER I.

## THE PROSPEROUS EVENTS OF THE CHURCH.

- \$ 1. Propagation of christianity.—§ 2. Fruitless efforts of some, for the conversion of pagan nations.- 3. The Saracens driven from Sicily. The Sicilian monarchy.- § 4. Expedition against the Saracens in Palestine,- § 5. Progress of the holy war. - § 6, 7. The history of it. - § 8. Causes of these expeditions. - 9. Evils of them. - 9 10. Injurious to the church.
- § 1. THE Hungarians, Danes, Poles, Russians, and other nations, who in the preceding century had received a kind of knowledge of the christian religion, could not universally be brought, in a short time, to prefer christianity to the religions of their fathers. Therefore, during the greatest part of this century, their kings, with the teachers whom they drew around them, were occupied in gradually enlightening and converting these nations 1. In Tartary 2 and the adjacent regions, the activity of the Nestorians continued daily to gain over more people to the side of christianity. And such is the mass of

its broadest sense; for I am not insensible, that the Tartars, properly so called, are widely different from the Tangutians, Calmucs, Mungals, and other tribes.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For an account of the Poles and Russians, see the life of Romualdus, in the Ada Sundor. tom. ii. Februar. p. 113, 114: and for the Hungarians, p. 117.

<sup>2</sup> The word Tartary is here used in

testimony at the present day, that we cannot doubt, but that bishops of the highest order, or Metropolitans, with many inferior bishops subject to them, were established, at that period, in the provinces of Cashgar, Nuacheta, Turkestan, Genda, Tangut, and others 3. Whence it will be manifest, that there was a vast multitude of christians, in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, in these countries; which are now either devoted to Muhammedism, or worshippers of imaginary gods. And that all these christians followed the Nestorian creed, and were subject to the supreme pontiff of the Nestorians residing in Chaldea, is so certain, as to be beyond all controversy.

§ 2. For the conversion of the European nations, who still lived buried in superstition and barbarism, as the Slavonians, the Obotriti, the Wends, the Prussians, &c. some pious and good men laboured indeed, but with either very little or no success. Near the close of the preceding century, Adalbert, bishop of Prague, visited the ferocious nation of the Prussians, with a view to instruct them in the knowledge of christianity; and the result was, that he was murdered, in the year 996, by Siggon, a pagan priest 4. The king of Poland, Boleslaus Chrobry, avenged the death of Adalbert, by a severe war; and laboured to accomplish by arms and penalties, what Adalbert could not effect by arguments. Yet there were not wanting some, who seconded the king's violent measures, by admonitions, instructions, and persuasions. In the first place, we are told, one Boniface, of illustrious birth, and a disciple of St. Romuald, and afterwards one Bruno, with eighteen companions, went from Germany into Prussia, as christian mis-

the task would be, on various accounts, very difficult of execution. It was attempted by an excellent man, Theoph. Sigfr. Bayer, who was furnished with a large number of documents for the purpose, both printed and manuscript. But the premature death of this learned man intercepted his labours.

4 See the Acta Sanctor. ad diem 23
Aprilis, p. 174, &c. [and Jo. Mabillon,
Acta SS. Ord. Bened. tom. vii. p. 846,
&c. Tr.]
5 Solignac, Histoire de Pologne, tom.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Marco Paulo, the Venetian, de Regionibus Orientalibus, lib. i. cap. 38. 40. 45. 47, 48, 49. 62, 63, 64; lib. ii. c. 39. Euseb. Renaudot, Anciennes Relations des Indes et de la Chine, p. 320. Jos. Sim. Asseman, Biblioth. Orient. Vaticana, tom. iii. pt. ii. p. 502, from the histograf 4 histograf and control of the con &c. The history of this so successful propagation of christianity by the Nestorians, in China, Tartary, and other adjacent countries, richly deserves to be more thoroughly explored, and set forth to the world, by some man well acquainted with oriental history. But

sionaries. But all these were put to death by the Prussians: nor could the valour of Boleslaus or of the subsequent kings of Poland, bring this savage nation to abandon the religion of their ancestors 7.

§ 3. The Saracens seized upon Sicily, in the ninth century; nor could the Greeks or the Latins hitherto expel them from the country, though they made frequent attempts to do it. But in this century, A. D. 1059, Robert Guiscard, the Norman duke of Apulia, with his brother Roger, under the authority of the Roman pontiff Nicolaus II., attacked them with great valour; nor did Roger relinquish the war, till he had gained possession of the whole island, and cleared it of the Saracens. After this great achievement, in the year 1090, Roger restored the christian religion, now almost extinguished there by the Saracens, to its former dignity; and established bishops, founded monasteries, erected magnificent churches, and put the clergy in possession of ample revenues and honours, which they enjoy to the present times 8. To this heroic man, is

<sup>6</sup> [Bruno and Boniface were, in fact, one and the same person: the first being his original and proper name, and the other his assumed name; for the monks were then accustomed to take assumed names. See Ditmar, lib. vi. p. 82. Chronicon Quedlinburg. and Sigebert Gemblacens, ad ann. and Sigebert Gemblacens. ad ann. 1909. The annalist Saxo, on this year, says expressly: "Sanctus Bruno qui et Bonifacius, Archiepiscopus gentium, primum Canonicus S. Mauritii in Magdaburh. xvi. Kal. Mart. martyr inclytus colos petiit." He was of the highest rank of Saxon nobility, a near relative of the emperor Otto III., and beloved by him. Bruno served for a time at the imperial chapel. But in the year 997, he preferred a monastic life; and connected himself with St. Romuald, whom he accompanied first to Monte connected himself with St. Romuald, whom he accompanied first to Monte Cassino, and then to Perra near Ravenna. He obtained permission from the pope to preach to the pagans; and therefore received ordination as an archbishop. He preached to pagans till the twelfth year, and was then killed, near the confines of the Prusians and Lithunnians. Let p. 1006.1 sians and Lithuanians, [A. D. 1006.] The bodies of Bruno and his companions were purchased of the pagans,

by Boleslaus. Schl .- See also Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. vol. viii.
p. 79—81. and Fleury, Histoire de l'Eglise, livr. lviii. § 26. Tr.]
f Anton. Pagi, Critica in Baronium,

tom. iv. ad ann. 1008. p. 97, &c. Christ. Hartknoch, *History of the Prussian Church*; written in German, book i. ch. i. p. 12, &c. [Some of the principal Poles, also, to whom christianity i. ch. l. p. 12, &c. [Some of the principal Poles, also, to whom christianity was burdensome, on account of the many tithes they had to pay to the clergy, relapsed again into idolatry. See Dugloss, Hist. Polon. ad ann. 1022. On the other hand, the Transylvanians were vanquished by the king of Hungary, in the year 1002; and were brought to embrace christianity, after their prince Geula, with his wife and children, were thrown into prison. And the same king undertook some successful campaigns against the Bulgarians, and the pagan Slavonians. See Theuroezius, in Chron. Hungar. c. 29, 30. Schl.]

\*\*See Burigny, Histoire Générale de Sicile, tom. i. p. 386, &c. [The character of this Roger is highly extolled by the historians of those times. Among other things, he is extolled for his tole-

other things, he is extolled for his tole-rant disposition in regard to religion.

the summer power is maken a religion, which is chimed by the same of Sect. for John I. is said to have created the larger and its successive, hereditary legisles of the apostole sec. by a special dimension disted a. in. 1987. The Louisi court content that this diploma is a fargery; and hence even it our times those severy contents, between the Louisi pointiffs and the sames of Sectiv, respecting the Section annualistic Court of Rose governed Singly down to the twelfit courter, as inst under the title of duken, and then more time of sames.

For when he concentred Series he allowed the Satherine will these to remain in the maint, to live according B ther wil man and d tolken there tentime medical chimes se your test actions to come se the, strain is then test man one or come W. And Jrs. at all 1884. San. in the harmon a Liverage Manager of the monager of the supplied of th ind of the monature of here is sup-posed in large terms of wine Larger than the following that he was larger than of Series and Lambers, here as baseria, i. I 1884. The pope had ap-pointed honory today of Franchis regard a offere it shelly four the longer in straight to the buttomer commer to over segment and to the disturto and the incident and the distinct Monumenting that he would suffer he aguste it the committee. As the disks land president with winding to the MARKUIN OF . INC DETENT THE PARKETS quite out if their, and subseried al the enterment of that multiple to the see of Rome, though recincily the pair-ness of Communication in pige his they received the entirement in his limit quent to the treating, but to engage the dube soil some is the favour he con-ferred upon him all the power he had granted to him inguite, declaring him. in here, and his morning, in the see luyers, and visual with the installer power, in its full extent. The bell is duted at haberno, July, Indiction vii., Urban's reign xi. i. e. 1098. Here is some mintales, as the eleventh year of Arrest remember with the each war of the Indiction. And this error has been survey against the premium of the instrument, by Barratius, who in-SCT. IL ADI CHICAFORD TO PRIME E A forces, in the coverage volume of his armale. He are regres, that the ball i comme remet my to Raper and mm-day imag was a vanier mercings, green to record the network services of Regen. Though many cornect men report the built as ni ser annonanta anga, and a cal" - The Sicilar mo cindenties u is in have not produced the original winnings, we the kings of America to whom many was long subters, commet and exercised the is pers cr. as being the successions of dake Liver And they would not suffer the ceremit volume of Bermins H SETTIMEN IL TONE ORGANISMES (IL SC नामात । वे तक लोकोनाका कार्यायकांका वी their calma. The same power has exercised by all the princes, who have been missiers of that island, down to ministra times. In the year 1715, Common XI. having published two tells, the or sivileting the monords, as it is exclude and the other cetablishing a new plan of ecclesiastical govern-ment, the duke of Savoy, as avvereign of Soily, hamshed all who received either of them out of the country. Some compromise has since taken place, but the supreme ecclesiastical power is still in the hands of the temporal sovereign of the country: that is, he is supreme head of the church there; has power to excommunicate

§ 4. From the times of Sylvester II., the Roman pontiffs had been meditating the extension of the limits of the church in Asia, and especially the expulsion of the Muhammedans from Palestine: but the troubles of Europe prevented the execution of their designs. Gregory VII., the most daring of all the pontiffs that ever sat in the chair of St. Peter, being excited by the perpetual complaints of the Asiatic christians respecting the cruelty of the Muhammedans, wished to engage personally in a holy war; and more than fifty thousand men prepared themselves for an expedition under him 1. But his controversy with the emperor Henry IV., of which we shall have occasion to speak hereafter, and other unexpected events, obliged him to abandon the design. But near the close of the century, a certain Frenchman of Amiens, Peter, surnamed the Hermit, was the occasion of the renewal of the design by Urban II. Peter visited Palestine in the year 1093, and there beheld, with great anguish of mind, the extreme oppressions and vexations, which the christians, residing at the holy places, suffered from the Muhammedans. Therefore, being wrought up to an enthusiasm, which he took to be a divine impulse, he first applied for aid to Simeon, the patriarch of Constantinople, [the Greek patriarch of Jerusalem,] and to Urban II., the Roman pontiff, without success; and then began to travel over Europe, calling on both princes and people to make war upon the tyrants of Palestine. He moreover carried with him an epistle on the subject, which came from heaven, was addressed to all christians, and was calculated to awaken the sensibilities of the ignorant'.

and absolve all persons whatever, ceclesiastics as well as laymen, and cardinals themselves, if resident in the island; he has a right to preside in all the provincial councils of the country, and to exercise all the jurisdiction of a legate à latere, vested with the fullest legatine power. And this power the sovereign may exercise, though a female; as in the instance of Jane of Aragon and Castile; and of Jane of Aragon and Castile; and not only in his own person, but also by a commissioner of his appointment. For the more convenient exercise of this power, a commissioner, who is

styled the Judge of the monarchy, is appointed by the king, whose tribunal is the supreme ecclesiastical court, for Sicily, Apulia, Calabria, Tarento, Malta, and the other Islands. Yet from him lies an appeal to the royal audience. See Bower's Lives of the Popes, vol. v. p. 340, and Stäudlin's Kirchl. Geographie, vol. i. p. 476, &c.

Tr.]

Gregory VII., Epistolarum lib. ii.
cp. 31, and in Harduin's Concilia, tom.
vi. pt. i. p. 1285.

This fact is mentioned by the abbot
Dodechinus, in his Continuat. Chronici

§ 5. The public feelings being thus excited, Urben II., in the year 1095, assembled a very numerous council at Placentia, in which he first recommended this holy war . But the dangerous enterprise was relished only by a few; although the ambassadors of the Greek emperor, Alexius Comments, were present, and in the name of their master represented the necessity of opposing the Turks, whose power was daily The business succeeded better in the council of increasing. Clermont, which was assembled soon after. For the French, being more enterprising and ready to face dangers, than the Italians, were so moved by the tumid eloquence of Urban, that a vast multitude, of all ranks and ages, were ready at once to engage in a military expedition to Palestine 4. This host seemed to be a very formidable army, and adequate to overcome almost any obstacles; but, in reality, it was very weak and pusillanimous: for it was composed chiefly of monks, mechanics, farmers, persons averse from their regular occupations, spendthrifts, speculators, prostitutes, boys, girls, servants, malefactors, and the lowest dregs of the idle populace, who hoped to make their fortune. From such troops, what could be expected! Those attached to this camp were called Crusaders (cruciati); and the enterprise itself was called a Crusade (expeditio cruciata); not only, because they professedly were going to rescue the cross of our Lord from the hands of its enemies, but also, because they wore upon their right shoulders a white, red, or green cross made of woollen cloth, and solemnly consecrated.

Mariani Scoti; in the Scriptor. Germanicor. Jo. Pistorii, tom. i. p. 462. For an account of Peter, see Car. Du Fresne, Notes ad Anna Comnena Alexiadem, p. 79. ed. Venet.

2 [Berthold, a contemporary writer,

<sup>3</sup> [Berthold, a contemporary writer, says, there were present in this council about four thousand clergymen, and more than thirty thousand laymen, and that its sessions were held in the open air, because no church could contain the multitude. See Harduin's Concilia, tom. vi. pt. ii. p. 1711, &c. 7r.]

air, because no church could contain the multitude. See Harduin's Concilia, tom. vi. pt. ii. p. 1711, &c. Tr.]

<sup>4</sup> Theod. Ruinart, Vita Urhani II. § cexxv. &c. p. 224, 229, 240, 272, 274, 282, 296, of the Opp. Posthum. of Ja. Mabillon, and Theodore Ruinart, tom. iii. Jo. Harduin's Concilia, tom. vi. pt. ii. p. 1726. Caesar Baronius, Annal. Eccles. tom. xi. ad ann. 1005. No. xxxii. p. 648. [The number present at the council of Clermont is not definitely stated by the early writers, though they all agree that it was very great. There were thirteen archibishops, two hundred and fifty bishops, besides abbots and inferior clergy, with a multitude of laymen. The Acts of this council, with two speeches of Urban, are given by Harduin, Concilia, tom. vi. pt. ii. p. 1718, &c. Tr.]

ban, are given by Harduin, Concilia, tom. vi. pt. ii. p. 1718, &c. Tr.]

\* See Abrah. Bzovius, Continuat.

Annal. Bironii, tom. xv. ad ann. 1416, § ix. p. 32, &c. ed. Colon. Jac. Lenfant.

§ 6. Eight hundred thousand persons, therefore, as credible writers inform us, marched from Europe, in the year 1096, pursuing different routes, and conducted by different leaders, all of whom directed their way to Constantinople, that, receiving instructions and aid from Alexius Comnenus, the Greek emperor, they might pass over into Asia. The author of the war, Peter the Hermit, girded with a rope, first led on a band of eighty thousand, through Hungary and Thrace. But this company, after committing innumerable base deeds, were nearly all destroyed by the Hungarians and Turks. Nor did better fortune attend some other armies of these Crusaders: who roamed about, like robbers, under unskilful commanders, and plundered and laid waste the countries over which they travelled. Godfrey of Bouillon, duke of Lorrain, a man who may be compared with the greatest heroes of any age ', and who was commander-in-chief of the war, conducted, with his brother Baldwin, a well-organized body of eighty thousand horse and foot, through Germany and Hungary. Another body, under the command of Raymond, earl of Toulouse, marched through Slavonia. Robert earl of Flanders, Robert

Histoire du Concile de Pise, tom. ii. livr. v. p. 60, &c. The writers who give account of the Crusades, are enumerated by Jo. Alb. Fabricius, Luz Erangelii toti Orbi exoriens, cap. xxx. p. 518. [Most of the original writers, living in or near the times of the Crusades, were collected by Jac. Bongars, in his Gesta Dei per Francos, Hanov. 1611. 2 vols. fol. Of these original writers, the most important are, Robert of Rheims, Baldrich or Baudri of Dol, Raimond of Agile, Albert of Aix, Fulcher or Fulcard of Chartres, and Guibert of Nogent; but especially William bishop of Tyre, and James de Vitry. To these may be added Marino Sanuto of the thirteenth century. The best moderns are said to be I. Bapt. Mailly, Esprit des Croisades, on Histoire politique et militaire des Guerres enterprises par les Chrétiens pour le reconcrement de la Terre sainte, Paris, 1780. 4 vols. 12mo. Maimbourg, Histoire des Croisades, Paris, 1675, &c. 4 vols. 12mo. J. C. Mayer, Gesch. der Kreuzzige, Berlin, 1780. 2 vols. 8vo. F. Wilkin. Gesch.

der Kreuzz. Lips. 1807—17. 3 vols. 8vo. I. Ch. Waken, Gemälde der Kreuzz. Francf. 1808—10. 3 vols. 8vo. A. H. Heeren, Versuch e. Entwickelung d. Folg. d. Kreuzz. (a prize essay), Gotting. 1808. 8vo. The English reader may consult, Gibbon's Hist. of the Decline, &c. ch. lviii. lix. Bower's Lives of the Popes, vol. v. and vi. Mill's History of the Crusades, &c. Tr.]

6 [The army under Peter the Hermit vented their rage especially against

mit vented their rage especially against the Jews; whom they either compelled to receive baptism, or put to death with horrid cruelty. The same thing was done by another division, in the countries along the Rhine, at Mayence, Cologne, Treves, Worms, and Spier; where, however, the Jews were sometimes protected by the bishops. See the Annalist, Sax. ad ann. 1096, in Eccard's Corpus Hist. Medii Æri, tom. i. p. 579, &c. Sokl.]

7 Of this illustrious hero, the Benedictine monks treat professedly, in the Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. viii. p. 598, &c.

inite of Normanity' and Hope the Great, brother to Philip imp of France, embarised with their forces at Brundisi and Tarento. Remainsum and Tarenton.) and landed at Durazzo Dynamium. These were followed by Boumand, duke of Apolia and Chindrin, at the head of a numerous and select band of Normans.

\$ " The army the greatest since the memory of men, when it arrest as Constantingle, though greatly diminished he recruits recommend expired much about, and not without reason, in the mind of the bereik emperor. But his fears were thereded when I had moved the straits of Gallipolis, and handed in Neivina. The granders first besieged Nice, the capital of Baltonia , which was taken in the year 1097. They then reverees in themes Asia Minur into Sprin; and in the year 1995, took Arminek in Syria]; which was given, with its remains in Supposed dake of Applia. They also current Fidens. It which Raidons, the brother of Godfrey of Regillon, was renscribed the sovereign. Finally, in the year 1.8%, these Lacins reduced the city of Jerusalem by their verticals across. And here the sent of a new kingdom was escalabated and the altere mamed Golfrey was declared the first king of Jerusalem. He, however, refused the title of hays from metries of mediesty, and recaining a few soldiers with him permitted the cahers to return back to Europe. But this great man their not long after, and left his kingdom to his brother. Saldon a primer of Edessa; who did not besitate to assume the title of king.

Now With the Reman positife, and particularly with Urban 11. the principal motive for enkinding this holy war was furnished I conceive, by the corrupted religion of that age. For, according to the prevailing views it was a repreach upon christians to suffer the land which had been consecrated by the footsteps and the blood of Cirise to remain under the power of his enemies; and moreover, a great and essential part of piety to God consisted in pilgrimages to the holy places; which were most hamaticus undertakings, so long as the Muhammedans should occupy Palestine. To these religious

<sup>&#</sup>x27; [He was the eidest see of William the Computerer, king of England, Tr.]

motives, there was added an apprehension, that the Turks, who had already subdued a large part of the Greek empire, would march into Europe, and would, in particular, assail Italy. Those among the learned who suppose that the Roman pontiff recommended this terrible war, for the sake of extending his own authority, and of weakening the power of the Latin emperors and king; and that the kings and princes of Europe encouraged it, in order to get rid of their powerful and warlike vassals, and to obtain possession of their lands and estates; bring forward indeed plausible conjectures, but they are mere conjectures? Yet afterward, when the pontiffs as well as the

o the pontifis, is brought forward by many, both Protestants and Catholics, as one not at all to be questioned. See Bened. Accoltus, de Bello Sacro in Infideles, lib. i. p. 16. Jac. Basnage, Hist. des Egliscs Réformées, tom. i. period. v. p. 235. Ren. de Vertot, Histoire des Checaliers de Malthe, tom. i. lib. iii. p. 302. 308. lib. iv. p. 428. Andr. Baillet, Hist. des Démêles du Boniface VIII. avec Philip le Bel, p. 76. Hist. du Droit Ecclés. François, tom. i. p. 296. 299, and many others. But that this supposition has no solid foundation, will be clear to such as consider all the circumstances. The Roman pontiffs could not certainly foresee, that so many princes, and people of every class, would march away from Europe to Palestine: neither could they discover, beforehand, that these expeditions would be so beneficial to themselves. For all the advantages accruing to the pontiffs and to the clergy from these wars, both the extension of their authority and the increase of their wealth, were not apparent, at once, and at the commencement of the war; but they gradually developed themselves, being the result rather of accidental circumstances, than of design. This single fact shows, that the pontiffs who promoted these wars, could have had no thoughts of extending their power by them. It may be added, that the general belief, and the expectation of the pontiffs, was, that the whole business would be accomplished in a single expedition, of no long continuance; and that God

himself would, by miraculous interpositions, overthrow those enemies of christianity who were the unjust possessors of Palestine. Besides, as soon as Jerusalem was taken, most of the European princes and soldiers returned back to Europe; which the popes surely would not have permitted, if from the continuance of this war, they anticipated great accessions to their wealth and power.—But no conjecture on this subject, is, in my view, more unfortunate, than that which supposes Urban II. to have eagerly pressed forward this holy war, in order to weaken the power of the emperor Henry IV., with whom he was in a violent contest respecting the investiture of bishops. The advocates of this conjecture forget, that the first armies which marched against the Muhammedans of Asia, were raised chiefly among the Franks and Normans, and that the Germans, who were opposed to Urban II., were at first the most averse from these wars. Other arguments are omitted, for the sake of brevity.—Nor is the other part of the conjecture, which relates to the kings and princes of Europe, better founded. It has received the approbation of Vertot, (Histoire de Malthe, liv. iii. p. 309.) Boulanvilliers, and other great and eminent men, who think they see farther than others into the policy of the courts in those ages. But these excellent men have no other argument to adduce, but this: many kings, especially of the Franks, were rendered more rich and powerful, by the death and the misfortunes of those who

inus and princes issented by experience, the great advantages resulting it them from these wars, new and additional motives for encouraging them, undoubsedly recovered to them; and particularly that it increasing their own power and aggrandisc ment.

A But these wars whether just or anjust!, produced immense evils if every sure both in church and state; and their effects are visible even at the present day. Europe was decrived if more than bull if its population, and immense sums if money were experted at freeign countries; and very many families, previously quident and powerful either became extinct. It were reduced at extreme powerful either beads of families either mirrapped it sold their territories, possessions,

empaged it these wars; and therefore, they making pave, not may permission, but any a first memoral particular, and a first memoral in these wars. All has see the memoral versions of this reasoning. We are not prome it ascerbe more supporty and cumming both in the formax pomeries, and is the kings and permes of those times, that they really possessed; and transactions by their results, which is a defective and innertain mode of reasoning. I appreciant, that the reasoning of whom alone I would speak, detained their immense agerancias-chert, not so moch by strewtly ferming plans for emerging their power, as by declarations externelly the reportunities that recurred.

the opportunities that recurred.

The question of the institut of what are called the institut of the institut of what take upon me to discuss: now shall I shall not take upon me to discuss: now shall I deny, that it is, when viewed impartially, an intricate and dribous question. But I wish the reader to be apprised, that there was discussion among christians, as early as the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, respecting the justice and injustice of those holy wars. For the (athari, or the Albigenses and Waldenses, denied their justice. The arguments they used, are collected and refuted by Fr. Moneta, a Dominican writer, of the thirteenth century, in his Summa oratra Coharca & Waldenses, (which was published a few years ago, at Rome, by Richini,) lib. v. c. xiii. p. 531, &c. But the arguments of the Cathari against the

remember operations, (view alter-member, as they called these wars, mi me true work: m very suit. An example will this clear. The Cathori oppose hair wars, by arging the words. Paul, I for x. 32. Give none offer wether with Jean, nor to the qualities, i is the charm's of Gold. By the qualithey mad, may be understood the Sura-rius. Therefore European christians rught not to make war upon the Sura-rens, lest they should not offence to the peace's. The answer of Moneta to this surrier argument, we will give in his . wz wieński – We read, Gen. xii. that God said to Abraham: Tothy a end I me this said. But we (the christians of Europe) are the seed of Abraham: as says the apostle to the Golds.

23. To se therefore has that land been given for a possession. Hence, it is the duty of the civil power to labour to put us in possession of that land; and it is the duty of the church to exhort civil rulers to do their duty. -A rare argument this, truly! let us hear him out.- The ci does not intend to harm the Saracens, or to kill them: nor have christian princes any such design. And yet, if they will stand in the way of the swords of the princes, they will be slain. The church of God therefore is without offence, that is, it injures no one in this matter, because it does no one any wrong, but only defends its own rights." -Who can deny that here is ingenuity! and estates, in order to defray the expense of their expedition 2: while others imposed such intolerable burdens upon their vassals and tenants, as obliged them to abandon their houses and lands, and assume themselves the badge of the cross. A vast derangement of society, and a subversion of every thing, took place throughout Europe: not to mention the robberies, murders, and destructions of life and property, every where committed with impunity, by these soldiers of God and Jesus Christ, as they were called, and the new, and often very grievous privileges and prerogatives, to which these wars gave occasion 3.

§ 10. These wars were no less prejudicial to the church and to religion. The power and greatness of the Roman pontiffs were greatly advanced by them; and the wealth of the churches and monasteries was, in many ways, much augmented '. More-

Many and very memorable examples of this occur in ancient records. Robert duke of Normandy, mortgaged Robert duke of Normandy, mortgaged to his brother William, king of England, the duchy of Normandy, to enable him to perform his expedition to Palestine. See Matthew Paris, Historia Major, lib. i. p. 24, &c. Odo, viscount of Bourges, sold his territory to the king of France. See the Gallia Christiana, by the Benedictines, tom. ii. p. 45. For more examples, see Car. Du Fresne, Adnott. ad Joinvilli vitam Ludovicia S. p. 52. Boulainvilliers, sur Vorigine et les Droits de la Noblesse; in Malets, Mémoires de Littér, et de l'Histoire, tom. ix. pt. i. p. 68. Jo. Geo. Cramer, Malets, Mémoires de Lutter, et des Pra-toire, tom. ix. pt. i. p. 68. Jo. Geo. Cramer, de Juribus et Prærogaticis Nobilitatis, tom. i. p. 81. 409. From the time therefore of these wars, very many estates of the nobility, in all parts of Europe, became the property of the kings and more powerful princes, or of the priests and monks, or of private citizens of inferior rank.

Those who took the badge of Cru-

and privileges, which were injurious to other citizens. Of these the Jurists properly treat. I will only observe, that hence it became customary, whenever a person would contract a loan, or buy, or sell, or enter into any civil compact; to require of him, to re-nounce the privileges of a Crusader, whether already acquired, or yet future (privilegio crucis sumptæ ac sumendæ renunciare). See Le Beuf, Mémoires sur l'Histoire d'Auxerre, Append. tom.

ii. p. 292.

The accessions to the wealth and the power of the Roman pontiffs, arising from these wars, were too numerous and various to be conveniently enumerated here with particularity. And not only the visible head of the church, but likewise the church universal, augbut likewise the church universal, augmented its power and resources by means of these wars. For they who assumed the cross, as they were about to place their lives in great jeopardy, conducted as men do when about to die. They therefore generally made their wills; and in them they gave a part of their property to a church or monastery, in order to obtain the protection and favour of God. See Plessis, Histoire de Menux, tom. ii. p. 76, 79. tection and favour of God. See Plessis, Histoire de Meaux, tom. ii. p. 76. 79. 141. Gallia Christiana, tom. ii. p. 138, 139. Le Beuf, Mémoires pour l'Hist. d'Auxerre, tom. ii. Append. p. 31. Du Fresne, Adnott. ad vitam Ludovici Sancti, p. 52. Numerous examples of Sancts, p. 52. Numerous examples of such pious donations are to be found in ancient records. Those who had controversies with priests or monks, very commonly would abandon their cause or lawsuit, and yield up the property in controversy. Those who had themselves seized on property of

over, as bishops and abbots in great numbers forsook their charges and travelled into Asia, the priests and monks lived without restraint, and addicted themselves freely to every vice. Superstition also, previously extravagant, now increased greatly among the Latins. For the long list of tutelary saints was amplified with new and often fictitious saints of Greek and Syrian origin, before unknown to the Europeans'; and an immense number of relics, generally of a ridiculous character, were imported to enrich our churches and chapels. For every one that returned home from Asia brought with him, as the richest treasure, the sacred relics which he had purchased, at a high price, of the frandulent Greeks and Syrians; and committed them to the careful charge of some church, or of the members of his own family ".

the charches or convents, or were told that their ancesture had done some wrong to the pricets, freely restored what they had taken, and often with dditions; and compensated for the injuries done, whether real or imagi-nary, by their donations. See Du Fresne, l. c. p. 52. [In general, the Crusades were a rich mine for the popes. Wheever became a knight of the cross became subject to the pope, and was no longer subject to the secular power of his temporal lord. Whoever had taken the yow to march to the holy land and afterwards wished to be released from it, could purchase an exemption from the pope, who gave such dispensations, &c. Schl.]

dispensations, &c. Scal. j

The Roman Catholics themselves acknowledge, that in the time of the crusades many saints, before unknown to the Latins, were brought from Greece and the East into Europe, where they were worshipped most religiously. And among these new spiritual guardians, there were some of whose lives and history there is the greatest reason to doubt. For example, St. Catharine was introduced into Europe from Syria, as is admitted by Cæs. Baronius, ad Martyrol. Rom. p. 728. by Geo. Cassander, Scholia ad Hymnos Ecclesiae, in his Opp. Paris, 1616. fol. p. 278, 279. Yet it is very doubtful whether this Cetherine the performance of learned more Catharine, the patroness of learned men, ever existed.

The sacred treasures of relics

which the French, Germans, Britons, and other nations of Europe formerly preserved with such care, and which are still exhibited with reverence, are not more ancient than the times of the crusades, and were purchased at a great price by kings, princes, and other dis-tinguished persons of the Greeks and Syrians. But that these avaricious and fraudulent dealers imposed upon the pious credulity of the Latins, the most candid judges will not doubt. Richard, king of England, in the year 1191, purchased of Saladin, the noted Muh medan Sultan, all the relics at Jerusalem. See Matthew Paris, Hist. major, p. 138, who also tells us (p. 666.), that the Dominicans brought from Palestine a white stone, on which Christ had impressed the prints of his feet. Genoese possess, as a present from Baldwin, the second king of Jerusalem, the dish from which Christ ate the schal lamb with his disciples at his hast supper. And this singular mon-ment of ancient devotion is ridiculed by Jo. Baptist Labat, Voyages en Espagne et en Italie, tom. ii. p. 63. specting the great amount of relics brought from Palestine to France by St. Lewis the French king, see Join-ville's Life of St. Lewis, edited by Du Plessis, Histoire de l'Eglis Meaux, tom. i. p. 120. Lancelot, Mé-moires pour la Vie de l'Abbé de S. Cyran, tom. ii. p. 175. Christ's pocket-hand-kerchief, which is held sacred at Be-

## CHAPTER II.

ADVERSE EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

- § 1. Sufferings of christians from the Saracens and Turks in the East.—§ 2. Also in the West.
- § 1. The principal conflicts of the christians, in this century, were from the Saracens, and from the Turks, who were equally the enemies of both Saracens and christians. The Saracens, though at war among themselves, and at the same time unable to arrest the daily encroachments of the Turks upon them, persecuted their christian subjects in a most cruel manner, putting some to death, mutilating others, and plundering others of all their property. The Turks not only pressed hard upon the Saracens, but also subjugated the fairest provinces of the Greek empire, along the Euxine sea, and ravaged the remaining provinces with their perpetual incursions. Nor were the Greeks able to oppose their desolating progress, being miserably distracted with intestine discords, and so exhausted in their finances, that they could neither raise forces nor afford them pay and support when raised.
- § 2. In Spain the Saracens seduced a large portion of the christians by rewards, by marriages, and by compacts, to embrace the Muhammedan faith '. And they would doubtless have gradually induced most of their subjects to apostatise from christianity, had they not been weakened by the loss of various battles with the christian kings of Aragon and Castile, especially with Ferdinand I. of Aragon, and been stripped of a

mançon, was brought from Palestine to Besançon by a christian Jewess. See Jo. Jac. Chiflet, Vesontium, pt. ii. p. 108. and de linteis Christi sepulcralime, cap. ix. p. 50. For other examples, see Anton. Mattheeus, Analecta esteris Ævi, tom. ii. p. 677. Jo. Mabilion, Annales Benedict. tom. vi. p. 52. and especially Jo. Jac. Chiflet, Crisis listories de linteis Christi sepulcralibus, ap. ix. x. p. 50, &c. Among other things, Chiflet says, p. 59: "Sciendum set, vigente immani et barbara Turcarum persecutione, et imminente Chris-

tianæ religionis in Oriente naufragio, educta e sacrariis et per Christianos quovis modo recondita Ecclesiarum pignora. Hisce plane divinis opibus illecti præ aliis Galli, sacra  $\Lambda \epsilon i \psi a \nu a$  qua vi, qua pretio a detinentibus hac illac extorserunt." And this learned writer brings many examples as proofs.

<sup>1</sup> Jo. Hen. Hottinger, Historia Eccles. secul. xi. sect. ii. p. 452. Mich. Geddes, History of the Expulsion of the Moriscoss out of Spain; published among his Miscellaneous Tracts, vol. i. p. 104, &c.

are at the remains unset a fam. Among the lines impresse an one many time we sail aftered. I have annual suppressions and have were many of this-क्षात्राच्यात कार्यस्य प्राप्तक अध्ययक स्ट ज्ञानी अञ्चलकार्य केलं High comes a well a to beginning many win professed. CONTRACT. I SUPPLY THE PROOF TO SERVICE. I de late au anche me l'i mon me ir der abrece o comme a windin de grae é dans mandas. And the event we mounted mer distant in strongishing THE THEORY WHEN THE THE BEST WAS IN PRINCE. who is no message to more a summir and the CHARLES THE THE THE STATE OF THE SECOND SECTION AND ASSESSMENT OF THE SECOND SECTION ASSESSMENT OF THE SECOND SEC sames reserve . In all moreover former make of THE WE'VE THE PERSONS THE LEGISLANDS THE SERVICES. the frozen and other minimize the over more of ber-MET. PRINCIPLE IS MADE TO REPRODUCE SERVICES WITH personal ways and moreover and ready in maning the first **6** 222

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## PART II.

### THE INTERNAL HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

### CHAPTER I.

### THE HISTORY OF LEARNING AND SCIENCE.

- —§ 3. State of learning in the West.—§ 4. Schools opened in various places.

  —§ 5. The sciences taught in the science taught in the § 1. State of learning among the Greeks.—§ 2. Their most celebrated scholars.
  - -§ 5. The sciences taught in these schools.—§ 6, 7. Dialectics in high repute.
  - -§ 8, 9. Disputes among the logicians. Nominalists and Realists.
- § 1. The calamitous state of the Greek empire entirely subverted the prosperity of literature and science. The Turks as well as the Saracens were daily depriving the empire more and more of its glory and power: and what they left inviolate, the civil discords, the frequent insurrections, and the violent dethronement of emperors, gradually wasted and destroyed. Yet there was here and there an individual that cherished and encouraged the liberal arts, both among the emperors (as Alexius Comnenus) and among the patriarchs and bishops. Nor would the controversies of the Greeks with the Latins allow the former to spurn at all cultivation of the understanding and all love of learning. Owing to these causes the Greeks of this century were not entirely destitute of men who were respectable for their learning and intellectual culture.
- § 2. I omit the names of their poets, rhetoricians, and grammarians; who, if not the best, were at least tolerable. Among their historians, Leo the Grammarian 1, John Scy-

published Gr. and Lat. subjoined to Theophanes, ed. Combefis, Paris, 1655. fol. Tr.]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> [He was the continuator of Theophanes' Chronicle, from a. D. 813 to 1013, the time when he is supposed to have lived and wrote. His work was

and the same others are not to be passed by in all the manufactured to the fabulous stories of their manufactured in the fabulous stories of their manufactured was a pattern of excellence in all the same are seened in the same. He also laboured to excite his are their same winds he attempted to explain and the same same inchesions of his pen. Among the same same same same same are excelled in the sciences of the same same and manufactures.

the control of the monks and the priests. It is not the monks and the priests of the monks and the great, with the nobles and the great, which is exception of such as not considered to the church or aspired to sacred offices. The church of learned to sacred offices the church forms and a number of learned men acquired to sacred offices and as number of learned men acquired to sacred of these church is not the same and as instructors. Some of these church is another the worth devoted to the service of the

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that told it I block to Make in Paint, p 14 of Pales and Michael Poellus, in 14 of Pales and miles, note of note to Michael Poellus, and of note to Michael Puess, after united to made emperor. He retured to a

m mastery about a. n. 1077, and died not long after. He wrote a metrical paraghraset, and a prose commentary for the Canticles, a tract on the Trinity and the person of Christ, tracts on Verter and Vice, on Tantalus and Circe, on the Sphinx, on the Chaldaic oracles, on the faculties of the soul, on diet, on the technics of stones, on factitious gold, or food and regimen: notes on portions of Gregory Nazianzen, and on the eight locks of Aristotle's physics; a paragraphrase on Aristotle wepi epupysia; a panagraic on Simeon Metaphrastes; some law tracts; and on the ecclesiastical canons, on the four branches of mathematics, (arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy.) several philosophical tracts. Ac. &c. Many of his pieces were never printed, and most of those published were published separately. Ir.]

Elmacin, Historia Saracen, p. 281. Jo. Henr. Hottinger, Historia Ecoloseccul. xi. p. 449, &c. church . The French, while they admit that they were indebted in a degree to learned men who came from Italy, produce also a respectable list of their own citizens, who cultivated and advanced learning in this age; and they name quite a number of schools, which were distinguished by the fame of their teachers and the multitude of their students '. And it is unquestionable, that the French paid great attention to letters and the arts, and that their country abounded in learned men, while the greatest part of Italy was still sunk in ignorance. For Robert king of France, the son of Hugh Capet, and a pupil of Gerbert or Sylvester II., was himself a learned man, and a great patron of learning and learned men. His reign terminated in the year 1031, and his great zeal for the advancement of the arts and learning of every kind was not unsuccessful. The Normans from France, after they obtained possession of the lower provinces of Italy, Apulia, Calabria, and Sicily, diffused the light of science and literature over those countries. To the same people belongs the honour of restoring learning in England. For William the Conqueror, duke of Normandy, a man of discernment, and the great Mæcenas of his time, when he had conquered England, in the year 1066, made commendable efforts by inviting learned men from Normandy and elsewhere, to banish from the country barbarism and ignorance, the fruitful sources of so many evils. For those heroic Normans, who had been so ferocious and hostile to all learning, before they embraced christianity, imbibed, after their conversion, a very high regard both for religion and for learning.

§ 4. The thirst for knowledge, which gradually spread

See Muratori, Antigq. Ital. Medii Eri, tom. iii. p. 871. Giannone, Hisbrated; and among their episcopal schools were those of Rheims, Liege, Orleans, Tours, Angers, and Chartres. Schl.]

Schl.]
See Daniel, Histoire de la France, tom. iii. p. 58. Boulsy, Historia Acad. Paris. tom. i. p. 636, et passim.
See the Histoire Littéraire de la form. viii. p. 171. "The Eng-

Prance, tom. viii. p. 171. "The English," says Matthew Paris, Historia major, lib. i. p. 4. ed. Watts, "before the time of William, were so illiterate, that one who understood grammar, was looked upon with astonishment."

soire de Naples, tom. ii. p. 148.

7 See the Benedictine monks, Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. vii. Introduction, passim. Cees. Egasse de Boulay, Historia Acad. Paris. tom. i. p. 355, &c. Le Beuf, Diss. sur l'état des Sciences en France, depuis la mort des roy Robert, éc. which is published among his Dissertations sur l'Hist. Ecclés. et Civile de Paris, tom. ii. p. 1, &c. [Among their monastic schools, that of Bee in Normandy, taught by Lanfranc and Anselm, was particularly cele-

among the more estimate natures of Europe, was attended by the thesphile mer mine wines were opened, and in warnes have being reaches were placed over them. Until the summen street of this senting the only schools in Europe were three attached to the mornisorries and the cathedral charges as the our reactions of secular as well as sacred eneming were the Remedicance mentile. But in the beginning a the course ones recess and new of learning undertook the instruction of wounts in various mixes of France and Italy: and the auton more transfer of science than the monks had our and the source a manual method of inculcating some i the branches herein magnic. Among these new teachers, the very the mea decomposition with either studied in the who is a the Surveyor it Sharts which was a very common thing it the age that such as assured after a superior educa-Thus, it is true the tweet of the Arabiana many of which were transacted into Latin. For such masters taught minimum mach marks medicine, accommer, and the kindred services it is to be exercic and sold manner, than they were many to he made and to those educated under them. For The sevenes is measured the service of Sairras, in the kingdom if hands was aim us in this sentury; and to this school, medical structures reserved from most of the countries of harmon for all the modern are reading presented by the transfers at Sacreti, see a recent than the schools of the Saracome a Same and Arrest and from the medical works of the Armite of from the same schools and hooks and at the same time many al the matters is flar or hierred those faile arts of producing the tortaines of mer in the stars, by the comtomainer, and its the approximence of the hands which in the indicates it time actinize such at extensive contents and in-Tinks 18

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Mariana Antonia, Italia di con Lori doni di et 1988, Antonia di Santonia, Latino de Nationa fono di et 1911 del Latino de Nationa della constanta di Latino di Constanta della constanta di di constanta di constanta della constanta di di constanta di constanta della constanta di di constanta di constanta della constanta di constanta di di constanta di constanta di constanta di constanta di constanta di di constanta di constanta di constanta di constanta di constanta di di constanta di c

mar; then proceeded to rhetoric, and afterwards to logic or dialectics. Having thus mastered the Trivium, as it was called, those who aspired to greater attainments, proceeded with slow steps through the Quadrivium, to the honour of a perfectly learned man. But this course of study, adopted in all the schools of the West, was not a little changed after the middle of this century. For, logic (which included metaphysics, at least in part,) having been improved by the reflection and skill of certain close thinkers, and being taught more fully and acutely, acquired such an ascendency in the minds of the majority, that they neglected grammar, rhetoric, and the other sciences, both the elegant and the abstruse, and devoted their whole lives to dialectics, or to logical and metaphysical discus-For whoever was well acquainted with dialectics, or what we call logic and metaphysics, was supposed to possess learning enough, and to lose nothing by being ignorant of all other branches of learning's. And hence arose that contempt for the languages, for eloquence, and the other branches of polite learning, and that gross barbarism, which prevailed for several centuries in the occidental schools, and which had a corrupting influence on theology as well as philosophy.

<sup>2</sup> [The Quadricium embraced arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy.

Tr.]

See the citations in Boulay's Historia Acad. Paris. tom. i. p. 408, 409. 511, 512. To show how true the vulgar maxim is, that there is nothing new under the sun, I here subjoin a passage from the Maalogicum of John of Salisbury, a writer of no contemptible abili-ties, lib. i. cap. iii. p. 741. ed. Lugd. Bat. 1639. 8vo. "The poets and historians were held in contempt; and if any one studied the works of the ancients, he was pointed at and ridiculed by every body, as being more stupid than the ass of Arcadia, and more senseless than lead or a stone. every one devoted himself exclusively to his own discoveries, or those of his master."—" Thus men became, at once, consummate philosophers: for the illiterate novice did not usually continue longer at school, than the time it takes young birds to become fledged."—" But what were the things

taught by these new doctors, who spent more sleeping hours than waking ones, in the study of philosophy? Lo, all things became new: grammar wa quite another thing; dialectics assumed a new form; rhetoric was held in contempt; and a new course for the whole Quadrivium was got up, derived from the very sanctuary of philosophy, all former rules and principles being discarded. They talked only of suitableness, (convenientia,) and reason: proof! (resounded from every mouth) ery inept! or crude and unphilosophical!

—To say or do any thing mitably and rationally, was thought to be impossible, without the express statement of the mitableness and reason of it." author says more on the same subject, for which see his work .-- [The latter part of the extract above, is very obwhen thus deprived of light from the context. The translation here given is not offered with great confidence.  $T_{7.1}$ 

- visily to vice the mission of the mine, is this age, was confined visily to vice the mission of missions. But the mission, we is mission, we have as it was mission the mission the mission of mission the mission in the mission in the family attributed to a mission, or from the administration to Aristotle by Paragraph and a words. It is attributed in the family of the senting mission in the family of the senting may appear and the minutes may are instance; and the minutes may are successed and minutes are assumed in these words. Due after the minute of the senting its words are appeared first in a minute. It summer is allowed in the senting introduced in a minute of the senting of the words of the senting introduced minutes. From the senting in the
  - S. None, inverses, incument greater time by their attempts an imprive the science of dialectics and remier is practically useful than Leafrent in Union, who was promoted from the akings of St. Stephen in Case, so the archivishopric of Canterbury in Engined: Assolut whose has office was likewise archivering of Camerium; and this, who became bishop of Cambray. The first of these men was so distinguished in this science, that he was commonly called the Diabetician; and he applied the principles of the science, with acuteness, to the decision of the controversy with his rival Recognition respecting the Lord's supper. The second Assolut in his dialogue de Grammation, among other efforts to dispel the darkness of the diabetics of the age, investigated particularly the ideas of sub-

perly called philosophy. The Chronicon Subrantina on in Muratori's Scriptore Reven Indicate tom ii. pt. ii. c. exxiv. p. 255.1 states that there ever thirty-two philosphers at Benevato, in the tenth century; at which time the light of science scarcely glimmered in Italy. But what follows this statement, shows, that the writer intended to designate grammariana, and persons having some knowledge of the liberal arta.

In the writings of this are, we find mention indeed of many passagers, a.g. Manegold the philosopher. Adalard the philosopher, and many more. But it would mislead us, to attribute to the term the meaning it had anciently among the Greeks and Romans, and which it new has. In the style of the middle ages, a philosopher is a man of hearning. And this title was given to the interpreters of scripture, though ignorant of every thing which is pro-

stance, and of qualities or attributes. The third, Odo, both taught dialectics, with great applause, and explained the science in three works, de Sophista, de Complexibus, and de Re et Ente; which, however, are not now extant . The same Anselm, a man great and renowned in many respects, and who laboured to improve the science of dialectics, was likewise the first among the Latins that rescued metaphysics and natural theology from obscurity and neglect; and explained, acutely, what reason can teach us concerning God, in two treatises, which he entitled Monologion and Proslogion?. He it was who invented what is commonly called the Cartesian argument; which aims to prove the existence of a God, from the very conception of an all-perfect Nature, implanted in the minds of men. The conclusiveness of this argument was assailed, in this very century, by the French monk Gaunilo; whom Anselm attempted to refute in a tract expressly on the subject ".

§ 8. But the science of dialectics was scarcely matured, when a fierce contest broke out among its patrons respecting the subject matter of the science. This controversy was of little importance in itself, and one that had long been agitated in the schools; but considered in its consequences, it now became a great and momentous affair; for the parties applied their different theories to the explanation of religious doctrines; and they mutually charged each other with the most odious consequences. They were all agreed in this, that dialectics are occupied with the consideration and comparison of general ideas (rebus universalibus); because particular and individual things, being liable to change, cannot become the subject matter of fixed and invariable science. But it was debated whether these general ideas, with which dialectics is concerned,

5 This Dialogue is among his Works, published by Gabr. Gerberon, tom. i.

published by Gabr. Gerberon, tom. 1. p. 143, &c.

6 See Herimann, Narratio Restaurationis Abbatia S. Martini Tornac. in Dachery's Spicilegium Scriptor. Veterum, tom. ii. p. 889, &c. of the new edition. "Odo, though well skilled in all the liberal arts, was particularly eminent in dialectics; and for this,

especially, his school was frequented

by the clergy."

7 [In the Monologion, a person is represented as meditating, or reasoning with himself alone: in the Prostogion, the same person is represented as addressing himself to God. Tr.]

Gaunilo's Tract against Anselm, as well as the Answer to it, is to be

found in Anselmi Opp. p. 35, 36.

क्षा के अ अवेदराजा के किस की बेस की बेस की कार के किस की बातर mont it belant. Some mannamed that powered before are काल कार कार एक राज्यका अर्थ केंद्र स्मृत्याओं केंद्र comes we are authorized Plane Inches, and others among The ancients. In the employ, miners affirmed that there pression and university are mainly more than early of some mit the monet the numeric of Leaning Purply, mit ones. The former were called Leaving and the latter Containing Taxes of these parties became in process of time subdivided not random seems, according to the different va to a value they emplained their invitable distribe. This - new files al the semant in Lieute in many commiss; the E promote industry morne combine among the theolograns and the innessenters. Its origin, wome learned men The last to the entrances will incommon respecting the while surper a mit annum they have no authorities to adductive the experimental streng probable, because the opinion if the Non which makes he used very engreements, in debooking the harman of Fermandales respecting the Lords Sames

No. The fames of the Non-volus sees was one John a Franciscum, called the Sophier, of whom almost nothing is not a known except the name. His principal disciples were

the largery of the library of the king of France; if the obtained in that country. The acute of the shands of the library of the king of France; for the printed work was not to be obtained in that country. The acute Salabert, however, is at more pains to defend the philosophy of the Nominalists, than to narrate its history. And yet he relates some facts, which are little known.

Bully, Harris And, Paris, 1911, 1942, Gerth Du Rois, Historia Free Free van 17, 770.

This is stated by the unknown

The is said by the unknown at the district of the Franciscon Historic Force of Morten Francisco I. which is extant in Andr. In these is not one Histor. Francisco I. which is extant in Andr. In these is not one of this writer may: In Dialectica hi potentes extiterunt Schiege, Johannes, qui artem Sophistican with esse disseruit, &c. Cas. Exasse De Bonlay, in his Histor. Acad. Philo. tom. i. p. 443 and 612, conjectures that this John was John of Chartres, surnamed the Deaf, an eminent physician, and first physician to Henry I., the king of France. And he tells us, p. 377, that John's instructor was Giraldus of Orleans, an extraordinary poet and rhetorician: but of this he brings no proof. Jo. Mabillon,

Robert of Paris, Roscelin of Compeigne, and Arnulph of Laon; and from these many others learned the doctrine. Perhaps also we may reckon among the disciples of John, that Raimbert, who taught a school at Lisle in Flanders; for he is said to have read logic to his clergy, in voce; whereas Odo, of whom mention has been made, read it to his disciples, in RE. But of all the Nominalists of this age, no one acquired greater celebrity than Roscelin: whence he has been regarded, and is still regarded, by many, as the founder of this sect.

### CHAPTER II.

HISTORY OF THE TEACHERS AND OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHURCH.

- § 1. Corruption of the clergy.—§ 2, 3, 4, 5. The Roman pontiffs.—§ 6. Prerogatives of the Cardinals in their election.—§ 7, 8. Their authority.—§ 9. Hildebrand a pope.—§ 10, 11. His acts.—§ 12. The decrees of Gregory VII. against simony and concubinage.—§ 13. Commotions arising from the severity of the pope against concubinage.—§ 14. The enactments against simony produce the contest about investitures.—§ 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20. History of this contest.—§ 21, 22. State of monkery.—§ 23. The Cluniacensians.—§ 24. The Camaldulensians, Vallumbrosians, and Hirsaugians.—§ 25. The Cistercians.—§ 26. New orders of monks; the Grandimontensians.—§ 27. The Carthusians.—§ 28. The order of St. Anthony.—§ 29. The order of Canons.—§ 30. The more distinguished Greek writers.—§ 31. The Latin writers.
- § 1. All the records of these times bear testimony to the vices of those who managed the affairs of the church; and to the consequent prostration of discipline and of all religion. The western bishops, when raised to the rank of dukes, counts, and nobles, and enriched with territories, towns,

in his Annales Benedictini, tom. v. lib. lxvii. § 78. p. 261, supposes him to be that John, who made known to Anselm the error of Roscelin, concerning the three Persons in the Godhead.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Herimann, *Historia Restaurat.*Monasterii S. Martini Tornac. in
Dachery's Spicilegium Veter. Scriptorum, tom. ii. p. 889.

custies, and weath a all some means devated to their nemers and to recommend and invent about courts, encount or specific resumes of seconds. At the same time, क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र के बाद का क्षेत्र के बाद के and measure gave measures up, without since, to frank, terrorieres, and errors of more heariptions. The Goods processed a little more restrant. For the exhaulties of their municy with he also men is indige describes estate-To the examples of vicine among them are few and EMILL P

\$ 2. The power and names of the Land results assisted their granes never inche the senting : through it was by gradual accuracy and through great difficulties. They exerwel missi a me summensum a die seater, very great nowe it sacret and exclusive alians, for they were styled IT HERE DESCRIPTION MARKET OF THE POPUL TRANSPORT MARKET M paper. It in wrate rathers, they are mind and every where in the someth is ther because the performed the functions of ariners in the rentrievenes that arise respecting religious incornes in discipline, and they definded in a degree the आगुरुश्कार जेलांड में केर जेवल्के अवस्थि केर स्वरूपनेक्सा वी kings and princes. Yet their authority had some limits : for the structure princes in the ine mont and the bashaps on the other, opposed such resistance, that the court of Rome could and instructive civil governments, and destroy the authority of connected. But from the time of Lee IX, especially, [A.D. 1966, the practite adversed by various arts to remove these

for the crampion of Linkers. In the bot of Unrecht's morabel, on form, in at, each 22, 2, 38, count of Cleves, is the bishop's char Adam Room in at tanhere in Adam Room in at tap 22 2 3 35. The say 26 2 4 5 miles. In House of adams, Lettered de Martine, in Martine, Mart wereer to the hp. of Utrecht. The sound of Coupliers - his hunter. ecount of Holland, in styled, and is,

count if Cieves, is the bushop a chambri-cian. Count is Benthem, is the hishop's insier. Lord de Choer, is the bishop's insier. Lord de Choer, is the bishop's standard-beaver." Schl.

<sup>2</sup> A very noticeable summary of the

ecclesiastical law of this age, has been collected from the Epistles of Gregory VII., by Jo. Launov, in his America cap. xxxi. Opp. tom. iii. pt. ii. p. 307. From this summary, it appears, that even this Gregory himself did not claim absolute power over the church. limitations. With incessant efforts, they strove to be acknowledged, not only the sovereign legislators of the church, superior to all councils, and the divinely constituted distributors of all the offices, and dispensers of all the property, belonging to the church; but also-what was the extreme of arrogance,to be acknowledged as lords of the whole world, judges over all judges, or kings over all kings. These unrighteous designs were opposed by the emperors, by the kings of France, by William the Conqueror, now king of England, once duke of Normandy, a most vigorous asserter of the rights of kings against the pontiffs 4, and by other sovereigns. Nor were the bishops wholly silent, especially those of France and Germany; but others of them succumbed, being influenced either by superstition or by motives of interest. Thus, although the pontiffs did not obtain all they wished for, yet they secured no small part of it.

§ 3. Those who presided over the Latin church, from the death of Sylvester II. in the year 1003, till A.D. 1012, namely, John XVII. John XVIII. and Sergius IV. neither did nor suffered any thing great or noticeable. It is beyond a doubt, however, that they were elevated to the chair, with the approbation and by the authority of the emperors. Benedict VIII. who was created pontiff in 1012, being driven from Rome by one Gregory, his competitor, implored the aid of the emperor,

<sup>3</sup> Before Leo IX., there is no example of a Roman pontiff's assuming the power to transfer countries and provinces from their owners to other persons. But this pope generously gave to the Normans, then reigning in the south of Italy, both the provinces which they then occupied, and also such as they might wrest from the Greeks and the Saracens. Gaufr. Malaterra, Historia Sicula, lib. i. cap. xiv. in Muratori's Scriptore Ital. tom. v. p. 553.

tori's Scriptores Ital. tom. v. p. 553.

See Eadmer, Historia Novorum, lib. i. p. 29, &c. subjoined to the Opp. Anselmi Cantuar. And yet this very William, who so openly and vigorously resisted the extension of pontifical and episcopal power, is himself a proof, that the kings of Europe, when the desire of extending or confirming their power demanded it, did imprudently

feed the lust of dominion which reigned in the breasts of the pontiffs. For when he was preparing to invade England, he sent ambassadors to the pontiff, Alexander II., "in order" (as Matthew Paris says, Hist. Major, lib. i. p. 2.) "that the enterprise might be sanctioned by Apostolic authority. And the pope, after considering the claims of both the parties, sent a standard to William as the omen of kingly power."—And the Normans, I can suppose, did the same thing; humbly requesting Leo IX., to confer on them the territories which they now occupied, and those they might afterwards seize. What wonder, then, that the pontiffs should claim dominion over the whole world, when kings and princes themselves suggested to them this very thing?

However have the same was restored by non- and respect property all the year life. There are reen the existenced Programs, who experiences are more as more from some more from our supposes the southern extremes of it. Benefit was supposed to the trainer one III was measured over the The ive more market morning appear to care sustained respectable more managers. But very affected from them to a note fragment man, and empired energy traine was their supplement. Somethor X. The Roman ertuine therefore in the year little immed imm from St. Proof coars out he was restored somewhere by the emperic Couract. As he manifest however in his last commen the Remark again expelled arm in the year lives, and gave the g remment of the mark to John manny of Samme, who awares the name of Swinger III. Then three months Because forces received his power, by the virtuinius was of the relative and adversary, and himser was indired to fig. But we a steel finding it impossible to appeare the resentments of the Romans, he sold the positions to July Gos form arming resources of Romes, who work the mame of theying VI. Thus the entreh new had two beads. Spinoster and the over. The emperor Heavy III., terminated the discord: for in the contell of highly at 5, 1948, he caused Beaution, Groung.

This statement, that Boarder suppose Benefich after the providing in the close of first board of the papers of and being pair in possession of the papers of the papers where them Board and the papers where them Board and the papers where the first board and the papers where the first board and the papers where the third first these possess that provide the papers of Para Bendary the control of the papers who control the papers of th gery ad nativitatem D millet regen in Palnhi (Peelle) venit cur, cumi in Palnhi (Poe. te) venne van sam apparatu apostolico, expulsimen stam omnibusiamentandoinn tescussi Muratori, ad ann. 1012, and the German) translator's notes there. St. -- But it is not so certain, that Group was the suitor to king Henry. If he in the position is its ving been j-g-! But

the open of resolves it is common that it was Here-let who crewned king Henry, as emption to up to his first arrival at Relies. Feb. 1014. It is therefore supposed that the people of Remonthing Remolies to be supported by the kinn, resolved him of their own agos rel. See Schneckhile Kienkengerk vol. voli p. 322. Ac. Tr.]

1 Yet Benedict was rescued from remonators by the remonator of the delike.

purpatery, by the prayers of St. Odilor and John obtained the payacry by base means thace rding to Baronius, ad ann. 1012, § 1—4. To.]

and Sylvester, to be all declared unworthy of the pontificate; and he placed over the Romish church Suidger, bishop of Bamberg, who assumed the pontifical name of Clement II.

§ 4. On the death of Clement II., A. D. 1047, Benedict IX., who had been twice before divested of the pontificate, seized the third time upon that dignity. But the year following, he was obliged to yield to Damasus II., or Poppo, bishop of Brixen, whom the emperor Henry III. had created pontiff in Germany, and sent into Italy. Damasus dying after a very short reign of twenty-three days, Henry III., at the diet of Worms, in the year 1048, elevated Bruno, bishop of Toul, to the throne of St. Peter. This pontiff bears the name of Leo IX. in the pontifical catalogue, and, on account of his private virtues, and his public acts, has been enrolled among the Saints. Yet if we except his zeal for augmenting the wealth and power of the church of Rome, and for correcting some more flagrant vices of the clergy, by the councils which he held in France and Germany, we shall find nothing in his character or life to entitle him to such honour. At least, many of those who on other occasions are ready to palliate the faults of the Roman pontiffs, censure freely the last acts of his reign. For in the year 1053, he rashly made war upon the Normans, whose dominion in Apulia, near his estates, excited his apprehensions. And the consequence was, that he became their prisoner, and was carried to Benevento. Here his misfortunes so preyed upon his spirits, that he fell sick: but after a year's captivity, he was set at liberty, conducted to Rome, and there died, on the 19th of April, A. D. 1054 8.

§ 5. Leo IX. was succeeded, in the year 1055, by Gerhard, bishop of Eichstadt, who assumed the name of Victor II.9,

brand, a subdeacon of the Romish church, was sent by the clergy and people of Rome, to the emperor in Germany, requesting permission to elect, in the name of the Romans, whom he should deem most fit to be pope; and the request being granted, Hildebrand selected this bishop of Eichstadt. But this story is very improbable; and it is supposeable, that Hermannus Contractus was better acquainted with the facts, who states,

<sup>7</sup> In this account of the pontiffs, I have followed the best historians, 7 In this account of the pontiffs, I have followed the best historians, Anton. and 'Fran. Pagi, Papebroch, and Muratori in his Annales Italia; disregarding what Baronius and others allege in defence of Gregory VI.

\* See the Acta Sanctor. ad d. 19. Aprilis, tom. iii. p. 642, &c. Histoire Litter. de la France, tom. vii. p. 459. Giannone, Histoire de Naples, tom. ii. p. 52.

p. 52.

2 [Leo of Ostia states, that Hilde-

I he was followed, A. D. 1058, by Stephen IX., brother to dfrey, duke of Lorrain. Neither of these, so far as is now snown, performed any thing worthy of notice. Greater celeity was obtained by Nicolaus II., who was previously bishop lorence, and was raised to the pontificate in 10581. For n, bishop of Veletri, who, with the appellation of Benedict , has been inserted between Stephen IX. and Nicolaus II., es not deserve to be reckoned among the popes; because, er nine months, he was compelled to renounce the office, ich a faction at Rome had induced him to usurp. In a uncil at Rome, which he assembled in the year 1059, Nicos sanctioned among other regulations calculated to remedy inveterate evils in the church, a new mode of electing the man pontiffs; which was intended to put an end to the nults and civil wars, which so often took place at Rome and Italy, and divided the people into factions, when a new head the church was to be appointed. He also, in due form, ated Robert Guiscard, a Norman, duke of Apulia, Calabria, Sicily, on the condition that he would be a faithful vassal the Romish church, and would pay an annual tribute. By ...nat right Nicolaus could do this, does not appear; for he was not lord of those territories which he thus gave to the Normans 2. Perhaps he relied upon the fictitious donation of Constantine the Great: or perhaps with Hildebrand, the Romish archdeacon, who afterwards became supreme pontiff under the title of Gregory VII., he believed that the whole world belonged to the bishop of Rome, as Christ's vicegerent. For it is well known, that this Hildebrand guided him in all This was the commencement of the Neapolitan kingdom, or that of the two Sicilies, which still exists; and of that right of sovereignty over this kingdom which the Roman pontiffs assert, and the Neapolitan kings recognize from year to year.

(ad ann. 1054.) that the emperor held a council at Mayence, in which Victor II. was elected. It is also worthy of notice, that this pope, and his predecessors, continued to hold their former bishoprics, when elevated to the papal throne. See Muratori, Assales, ad ann. 1055. Schl.]

<sup>2</sup> See Muratori, Annal. d'Italia, tom. vi. p. 186. Baronius, Annala, ad ann. 1060.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Of Nicolaus II., besides the common historians of the pontiffs, the Benedictine Monks have treated particularly, in their Histoire Litter, de la France, tom. viii. p. 515.

§ 6. Before the reign of Nicolaus II., the Roman pontiffs were elected, not by the suffrages of the cardinals, but by those of the whole Roman clergy; nor by theirs alone, for the military gentlemen, that is, the nobles, and also the citizens. and all the people of Rome, gave their voice. Among such a mixed and heterogeneous multitude, it was unavoidable that there should be parties, cabals, and contests. Nicolaus therefore ordered, that the cardinals, as well bishops as presbyters. should elect the pontiff; yet without infringing the established rights of the Roman emperors in this important business. At the same time, he did not exclude the rest of the clergy, nor the citizens and people, from a share in the election; for he required, that the assent of all these should be asked, and be obtained . From this time onwards, the cardinals always acted the principal part in the choice of a new pontiff: and yet, for a long time, they were much impeded in their functions, both by the priests and the Roman citizens, who either laid claim to their ancient rights, or abused the power given to them of approving the election. These altercations were at length terminated, in the following century, by Alexander III., who was so fortunate as to perfect what was begun by Nicolans, and to transfer the whole power of creating a pontiff to the college of cardinals 1.

§ 7. From this period, therefore, the august college of Romish cardinals, and that high authority which they possess, even to this day, both in the election of the pontiffs and in other matters, must be dated. By the title cardinals, Nicolaus understood the seven bishops in the immediate vicinity of Rome, or the suffragans of the bishop of Rome, of whom the

is the form exhibited by Hugo of Fleury, in his book de Regia potentate et Sacerdotali dignitate; in Baluze, Miscellanea, tom. iv. p. 62. Yet all the copies, universally, agree in the points we have stated.

copies, universally, agree in the points we have stated.

<sup>4</sup> See Jo. Mabillon, Comment. in Ord. Roman. tom. ii. of his Museum Italicum, p. exiv. Constant. Cenni, Praf. ad Concilium Lateran. Stephani III. p. xviii. Rom. 1735. 4to. Franc. Pagi, Breviar. Pontif. Romanor. tom. ii. p. 374.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The decree of Nicolaus respecting the election of Roman pontiffs, is found in the collections of the Councils, and in many other works. But the copies of it, as I have learned by comparing them, differ exceedingly; some being longer, and others shorter; some favouring the imperitorial prerogative more, and some less. The most extended form of it is found in the Chronicon Farfense, published in Muratori's Scriptores Rerum Italicar. tom. ii, pt. ii. p. 645. Very different from this,

menor of era was med and who were thence called survival where the win in white ministers of the paration is decided in procession of the interests, who were railed received recruit a promoter. To these, in process of THE THE THE MILES IN EXAMPLE II. and then by where while marry to excess those who complained that ther were minimize exemined from a share in the election of words, and party for other reasons. Therefore, nithough the statest over a numer dominante it the Bonish einisch depromised the way had its commencement in this century. or touch harmene estel manager and the form of a The refer the times of a consider III. in the next -417.11

Committee of the committee of ACCORDING OF STREET, THE STREE The second the second termination of the control of

The second of th many or more of the more of posts of an above of the control of th the assertance in the college of the assertance in the college of

्र क्षेत्र प्रस्त ज्ञान्त कामन्त्र जनस्यात्राम् र प्रमाणका अस्य काम्य संस्थिति वर्षे THE PARTY TO THE PARTY THE MENT OF MICHIGAN and the parties about any on inferior is significance. But she to the interest in the con-All as in this I became the examined to their a meeting the pointific. When we therefore it in residence as Rame, to the value of their states as Rame, to the value of their states as the pointific to their states as the pointific to the their states as the pointific to the pointi ् के प्राप्त व्यक्तिकार च्यक्ति इ काल क्रक is made inflored school it was need to be seen and the se the programment the regard of the extent

§ 8. Notwithstanding *Nicolaus* II. had forbid any infringement on the right of the emperor to ratify, at his pleasure, the

church, the cardinal bishops, in the first place, hold a solemn consultation among themselves; and then forthwith advis with the cardinal clerks; and so let the rest of the clergy and the people give their assent to the new election." The pontiff here, very obviously, divides the cardinals who are to elect a pope into two classes, cardinal bishops, and cardinal clerks. The former, beyond all controversy, were the seven bishops of the city and its dependent territory, the comprovinciales Episcopi, as Nicolaus afterwards calls them, borrowing a phrase from Leo I. (These seven a phrase from Leo I. [These seven bishops were, those of Ostia (Ostiensis), of Porto (Portuensis), of Albano (Albanensis), of St. Rufina, or Silva Candida, of Frascati (Tusculanus), of Patrick (Portuensis) lestrina (Prænestinus), and of La Sabina (Sabinensis). Tr.] These seven bishops, long before this period, bore the title of cardinal bishops. And the pontiff himself puts this construction beyond all doubt, by indicating, that he understood the cardinal bishops to be those to whom belonged the consecration of a pontiff after his election:
"Because the apostolic see can have
no metropolitan over it," (to whom, in
that case, would belong the principal
part in the ordination,) "the cardinal
bishops, undoubtedly, supply the place of a metropolitan; for they, it is, who raise the pontiff elect, to the summit of his apostolic elevation." And that was the custom, for those seven bishops above named, to consecrate the Roman pontiffs, is a fact known to all men. These cardinal bishops, therefore, Nicolaus would have to first hold a consultation by themselves, and discuss the merits of the candidates for the high office of pontiff. Immediately after, they were to call in the cardinal clerks, and with them, as forming one body of electors, they were to choose a pontiff. Clerk here is the same as presbyter. And all admit that the carpresbyter. And all admit that the car-dinal presbyters were the ministers who had charge of the twenty-eight parishes, or principal churches in Rome. All the remaining clergy of Rome, of what-ever rank or dignity, Nicolaus excludes expressly from the office of electors of the pontiffs. And yet, he would have "the clergy and the people give their assent to the new election that is, he leaves them, what is called, a negative roice, or the right of approv-ing the election. It is therefore clear, that the college of electors of the Roman pontiffs, who were afterwards denominated cardinals in a new and peculiar sense of the word, as this college was at first constituted by Nicolaus, embraced only two orders of persons, namely, cardinal bishops, and cardinal clerks or presbyters. And of course, we are not to follow Onuphr. Panvinus, (cited by Jo. Mabillon, Com-ment. in Ordinem Roman. in his Museum Italicum, tom. ii. p. cxv.) who undoubtedly errs when he says, that Alexander III. added the cardinal bishops to the college of cardinals. And they, also, are to be disregarded, who suppos there were cardinal deacons in the electoral college from the beginning. There were indeed then, and there had long been, as there are at the present day, cardinal deacons at Rome, that is, superintendents of the diakonia or churches, from whose revenues the poor are sup-ported, and to which hospitals are annexed. But Nicolaus committed the business of electing the pontiffs solely to such cardinals as were bishops and clerks; so that he excluded deacons. And hence in the diploma of the elec-tion of Gregory VII., the cardinals are plainly distinguished from deacons. But this decree of Nicolaus could not acquire at all the force of a fixed law. "It is evident," says Anselm of Lucca, (Libro ii. contra Wibertum, Antipapam, et ejus sequaces; in the Lectiones Antiq. of H. Canisius, tom. iii. pt. i. p. 383.) " It is evident that the above-mentioned decree," (of Nicolaus, for of that he is speaking,) " is of no importance; nor did it ever have any force. And by saying this, I do not injure pope Nicolaus, of blessed memory, nor derogate at all from his honour.-Being a man, he could not be secured against doing wrong." Anselm is speaking especially of that part of the decree, election of a pontiff, yet on the death of Nicolaus, in 1061, the Itomans, at the instigation of Hildebrand, then archdeacon, and afterwards pontiff of Rome, proceeded, without consulting Itomry IV., not only to elect, but to consecrate Ansalm the bishop of Lucca, who assumed the name of Alexander II. When the news of this reached Agnes, the mother of Henry, through the bishops of Lombardy, she assembled a council at Basic; and to maintain the majesty and authority of her son,

which accures to the emperors the right of confirming the elections of pontiffs; but what he says, is true of the whole decree. For those who were excluded by it from this most important transaction: namely, first, the moven publishes judges, as they were called, that is, the Primierries, Scous-Merrine, Armerine, Succellarine, Protoperinteries, Printerius Defensorum, and the Administrator: next, the higher electry, who filled the more important offices, and also the inferior clergy, pricests, descents, &c. and lastly, the mildiory, the citizens, and the common people, complained that injury was done them; and they raised commo-tions and gave trouble to the cardinals whom Nicolaus had constituted [sole cheening. Therefore, to appeare these tunnils, the ander 111, thought propur to extend and enlarge the college of those now called arotions in the Significant of her comme between added to the list of continue, certain indicate of high rank, namely, the print or and president of the Lauren prints in any production of the lateral inhumb, the arch production of Sc. Print and Sc. Laurence and the although of Sc. Print and Sc. Laurence within a the male; and after those the archive male indica which have the archive male in the Aleman at the Aleman at Processing prints. It this archive the Aleman prints of the Aleman at the archive the a hinto conducting any county is quarte girge in cold in squaring advanta tonic known hinto: If squarestic type the expension of the emphasis. For the Annale in this broke in while being at wie organis investo who was brown

rest could neither effect nor attem any thing. The inferior olergy still remained. But they were reduced to silence in the same way: for their leaders, the cardinal deacons, or re-gionarii, were admitted into the elecyoung, were audituded into the elec-toral college; and after this, the whole mass of deacons, sub-deacons, acely-thists, &c. had to be quiet. But which of the pontiffs it was, whether Alexander III. or some other, that admitted the principal deacons at Rome to the ranks of *cordinals*, I have not been able to ascertain. This, however, I am sure of, that it was done in order to pacify the inferior clergy, who were dissatisfied at the violation of their rights. When all the clergy, both the rigius. when all the cleryy, both the higher and the lower, were placated, it was an easy matter to exclude the Roman people from the election of puntiffs. Hence, on the death of Alexander III., when his successor, Victor III., was to be chosen, the assent and approbation of neither the clergy nor the people were sought, as had always been done before; but the college of continue above, to the exclusion of the people, created the pontiff. And the people, created the portin. And the same custom has continued down to the present age. Some tell us, that Innocent II. [a. p. 1130.] was chosen by the cardinals only, or without the twee of the clergy and people. See Pagi, Presig. Remaner. ton. n p. 613. I grant n was so : but it is also true that this election of Impocent was irregular and disorderly; and therefore was no example of th MELL MANAGES OF EDIT CO

<sup>• [14</sup> diputh read 1 arise 111]: for he was the successor of Alexander III., whereas 18-we 111 regions in the presenting country. [7-2]

then a minor, she there had Cadolaus, bishop of Parma, appointed pontiff, who took the name of Honorius II. Hence a long and severe contest arose between the two pontiffs; in which Alexander indeed prevailed, but he could never bring

Cadolaus to abdicate the papacy 6.

§ 9. This contest was a trifle, compared with those direful conflicts which Gregory VII., the successor of Alexander, and whose former name was Hildebrand, produced, and kept up to the end of his life. He was a Tuscan by birth, of obscure parentage, once a monk of Clugni, then archdeacon of the church of Rome, and for a long time, even from the reign of Leo IX., he had governed the pontiffs by his counsels and influence; when, in the year 1073, and during the very obsequies of Alexander, he was hailed pontiff, by the concordant suffrages indeed of the Romans, but contrary to the mode of proceeding enjoined by the decree of Nicolaus. When the election was laid before Henry IV., king of the Romans, by the ambassadors from Rome, he gave it his approbation; but greatly to his own injury, and to the detriment both of the church and the public 1. For Hildebrand being elevated to the chair of St. Peter, -a man of extraordinary abilities, and competent to the greatest undertakings, intrepid, sagacious, and full of resources, but beyond measure proud, pertinacious, impetuous, untractable, and destitute of true religious principle and piety,-he being elevated, I say, to the highest post in the christian commonwealth, laboured during his whole life to enlarge the jurisdiction, and augment the opulence of the see of Rome, to subject the whole church to the sole will and power of the pontiff, to exempt all clergymen, and all church

tom. v. Maii, ad d. xxv. p. 568. and Jo. Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. secul. vi. pt. ii. p. 406, &c. Add Vita Gregorii VII., by Just. Christ. Dithmar, Francf. 1710. 8vo. and all those who have written the history of the contest between the civil and the ecclesiastical powers, and of the controversy respecting investitures. [Also Gregor, VII., und seiner Zeitalter, by I. Voigt, Weimar, 1815. 8vo.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Fred. Ughelli, Italia Sacra, tom. ii. p. 166. Jo. Jac, Mascovins, de Rebus sub Henrico IV. et V. lib. i. p. 7, &c. Franc. Pagi, Breviar. Pontif. Roman. tom. ii. p. 385, &c. Muratori, Annali d'Italia, tom. vi. p. 214, &c. <sup>7</sup> The writers who describe the life and achievements of Gregory VII. are mentioned by Casp. Sagittarius, Introduct. ad Hist. Eccles. tom. i. p. 687, &c. and Jo. And. Schmidt, in his Supplem. tom. ii. p. 627, &c. But especially should be consulted the Acta Sanctor.

property, wholly from the jurisdiction of kings and princes, and to render all kingdoms tributary to St. Peter. The extravagance of his views, and the vastness of his plans, are discoverable in those noted propositions, which from his name are called the *Dictates of Hildebrand*.

Ity the Dictates, or, as some write it, the Dictate of Hildsbrand, are to be understand twenty-six short propositions, relating to the supreme power of the Roman pontiffs, over the whole church and over states; which are found in the second book of the epis-tles of Gregory VII, inserted between the 35th and 36th epistles. See Jo. Hardnin's Coucilia, tom. vi. pt. i. p. 1304, and nearly all the Ecclesiastical Historians, large or small. Cass. Baronus, and Christian Lupus. (whose full Commentary on these Dictates, which he considers most sacred, is among his Notes and Dissertations on the Councals; (99, tom. v. p. 164.) and nearly all the patrons and triends of the Roman pontiffs, maintain, that these Dictates were drawn up and ratified perhaps in some council, by Gregory VII, him-self: and therefore the Protestants have not hesitated to ascribe them to Hildebrand. But the very learned French writers, Jo. Launey (*Epistolar*, 1th vi. Ep. xiii, in his *Opp.* tom. v. pt. H p 309.), Natalis Alexander (Historia Preha savul, Ar. Aii, tom, vi. diss. iii, p. 710.), Antony and Francis Pagi (the former in his tratica in Baron, the latter in his Bis charium Pontif. Reman. tom 10 p 743), Lewis Ellis du Pin, and many others, zealously contend, that these propositions, called *Dictates*, were palmed upon Hildebrand by some ratty flatterer of the Romish see. although some of those sentences expromeyers well the views of the pontiff, of the reare other among them which are clearly repurguant to his opinions, no expressed in his epistles. The Lean blurs their reasons (which need in his epistles. and be here detailed) for not admitting that any jointiff ever apoke so arropointly and lidtily of his own power and authority I can readily concede, that on but no traper to the lorin and arrangeno ideal them. Distates, they are not the much of the goey. For they are void

of all order and connexion; and many of them also of clearness and persp of no ordinary genius, if he had at-tempted to draw up and describe what the conceived to be the prerogatives of the pontiffs, would have expressed, with neatness and perspicuity, what he had revolved in his own mind. But the matter of these Dictates is undoubtedly Hildebrand's: for the greater part of them are found, couched in nearly the same terms, here and there in his epistles. And those which see to deviate from some assertions in his epistles, may, without much difficulty, be reconciled with them. It is probble, therefore, that some person col-lected these sentences out of his epistles, partly the printed ones, and partly such as are lost or unknown, and per-haps likewise from his oral declarations; and then published them with-out judgment and without arrangement.—[The following are the principal propositions which compose these Dictates. I. "That the Romish church was founded by our Lord alone. II. That the Roman pontiff alone is justly styled universal. 111. That he alone can depose bishops and restore them.

IV. That his legate has precedence of all bishops in a council, though he be of an inferior order; and can issue sentence of deposition against them. V. That the pope can depose absent persons. VI. That no person, among other things, may live under the same roof with one excommunicated by the VII. That the pope alone is competent, as occasion shall require, to enact new laws, to gather new congregations,—to divide rich hishoprics, and to unite poor ones. VIII. That he alone can use the imperial insignia. IX. That all princes should kiss his feet only.—XII. That it is lawful for him to depose emperors.—XVI. That no council, without his order, is to be accounted a general council.—XVIII. 10. Nearly the whole form of the Latin church, therefore, changed by this pontiff; and the most valuable rights of cils, of bishops, and of religious societies, were subverted, ransferred over to the Roman pontiff. The evil, however, not equally grievous throughout the countries of Europe; several of them, through the influence of different causes, shadow of pristine liberty and customs was preserved. ebrand, as he introduced a new code of ecclesiastical law, d also have introduced a new code of civil law, if he could accomplished fully his designs. For he wished to reduce ngdoms into fiefs of St. Peter, i. e. of the Roman pontiffs;

to subject all causes of kings and princes, and the interests ne whole world, to the arbitrement of an assembly of ps, who should meet annually at Rome?. But neither he

is sentence is not to be reviewed one; while he alone can review cisions of all others. XIX. That n be judged by no one. XX. no one may presume to condemn on who appeals to the apostolic XXI. That the greater causes ry church should be carried up t see. XXII. That the Romish h never erred; nor will it, acg to the scriptures, ever err.— V. That with his licence, subjects impeach [their sovereigns].—

I. That no one is to be accounted holie who does not harmonize the Romish church. XXVII. he can absolve subjects from llegiance to unrighteous rulers. arduin's Concilia, tom. vi. pt. i. 4, &c. Tr.]

which are above all exception or have been collected by learned and still more may be collected the epistles of this pontiff, and other ancient monuments. In pist, lib. ix. ep. iii. p. 1481. (I Il along, the edition of Harduin, ia, tom. vi. pt. i.) he prescribes orm of an oath, to be taken by kings of the Romans or em-i. "From this hour onward, I o faithful, with upright integrity, apostle Peter, and to his vicar Gregory—and whatever the said shall command me, under the L. II.

following form: by true obedience (per veram obedientiam), I will observe with fidelity. And on the day when I shall first see him, I will, with my own hands, make myself a rassal (miles) of St. Peter and him." What is this but a feudal oath (liqium), as the jurists call it; and a perfect cassalage (hominium)! That the pontiffs of Rome derived all their civil power from the kings of France is a fact well known. And yet Gregory contended, that the kingdom of France was tributary to the church of Rome; and he directed his ambassadors to demand an annual contribution or tribute from the French. Lib. viii. ep. xxiii. p. 1476. "You must declare to all the Francs, and command them, by true obedience, that each family is to pay, annually, at least one denarius to St. Peter, if they recognize him as their father and shepherd according to ancient custom. It should be remembered, that the phrase, by true obedience, here used, denotes, as those versed in antiquities denotes, as those versed in antiquities well know, that the injunctions and commands to which it was annexed were to be inevitably obeyed. But in vain did Gregory lay this command upon the French; for he never obtained the least tribute from them." In the the least tribute from them." In the same epistle he vainly asserts, that Saxony was a fief of the Romish church; or, that Charlemagne had presented it to St. Peter. He insolently addresses not his successors requiritally accomplish this archious design; a meritum especially, if the vigilance and firmness of the enteriors and of the sings of France and England.

Policy is the same of France, in the substitution of the risk same, AND THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE O the little in the margine and the state of their and the same property of the state of their state of the same property of their state of the state of their Profits of the Profits and the same of the control of the Profits to the state of the partial section in the partial section in the partial section of the partial section is the partial section of the partial section in the partial section is the partial section of the partial section in the partial section is the partial section in the partial section in the partial section is the partial section in the pa To service outpoints to they be a state mineral reserve of the time and the was maken more storowers than with the fromen. Yes looks as blacks in the first on the South of p. 251. Manager read in the second 202 to be the known comments. That the sing of known is and Estimate of the sing of the singular Estimate of the officers of the singular test of the fingular was point of these was point of the singular of the Spanish princes the the same of the singular of the same of sing if manyol roles and a most earlier grantian of its more, even drawing required through Scillowise becames, incomposed, and to recide the surgorm a while Scillows would with sport, in Hilbert your separable simposed more before your separable with sport, in Hilbert your separable simposed more before to you and your successors, and to be more carefull to send the money which my pre-decements were accusalized to remain the Rombil church. One of these I secrete to the other I is not. Fealing I have not done, nor will I is in. The I have not done, nor will it in. The money, when there shall be opportunity, shall be transmitted. The letter of king William is in Steph. Baluze, Micelaines, tem, vii, p. 127. With this answer diregory had to be contented; for, though he might fear on other he aroul in fear of William. no other, he stood in fear of William. To Geusa, king of Hungary, he writes, lib. ii. ep. lxx. p. 1316. thus: "It cannot be unknown, we think, to your

produce, that the kingdom of Hungary is the property of the apostle Peter." He had before, lib. ii. ep. xiii. p. 1273, weresen as Sobomon, king of Hungary, examing that kingdom by virtue of an Liberius surrend ery of it to the see of name, made by king Stephen, and in consequence of an acknowledgment by the emperor Henry II., after conquer-And as Seismon had done homoge for And as Selection man trans. Gregory a 20 the king of the Teutones, Gregory now threesens him with the loss of imgion union he shall acknowledge me Fipe, and him only, to be his legs bri. It. He 'abouted most zealously nei. In He aboured most zealously to trung the more potent princes, of thermany in particular, under subjection of fair to St. Peter. Hence, in 15. in ep. iii. p. 1480, he strongly exhibits the bishop of Padua to persuade Weighon, duke of Bavaria, and the sther German chiefs, by all the means in his power, to subject their accounts to the see of St. Peter, lik to eq. iii. p. 1450. — We would have wa aimenish Duke Welpho, to do homers 20 of reservable bosom of St. Times him wholly in the bosom of St. Times, and to draw him in a special manner into his vascalage. If you sin. ini such a disposition in him, in other men of power, influenced by love of St. Peter, labour to bring them to be featity." He approaches Suess, ains of Dommark lib in ep. li. p. 1300, with much flattery, to persuade him, - I commit, with pious devotedness, his amplicing to the prince of the Apos-ties, and retain for it the support of his ambienty. Whether he was more successful in Denmark than in Engand and France, I know not; but in cener places his efforts certainly were not fruitless. A sen of Demetries, king of the Russians, (to whom he addressed the inniv. ep. book ii. p. 1319.1 came to Rome, " and wished to obtain the kingdom" (which he expected to inherit from his father) " by gift from St. Peter through the hands of Gregory, paging due feeling to B. Peter, the Prince of Aposter?" the im-

§ 11. Gregory was more successful, in extending the territories of the Romish church in Italy, or enlarging the patrimony of St. Peter. For he persuaded Matilda, the daughter of Boniface, the very opulent duke and marquis of Tuscany, who was a very powerful Italian princess, and with whom he was on terms of peculiar intimacy, after the death of her first husband Godfrey the Hump-backed, duke of Lorrain, and of her mother Beatrix, in the year 1076 or 1077, to make the church of Rome heir to all her estates, both in Italy and out of it. second marriage of this very heroic and prosperous lady, in the year 1089, with Welf, [or Guelph,] the son of Welf, duke of Bavaria, contracted with the consent of the Roman pontiff Urban II., seemed to prejudice this donation. But being repudiated by her husband, in the year 1095, and thus again made free and independent, Matilda, in the year 1102, formally renewed the donation 1. The pontiffs, indeed, had to

port of which language will be quite intelligible from what has been said. Gregory granted his "devout prayer," being certainly not backward to perform such offices, and "in behalf of St. Peter, committed the government of the kingdom" to the Russian prince. More such examples might be adduced. Demetrius, surnamed Suinimer, duke of Croatia and Dalmatia, was created a king by Gregory in the year 1076, and was solemnly inaugurated at Salona by the Pontiff's legate, on the condition that he should annually pay to St. Peter, on Easter day, a tribute of two hundred golden Byzantines. [a Grecian golden coin, of from twenty-three to twenty-four Carats. Schl.] See Du Mont's Corps Diplomatique, tom. i. pt. i. no. 88. p. 53. Jo. Lucius, de Regno Dalmatics, lib. ii. p. 85. Up to this time, however, the emperors of Constantinople held the sovereignty over the province of Croatia. Boleslaus II., king of Poland, having killed Stanislaus, bishop of Cracow, Gregory not only excommunicated him, but likewise deprived him of his crown; and not contented with this severity, he, by a special mandate, forbade the Polish bishops to crown any one king of Poland without first obtaining the consent of the Roman pontiff. Dlu-

goss, Historia Polon. tom. i. p. 295. But I desist.—If Gregory's success had equalled his wishes and his purpose, all Europe would at this day have been one great empire of St. Peter, or tributary to the Roman pontiffs; and all kings, feudal lords or vassals of St. Peter. But Gregory did not utterly fail in his attempts. For from his time onward, the state of the whole of Europe was changed; and many of the rights and prerogatives of emperors and kings were either abridged or annulled. Among those annulled was the right of the emperor to ratify the election of a pontiff, which became extinct in Gregory, and could never after be revived.

<sup>1</sup> The life and achievements of this extraordinary princess (than whom the Roman church had no stronger bulwarkagainst the emperors, and Gregory VII. no more obedient daughter) are described by Bened. Luchin, Domin. Mellin, Felix Contelorius, Julius de Puteo, and especially by Fran. Maria Florentini, in his Monuments of the Countess Matilda, written in Italian; and by Bened. Bachini, in his Historia Monaterii Podalironensis, which was founded by her. The ancient biographies of her, one by Donizo, and another anonymous, are given by Godf. Wil-

encounter severe contests, first with the emperor *Henry* V., and then with others, respecting this splendid inheritance; nor were they so fortunate at last as to secure the whole of it to St. Peter; yet, after various struggles and hazards, they succeeded in obtaining no small share of it, which they hold to this day <sup>2</sup>.

§ 12. The design of Gregory VII. to raise the church above all human authority, and to render it perfectly free and independent, was obstructed especially by those two capital vices of the European clergy, concubinage and simony. The Roman pontiffs, from the times of Stephen IX., had combated, with

liam von Leibnitz, in his Scriptores Brunsvicens. tom. i. p. 629, &c. and by Lud. Anton. Muratori, in his Scriptores Rerum Italicar. tom. v. p. 335, &c. with notes; and also the formula of her second donation, mentioned above. Well worth perusing, also, are the remarks concerning this woman of so masculine an understanding, which are found in the Origines Guelphica, tom. i. lib. iii. cap. v. p. 444, &c. and tom. ii. lib. vi. cap. iii. p. 303, &c. where also is an account of her second husband Welf. [Matilda died in 1115, aged 69. Mabillon, Annal. Bened. tom. iv. p. 479, Ed.]

"iv. p. 479. Ed.]

2 Some distinguished men infer from the terms of the conveyance, that Matilda gave to the church of Rome only her allodial possessions, and not the territories which she held as fiefs of the empire; and of course, that she did not include in the donation the marquisate of Tuscany, and the duchy of Spoleto. For she says: "Ego Mathildis—dedi et obtuli ecclesiae S. Petri—omnia bona mea jure proprietario, tam quae tunc habueram, quam ea, quie in antea acquisitura eram, sive jure successionis, sive alio quocunque jure ad me pertinent." See the Origines Guelph. tom. i. lib. iii. p. 148, &c. But I doubt, whether this is so clear that it must be admitted without hesitation. For the words jure proprietario, from which learned men conclude, that Matilda gave to St. Peter only what she possessed jure proprietario, or her allodial possessions, manifestly refer, or I am greatly mistaken, not to the possession by the owner, but to the

mode of the gift; and are to be construed with the verbs dedi and obtali. The princess does not say: "I have given all the estates which I possess and hold jure proprietario;" which had she said, we must have acceded to the opinion of the learned gentlemen; but she says, "I have given all my estates to the church jure proprietario;" i. e. it is my will that the church should possess all my estates, jure proprietario, as their real property. Besides, the words which follow refute the construction of the learned gentlemen. Had Matilda intended to include only what she possessed, jure allodii, she could not have said, as she does say: "whether belonging to me, by right of inheritance, or (alio quocunque jure) by any other right valuever." Certainly, she excludes no species of possessions; but by using this very comprehensive language embraces all. Possibly, some one, however, may object and say: The church of Rome never contended that the fiels of the empire, which Matilda possessed, were included in this donation; and therefore they claimed only her allodial possessions. I am not sure that such was the fact: many reasons induce me to believe that the pontiffs wished to secure to their church all the estates of Matilda. But allow it to be so, as I cannot now go into the enquiry, that fact will not disprove what I contend for. Our enquiry is not how moderate were the Roman pontiffs in claiming the property bequeathed to them by Matilda, but what is the import of the words used in the bequest.

zeal, but without much success, on account of their inveteracy, these monstrous vices 3. Gregory, therefore, in the second year

Monstrous vices, we may justly call them. For although no honest man will deny, that in hunting down these vices, Gregory violated not only the principles of religion, but also those of natural justice and equity, and committed deeds without number, that were most incompatible with the character he professed to sustain; yet it must be acknowledged, that evils of no slight magnitude resulted from both these vices of the clergy to the church and to civil society; and that it was these vices of the clergy to the church and to civil society; and that it was necessary that restraint should be laid upon them. Very many among the married clergy were pious and upright men, whom Gregory ought to have spared. But there were also, in all parts of Europe, a vast number, not only of priests and canons, but like-wise of monks, implicated in illicit amours; who kept concubines under the name of wives, which they disthe name of wives, which they dis-missed at their pleasure, substituting missed at their pleasure, substituting others, and often a plurality, in their place; who basely squandered the property of the churches and colleges which they served, even dividing it up among their spurious offspring, and committed other insufferable offences. How extensive the crime of simony had become, in this age, and what per-nicious effects it produced every where, will be manifest from those examples (not to mention innumerable others) which the Benedictine monks have interspersed in various parts of their Gallia Christiana. I will give a few specimens. In the first volume of this excellent work, Append. Docum. p. 5. we have the document by which Bernard, a viscount, and Froterius, a bishop, give, or rather openly sell, to Bernard Aimar and to his son the bishopric of Alby, reserving to them-selves a large part of its revenues. Immediately after, follows a writing of Pontius, a count, in which he bequeaths to his wife this bishopric of Alby, [and moieties of another bishopric, and an abbey; the reversion of which, at her death, was to belong to his children]: "Ego Pontins dono tibi dilectre sponsæ meæ episcopatum Al-biensem—cum ipsa ecelesia et cum omni adjacentia sua-et medietatem

deepiscopatu Nemanso—et medietatem de Abbatia S. Ægidii:—post obitum tuum remaneat ipsius alodis ad infantes qui de me erunt creati." Similar and qui de me erunt creati." Similar and even worse instances are stated, p. 24.
37. and elsewhere. In vol. ii. Append.
Documentorum, p. 173, there is a letter of the clergy of Limoges, in which they humbly entreat William, count of Aquitain, that he would not sell the bishopin foul to give them. ric, [and to give them a pastor, not a decourer of the flock]: "Rogamus tuam pietatem, ne propter mundiale lucrum vendas S. Stephani locum; quia si tu vendis episcopalia, ipse nostra mandu-cabit communia.—Mitte nobis ovium cabit communia.—Mitte nobis ovium custodem, non devoratorem." In vol. ii. p. 179, Ademar, viscount of Limoges, laments that he "had heretofore simoniacally sold the charge of souls to abbots that purchased of him." In fact, it appears from authors and documents, which are above all exceptions that the licenticurs are of this age in that the licentiousness of this age in buying and selling sacred offices, ex-ceeded all bounds and almost all credibility. I will subjoin only one short extract from Abbo's Apologeticum, in Pithœus, Codex Canon. ecclesia Romana, p. 398, which is worthy of notice, as containing the argument by which the traders in sacred offices attempted to justify their base conduct. "There seems to be almost nothing appertaining to the church which is not put upon sale ; viz. bishoprics, presbyterships, deaconries, and the other lower orders, archdeaconries also, deaneries, superintendencies, treasurers' offices, baptisteries."—" And these traffickers baptisteries."—"And these traffickers are accustomed to offer the cunning excuse, that they do not buy the blessing, by which the grace of the Holy Spirit is conveyed, but the property of the church, or the possessions of the bishop." [non se emere benedictionem, qua percipitur gratia Spiritus Sancti, sed res ecclesiarum, vel possessiones episcopi.] An acute distinction truly!—[So also An acute distinction truly!—[So also Glaber Radulphus, lib. v. cap. v. says of the Italian churches, in the middle of this century: "All ecclesiastical offices were at that time as much accounted things vendible, as merchandise is in a common market." Schl.]

of his reign, or a. p. 1074, attacked them with increased energy and firmness; for, in a council held at Rome, he renewed all the laws of the former pontiffs against simony, severely forbidding the sale of ecclesinstical benefices; and enacted, that no priests should henceforth marry, and that such as now had either wives or concubines, should relinquish either thom or the sacred office. After these enactments, he wrote letters to all bishops, requiring them to obey these decrees, on pain of incurring severe punishments; and also sent ambassadors into Germany, to Hency IV., king of the Romans, demanding of him a council, for trying the causes of those especially who were contaminated with simeny.

§ 13. Both these decrees appeared very proper, salutary, and accordant with the principles of the religion of the age; for it was then maintained, that priests should be *elected*, and that they ought to *lice single*. Yet both gave rise to the most lamentable contentions, and to very great calamities. When the decree respecting celibacy was promulged, horrible tumults were excited, in most of the countries of Europe, by those priests who were connected with either lawful wives or concubines ': many of whom, especially in the Italian province

1 The histories of those times are full of the commotions excited by those priests who had either wives or coneubines. For an account of the insurrections among the German pricess, see Car. Sigonius, de Royao Italiar, lib. ix. tom. ii. p. 557, and Seb. Tengnagel's Collectio octer. Monumentor. p. 45, 47. 54, &c. and the other writers of Ger man history. [Two councils were held in Germany, one at Erfurth, and the other at Mayence, in which the papal decree against the marriage of priests was made known. But in both tumults were excited; and the adherents of the pope were in jeopardy of their lives, especially the abp. of Mayence, and the papal legate the bp. of Chur. The German clergy said, "they would rather lose their priesthood than part with their wives. Let him who devises men, see whence he can procure
ugels for the churches." See Trithemins, in Chron. Hirzung. and Lambert of Aschaffenb. ad ann. 1074.—The clergy of Passau, when the papal prohibition was published, said to their bp. Aitmann. That they neither could nor would abandon the cu stom which it was clear they had followed from ancient times, under all preceding bishops." The French also declared, in an assembly at Paris, that they would not suffer the pope's insupportable voke to be haid upon them. See Mans Suppl. Concil. tom. ii. p. 5. Sold.]—0 the commotions in England, William of Paris treats, *Histor. Mojor*, lib. i. p. 7. For those in the Netherlands and France, see the epistles of the clergy of Cambray to those of Bremen, in behalf of their wives, in Jo. Mabillon's Annal. Benedict. tom. v. p. 634. and the epistle of the clergy of Noyon to those of Cambray, in Mabillon's Muse Italicum, tom. i. p. 128. How great a commotion this thing produced in Italy, and especially among the Milanese, fully stated by Arnulph senior, and Landulf, historians of Milan; extant with notes, in Muratori's Scriptores Rerum Italic. tom. iv. p. 36, &c. Each

of Milan, were willing rather to relinquish the priesthood, than to part with their wives: and, accordingly, they seceded from the church of Rome; and they branded the pontiff and his adherents, who condemned the marriage of priests, with the odious appellation of Paterini, i. e. Manichæans 5. The impartial, however, though they wished priests to lead single lives, blamed Gregory for two things: first, that he fell indiscriminately upon the virtuous and the profligate, with equal severity; and dissolved the most honourable marriages, to the great disgrace, and hazard and grief, of husbands, wives, and children : and secondly, that he did not correct the married

of these historians favours the marriage of priests, in opposition to Gregory and

the pontiffs.

<sup>3</sup> Paterini was one of the names by which the Paulicians or Manicheans were designated in Italy, (who are well known to have migrated from Bulgaria to Italy in this age,) and who were the same as were also called Cathari. In process of time this became the common appellation of all heretics; as might easily be shown by many examples from writers of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Respecting the origin of the name, there are many opinions, the most probable of which is, that which derives it from a certain place, called Pataria, where the heretics held their meetings. And a part of the city of Milan is still vulgarly called Pattaria, or Contrada de' Pattari. See the notes on Arnulphus Mediolan. in Muratori's on Arnulphus Mediolan, in Muratori's Scriptores Rer. Italicar, tom. iv. p. 39. Saxius ad Sigonium, de Repno Italica, lib. ix. Opp. Sigon. tom. ii. p. 536. An opinion has prevailed, perhaps originating from Sigonius, that this name was given at Milan to those priests who retained their wives contrary to the decrees of the pontiffs, and who seceded from the Romish church. But the propers from Arnulph and other seceded from the Romish church. But it appears from Arnulph and other ancient writers, that it was not the married priests that were called Paterini, but that these priests gave that appellation, by way of reproach, to such friends of the pontiffs as disapproved of the marriage of clergymen. See Arnulph, lib. iii. cap. x. and the copious and learned proofs of this fact by Anton. Pagi, Critica in annal. Baron.

tom. iv. ad ann. 1058. § iii. and Lud. Ant. Muratori, Antiqq. Ital. Medii Ævi, tom. v. p. 82. Nor need we look farther for the origin of this term of reproach. For the Manichæans, and their brothers, the Paulicians, were their brothers, the Paulicians, were opposed to marriage; which they considered as an institution of the evil demon; and, therefore, such as held the marriage of priests to be lawful and right, by applying the designation Paterini to the pontiffs, and their adherents, who prohibited such marriages, would represent them as following the opinions of the Manichæans.

For there was a vast difference among those priests who were more attached to their women, than to the decrees of the pontiffs; all of them being, by no means, equally censurable. The better sort of them, among whom those of Milan stood conspicuous, also those of the Netherlands, and some others, only wished to live according to the laws of the Greek church; to the laws of the Greek church; maintaining, that it should be allowed to a priest before his ordination, to marry one wife, a virgin, and no more. And they supported their opinions by the authority of Ambrose. See Jo. Petri Puricelli Diss. Utrum S. Ambrosius Clero suo Mediolan. permiserit, ut Virgini semel nubere possent; republished in Muratori's Scriptores Rev. Italicar. tom. iv. p. 223, &c. With this class of priests, Gregory and the other Roman pontiffs ought, as some advocates of the pontiffs have themselves acknowledged, to have been more indulgent than to those who claimed the right of marrying many claimed the right of marrying many

terry with indicated, and with our estimation, problem; and extract to the trail importants. It is processed, as anything it indignities and enforces a territories and enforces a territories.

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We have authorized limitives lock amount and modern, of this familiar expenses accordingly, which was a content or a sarge part of Europe, and which being commenced by Gregory VII, was emerical on by him and the recording postific, on the one part, and by the emperors Henry IV, and V. in the other. Yet few, if any if these histories, are entirely impartual. For all the written expense the entire cities of the page, or of the emperors; and they decide the com-

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received indeed the legates of the pontiff in a gracious manner, and he commended the pontiff's design of putting an end to simony. But neither he, nor the German bishops, would grant leave to the legates to assemble a council in Germany, for the purpose of trying those who were guilty of simony. The next year, therefore, A. D. 1075, in a new council at Rome, Gregory proceeded still further; for, in the first place, he excommunicated some of the favourites of king Henry, whose advice and assistance he was said to have used in the sale of benefices; and likewise certain bishops of Germany and Italy: and in the next place, he decreed, that "whoever should confer a bishopric or abbacy, or should receive an investiture from the hands of any layman, should be excommunicated "." For it had long been customary with the emperors, and kings and princes of Europe, to confer the larger benefices, and the government of monasteries, by the delivery of a ring and a staff. And as this formal inauguration of the bishops and abbots was the main support, both of the power claimed by kings and emperors to create whom they chose bishops and abbots, and also of the licentious sale of sacred offices to the highest bidders, or of simony, the pontiff judged that the custom ought to be wholly extirpated and suppressed 1.

also, may be consulted, Jo. Jac. Mascov's Commentarii de Rebus Imperii German. vub Henrico IV. et V. Lips. 1749. 4to.

<sup>9</sup> See Ant. Pagi, Critica in Baronium, tom. iv. ad ann. 1075. Henr. Noris, Istoria delle Investiture, p. 39, &c. Christ. Lupus, Scholia et Diss. ad Concilia, Opp. tom. vi. p. 39, &c. 44, &c.
<sup>1</sup> I must be allowed here to go into

1 I must be allowed here to go into an investigation respecting the rite of inaugurating bishops and abbots with the ring and staff; because it is misunderstood by many, and not very intelligibly explained by others. Among these last, I may place the name of Henry Noris, the author of a History of Investitures, in Italian; for in chap. iii. p. 56. where he treats of the motives which induced Gregory to prohibit investitures, though he states many things well, and better than other writers do, yet he does not see through the whole thing, and he omits

some circumstances important to be known. The investiture itself of bishops and abbots, undoubtedly, commenced at the time when the emperors, kings, and princes of Europe conferred on them the possession and use of territories, forests, fields, and castles. For according to the laws of those times, (and they have not yet ceased to operate,) persons holding territories, &c. by favour of the emperors and sovereigns, were not considered to be in legal possession of them, until they had repaired to the court, sworn fealty to the sovereign, and received from his hand the token of the transfer and dominion of the property. But the mode of inaugurating or investing bishops and abbots, with the ring and the staff or crosier, (which are the insignia of the sacred office,) was of later date, and was introduced at the time when the emperors and kings, subverting the free elections which

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the company and The Parties. -Miles of the parties for other DG more in the self arealists office a later property of the the emperor and sergers for matter consiste of transferred dar' processors, as there had be confirm white and Green wite apple agricult the timble to value. tione without metrometic great was to ad its familial mineral win the to African Superior and the in Armen Come of America America in inteer emerges, fighting lift temefices. the property of heart for them, keen any property and affords arise to forming an one garden by property to the wind through to the worky to opened the housest and peoplet. the system of the test that the till gradient and there are because if the testing and the testing of the testing of the testing of the testing and testing and the testing and testing an हिंद्र एक्टरार १४४ मा १००० क्या १८८० **स्था** A.A. to a rest for a rest of the same real rest of the seeding والمنافقة المراجع المراجعة الأراب والماء الماء الماء المراجعة the end of a newton server conany or my transcription of principal and the section towards, would do not be sectionally unchanged, had not her dayy, who had the legal prime and right of electing their histories and athens, artfully cluded the designs of the emperors and were regine. For the good warm we their history or whiled our dead, without hished or which one dead, without delay, and in due form, elected a one-ressor to him, and caused him to be consecrated. And the consecration having taken place, the emperor or who had proposed to give or well that office to some one of his friends, was now obliged to desist from his purpose, and to confirm the person who was elected and consecrated. There is not room here for examples

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selling sacred offices; and he promised amendment: but he could by no means be induced to give up the power of appoint-

and staff to whom he pleased: after which, the person thus inaugurated and appointed bishop, repaired to the metropolitan, to whom it belonged to perform the consecration, and delivered over to him the staff and ring received from the emperor, that he might again receive these insignia of his power from the hands of the metropolitan. Thus the new bishops and abbots received the ring and staff twice; first, from the hand of the king or emperor, and then from the metropolitan by whom they were consecrated. Humbert, Contra Simoniacos, lib. iii. cap. vi. in Martene's Thesaur. Anecdot. tom. v. p. 779. "Being thus consecrated," (i. e. invested by the emperor.) "the intruder comes upon the elergy, the people, the sacred order, as their master, before he is known by them, sought after, or asked for. And he goes to the metropolitan, not to be judged by him, but to judge him.—

For what does it signify or profit, to give up the staff and ring, which he brings with him? Is it because they were given to him by a layman? Why is that given up, which is already held, nuless it be, either that the ecclesiastical benefice may be again sold under this form of enjoining or giving; or that the former sale may be confirmed, by being subscribed to by the metropolitan and his suffrages; or at least, that the appearance of a lay-ordination may be concealed under some cloak and colour of a clerical proceeding?"

and colour of a clerical proceeding l?"

What king or emperor first introduced this custom of appointing prelates by delivery of the staff and ring, is very uncertain. According to Adam Bremensis, (Hist. Eccles. lib. i. c. 32. p. 10. and c. 39. p. 12. in Lindenbrog's Scriptores Septentrion.) as early as the ninth century, Lewis the Meek conferred on new bishops the right of enjoying the revenues of the churches they ruled, by delivery of a staff or shepherd's crook. But I suspect, that Adam described the events of the former centuries, in accordance with the customs of his own age, which was the eleventh century. For in the ninth

century, most emperors and kings allowed bishops to be created, by the suffrages of the clergy and people: so that such an inauguration was then unnecessary. See the remarks of Dan. Papebroch, against Adam Brem. in the Acta Sanctor. Febr. tom. i. p. 557. Humbert states, (lib. iii. contra Simoniac. c. vii. p. 780. and c. xi. p. 787.) that this custom commenced in the age of Otto the Great: and I am much inclined to that opinion. At least, the learned men who have treated explicitly on the origin of investitures, have adduced nothing, which dissuades me from receiving this opinion. See Lud. Thomassin, Disciplina Ecclesiac circa Benef. tom. ii. lib. ii. p. 434. and Natal. Alexander, Selecta Hist. Eccles. Capita, secul. xi. xii. diss. iv. p. 725. The same Humbert relates, (l. c. cap. vii. p. 780.) that the emperor Henry, the son of Conrad, (i. e. Henry III. surnamed Niger,) wished to abrogate these investitures, but was prevented by various circumstances; but that Henry I., the king of France, threw every thing into confusion, and was excessively addicted to simony: against whom, therefore, Humbert inveighs most vehemently.

In this method of inaugurating bi-

In this method of inaugurating bishops and abbots by delivery of the ring and staff, there were two things especially, that displeased the Roman pontiffs. First, that by it, the ancient privilege of electing bishops and abbots was entirely subverted, and the power of creating prelates was placed wholly in the hands of the kings and emperors. This objection appeared a fair one, and perfectly accordant with the religious principles of that age. Secondly, it was extremely offensive to them, that the insignia of spiritual power, namely, the staff and ring, should be conveyed by the hands of laymen, i. c. of profane persons; which seemed to them very like to sacrilege. Humbert, who wrote, as already stated, anterior to the contest between Gregory and Henry, has a long complaint on this subject, lib. iii. Contra Simoniac. c. vi. p. 779. 795. I will subjoin some of his language.

ing bishops and abbots, and the investiture so closely connected with that power. Gregory, therefore, well knowing that many of the German princes, especially those of Saxony, were alienated from Henry, deemed this a favourable opportunity to extend and to establish his authority; and sending ambassadors to Goslar, he summoned the king to Rome, there to answer before a council to the charges brought against him. The king, who was a high-minded prince, and of an ardent temperament, being extremely indignant at this mandate, immediately called a convention of German bishops at Worms; and there, accusing Gregory of various crimes, pronounced him unworthy of the pontificate, and appointed a meeting for the election of a new pontiff<sup>2</sup>. Gregory, on the other hand, upon receiving

"What business have laymen to distribute the ecclesiastical sacraments, and episcopal or pastoral grace, that is, the curved staffs and rings, by which episcopal consecration is especially performed, and becomes valid, and on which it wholly depends! For the curved staff denotes the pastoral care which is committed to them; and the ring is emblematical of the celestial mysteries, admonishing preachers, that they should exhibit the wisdom of God in a mystery, with the apostle. ever therefore presume to initiate any one with these two, undoubtedly claim for themselves, by this presumption, the whole pastoral authority." And this reasoning was certainly good, if not according to our views, at least according to the opinions of that age:
for the staff and the ring were viewed as the emblems of spiritual things, and whoever conferred these emblems, was supposed to confer along with them

spiritual authority and power.

From these considerations, it will be easy to perceive what it was that induced Gregory VII. to oppose so resolutely the inauguration of bishops by means of the staff and ring. In the first council at Rome, he left the subject of investiures untouched, and sought merely to abolish simony, and restore the ancient right of election to the societies of priests and monks. Nor had the former pontiffs who opposed simony, aimed at any thing more. But when he afterwards learned that

the practice of investitures was so closely connected with the power of kings and emperors to confer the higher sacerdotal offices, and with its adjunct simony, that it could not well be separated from them, he now assailed that practice, that he might pluck up the evil which he opposed by the root. Thus we see the true ground of the contest between the pontiff and the emperor. Gregory did not oppose investitures universally, and as such, but only that species of investitures which was then practised. He did not object to the bishops and abbots swearing fealty to the kings and emperors, and acknowledging themselves their vassals and tenants: nor did he forbid an investiture which should be made by an oral declaration or a written instru-ment; for this mode of investiture he conceded to the kings of France and England:—perhaps also, he allowed a sceptre to be used in the transaction, as Calistus II. afterwards did. But he would not tolerate an investiture by the insignia of the sacred office; much less an inrestiture previous to consecration; and least of all, an investiture subversive of the free election of bishops and abbots.

<sup>2</sup> [The council of Worms was composed of a "very great number of bishops and ablots" from all parts of Germany. Hugo, a displaced cardinal, appeared there, and painted the life and character of Gregory in the blackest colours. The whole assembly, with

this sentence by the king's messengers and letters, interdicted him from the communion and throne, and absolved his subjects from their oath of allegiance to him<sup>3</sup>. War being thus declared on both sides, the church as well as the state was rent into two factions, one party taking sides with the king, and the other with the pontiff; and the evils resulting from this schism were immense.

§ 16. The first that revolted from Henry were the chiefs of Swabia, at the head of whom was Rudolph, duke of Swabia. Next followed the Saxons, who had long been inimical to the king. Both were advised by the pontiff, in case Henry would not comply with the will of the church, to elect a new king; and they assembled at Tribur, in the year 1076, to deliberate on this very important subject. The result of the deliberation was, that the decision of the controversy between the king and the princes should be referred to the Roman pontiff, who should be invited to attend the diet of Augsburg, the ensuing year, for that purpose; and that the king, during the intervening time, should lead a private life; yet with this condition annexed, that unless he obtained absolution from the anathema within the year, he was to lose the kingdom. Henry, therefore, with the advice of his friends, determined to go into Italy, and implore the clemency of the pontiff. But the journey did not secure to him the advantages he hoped for. He obtained, indeed, though with difficulty, from the pontiff, then residing at the castle of Canosa, with Matilda, the great patroness of the church, the pardon of his sins; after standing,

the exception of two bishops, subscribed his condemnation. Henry's letter to the pontiff concludes thus: "Thou therefore, condemned by this anathema, and by the decision of all our bishops, descend; quit the apostolic chair you have invaded; let another ascend it, who will pollute religion by no violences, but will teach the sound doctrines of St. Peter. We Henry, by the grace of God, king, with all our bishops, say to you: descend." See Harduin's Concilia, tom. vi. pt. i. p. 1563. Tr.]

3 [Gregory's excommunication of Henry, is drawn up in the form of an address to St. Peter; stating what he

had decreed, and why. It contains these words: "Hac itaque fiducia fretus, pro ecclesiæ tuæ honore et defensione, ex parte omnipotentis Dei, Patris et Filii et Sp. Sancti, per tuam potestatem et auctoritatem, Henrico regi filio Henrici Imperatoris, qui contra tuam ecclesiam inaudita superbia insurrexit, totius regni Teutonicorum et Italiæ gubernaculo contradico: et omnes Christianos a vinculo juramenti, quod sibi fecere vel facient, absolvo; et ut nullus ei sicut regi serviat, interdico." See Harduin's Concilia, tom. vi. pt. i. p. 1566. Tr.]

for turn into register, is the mosts of water, in February, writes the wal of the caste, professing pionell's perbut he sentif reserve the document and incident of his upon a the forme. All the movement of the primers should nest, aid, it he nest the world married his world the transcent or exercising the functions of studies. The indian minera and minus. Vio tak best Mary's supperson is minimum at a magning area present nue, and increment the ang will a immitian, and with titler wis : in that Barry wise after minimal the agreement. and success to the summand of Source, resumed the result character which he had and make. The princes of Swalin and Survey, fearing if this, met it survention at Farchein, in the month of Marris, s. 3. [4]... and by a manimum was elected Robrot the time of Swaden king."

\$ 17. A rinient was new minimum. butit in Germany and fairs. In Italy, Geogrey, with the invest of the Normans, who were sometimes of owner hady, and whom he had drawn over to his party, and these of the hunnes Marida a very heroic princess, resistes and unsuccessfully the Lumbards, who fought be Heavy. In Germany, Heavy with his confederates encounterrel Rudolph and his associates, but not with good success. Gregory, bearing the dutions issue of the war, wished to be arriented neutral for some years. But, taking courage, after the unfortunate battle of Heavy with the Saxons at Fladenbeing in the year 1090, he excommunicated Henry a second time: and sending a crown to Rudolpi, procounced him the beginimate king of Germany'. In revenue, Henry, supported by the suffrages of many of the German and Italian bishops, again deposed Gregory, the same year, in a council at Mayence; and a little after. in a convention at Brixen in the

Museovius, Noris, and others; whose accounts differ indeed in some minor things, but agree as to the main points.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The ancient and modern writers of Italian and German history have given ample relations of these and subsequent events, though not all of them with equal fidelity and accuracy. I have consulted the original writers, and have followed those most to be relied on: Sigonius, Pagi, Muratori,

things, but agree as to the main points.

<sup>3</sup> [The golden crown which Gregory sent to Rudolph, had this memorable inscription: Petra delit Petro, Petrus dialenta Rodulpho. Tr.]

Tyrol, he created the archbishop of Ravenna, Guibert, supreme pontiff; who subsequently took the name of Clement III. when consecrated at Rome, A. D. 1084.

§ 18. A few months after, Rudolph, the enemy of Henry, died at Merseburg, in consequence of a wound received in battle at the river Elster. Therefore, the following year, A. D. 1081, the king marched with his army into Italy, intending, if possible, to crush Gregory and his adherents; for if these were subdued, he hoped the commotions in Germany might be easily quelled. He made several campaigns, with various success, against the forces of Matilda: twice he besieged Rome in vain; but at length, in the year 1084, he became master of the greatest part of that city; placed Guibert, whom he had made pontiff, in the chair of St. Peter, with the title of Clement III.; was by him crowned emperor, and saluted as such by the Romans: and he now laid close siege to the castle of St. Angelo, in which his enemy Gregory was shut up. But Robert, the Norman duke of Calabria and Apulia, delivered the pontiff from his siege; and as it was not safe for him to remain at Rome, carried him with him to Salerno. And here it was, in the year following, that this high-minded man, whose spirit was so invincible, but who was the most ambitious and audacious of all the pontiffs that ever lived, terminated his days in the year 1085. The Romish church honours him among her saints and intercessors with God, though he was never enrolled in that order by a regular canonization. Paul V., near the commencement of the seventeenth century, appointed the 25th day of May to be his festival 6. But the sovereigns of Europe, especially the emperor of Germany and the king of France, have prevented its being publicly and every where observed. And even in our times, [A. D. 1729,] there was a contest with Benedict XIII. respecting the worship of him '.

§ 19. The death of Gregory was followed by very trying

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> See the Acta Sanctor. Antwerp. ad diem 25. Maii; and Jo. Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. succul. vi. pt. ii.

ii.

<sup>7</sup> See the French work, entitled:

L'Avocat du Diable, ou Mémoires his-

toriques et critiques sur la vie et sur la légende du Pape Grégoire VII. published in Holland, 1743. 3 vols. 8vo. [See also J. B. Hartung's Unpartheyische Kirchen-Historie, vol. ii. p. 1057. Tr.]

times: for Clement III., or Guibert, the emperor's pontiff', ruled both at Rome and over a large part of Italy; and in Germany, Henry himself continued the war with the princes. The pontifical party, supported by the forces of the Normans, elected at Rome, in the year 1086, Desiderius, an abbot of Monte Cassino, successor to Gregory; and he, assuming the name of Victor III., was consecrated in the church of St. Peter, A. D. 1087, the Normans having rescued a part of the city of Rome from Clement. But Victor, who was a very different man from Gregory, being mild and timorous, soon retired to Benevento, because Rome was in the hands of Clement, and not long after died at Cassino. Before his death, however, in a council held at Cassino, he renewed the decrees enacted by Gregory for the abolition of investitures.

§ 20. Victor was succeeded by Otto, bishop of Ostia, and likewise a monk of Clugni; who was elected at Terracina, in the year 1088, and chose the name of Urban II. He was inferior to Gregory in courage and fortitude, but his equal in arrogance, and went beyond him in imprudence. At first, fortune seemed to smile upon him: but, in the year 1090, the emperor, returning into Italy, and boldly and successfully attacking the younger Guelph, duke of Bavaria, and Matilda, the two heads of the pontifical party, things assumed a new aspect: Yet the hope of subduing the emperor revived again in 1091, when Conrad, his son, suffered himself to be seduced by the pontiff and the other enemies of his father, to rebel against his parent, and usurp the kingdom of Italy. The condition of Italy now continued in the utmost confusion; nor was Urban able to bring the city of Rome under his subjection. Therefore, after holding a council at Placentia, in the year 1095, in which

Jo. Mabillon's Opera Posthuma, tom. iii. p. 1, &c. It is composed with lin. p. 1, ac. It is composed what learning and industry; but with what fidelity and candour, I need not say. Those acquainted with facts, know that the monks are not at liberty to describe to us the Roman pontiffs such as they really were. See also, concerning Urban, the *Histoire Littéraire de la France*, tom. viii. p. 514.

A life of this pontiff, Clement III., was lately promised to the world, by Jo. Gottl. Hornius, in the Miscell. Lips. tom. viii. p. 609. Clement died, A. D. 1100; as is expressly stated in the Chromica Research communication. A. D. 1100; as is expressly stated in the Chronicon Benerentanum, published by Muratori, Antiqq. Italicae, tom. i. p. 262, &c. See Rubeus, Historia Ravennat. lib. v. p. 307, &c. 9 The Life of Urban II. was written

by Theod. Ruinart; and is extant in

he reiterated the decrees and the anathemas of Gregory, he took a journey into France, and there held the celebrated council of Clermont, in which the holy war against the Muhammedans, the occupants of Palestine, was resolved on. And, what deserves particular notice, in the same council, Urban, most imprudently, rendered the contest about investitures, which had long been so obstinate and calamitous, still more ummanageable and violent. For Gregory had not forbidden bishops and priests to swear fealty to their sovereigns; but Urban, very rashly, prohibited them from taking the oath of allegiance 1. On his return to Italy, the pontiff succeeded in reducing the Roman castle of St. Angelo under his power; but he died a little after, in the year 1099; and the year following, Cloment III. also died. And thus the Benedictine monk, Raymier, who was created pontiff after the death of Urban, and who assumed the name of Pascal II., reigned without a competitor when the century closed.

§ 21. Among the oriental monks, nothing occurred worth noticing: but among the western monks, there were several events which deserve to be mentioned. Of these events, the most important, perhaps, was the closer union between them and the Roman pontiffs. For a long time, many of the monks, in order to escape the oppressions and snares of the bishops and kings and princes, who coveted their possessions, had placed themselves under the protection of the Roman pontiffs; who readily received them, on condition of their paying an annual tribute. But in this age, the pontiffs in general, and especially Gregory VII., who wished to bring all things under subjection to St. Peter, and to diminish the rights and prerogatives of the bishops, themselves directly advised and counselled the monks to withdraw their persons and their property from the jurisdiction of the bishops, and to place both under the in-

or subjects are accustomed to take. or subjects are accustomed to take. They are in an error, who tell us, that Gregory VII. forbade bishops taking the oath of fidelity. He was more reasonable than that, unreasonable as he sometimes was. This is proved by Henry Noris, Istoria delle Investiture, cap. x. p. 279, &c.

<sup>1</sup> To the fifteenth canon of this council the following addition is subjoined, iconstituting the seventeenth canon; according to Harduin's Concilia, tom. vi. pt. ii. p. 1719.] "Ne episcopus vel sacerdos Regi vel alicui laico in manibus ligiam fidelitatem faciant;" i. e. may take the oath, which vassals

spection and dominion of St. Peter 2. Hence, from the times of Gregory VII., the exemptions of monasteries from the ordinary power were immensely multiplied throughout Europe, to the great injury and inconvenience of kings and princes, and to the vexation of the bishops 3.

\$ 22. The irreligious lives, the ignorance, the frauds, the dissoluteness, the quarrels, and the flagrant crimes of the greater part of the monks, are noticed by nearly all the historians of that age; not to mention other proofs of their impiety, which have reached us in great numbers '. But still this class of people were every where in high repute, were promoted to the highest offices in the church, and increased continually in wealth and opulence. The causes of this are to be traced to the extreme ignorance of every thing pertaining to religion, which gave rise to the grossest superstition, and to the licentiousness and the very dissolute lives of the people at large in this century. While the great mass of the people, and even

<sup>2</sup> See, as a specimen, the Epistle of Gregory VII. in which he subjects the monks of Redon to the Romish see, monks of Redon to the Romish see, with expressions new and unheard of till his age; in Martene's Thesaur. Anecdotor. tom. i. p. 204, &c. To this may be added others, by Urban II. and the subsequent pontiffs; which are extant in the same work, and here and there in other collections.

<sup>3</sup> Perhaps no exemption of a Germanic a Perhaps no exemption of a Germanic monastery can be produced, which is older than the times of Gregory. [Dr. Mosheim, probably, means to say: "no exemption by mere papal authority" occurred in Germany, before Gregory VII., for there were various monasteries there, which were exempt at an earlier period. That of Fulda, was one: exempt from its foundation. A. D. one ; exempt from its foundation, A. D. 744; as appears from Boniface, Epistola 151. The founders of monasteries often wished to have them exempt from episcopal jurisdiction, as well as from civil exactions; and therefore procured from the bishop and from the prince such exemption; which was confirmed at first by some council, and afterwards by the Roman pontiff. As the pontiffs advanced in power, and encroached on the prerogatives of

bishops, councils, and kings, their con-firmation of an exemption became more common, and more necessary, till at last they assumed the exclusive right of granting exemptions at their pleasure. See Petrus De Marca, Concordia Sacerdotii et Imperii, lib. iii. cap. xvi.

Tr.]

4 See what Jo. Launoy, Assertio in Privileg. S. Medardi, cap. 26. § 6. Opp. tom. iii. pt. ii. p. 499, &c. and Rich. Simon, Bibliotheque Critique, tom. iii. cap. 32. p. 331, &c. have collected and remarked on this subject. [Ivo Carnotensis, Ep. 70. (cited by Pagi, Crit. Baron. ad ann. 1100. No. ix.) says to Walter, bishop of Meaux: "I state to your goodness, the shameful report, your goodness, the shameful report, which I have received from the lips of the monks of Tours, and the letters of the monks of Tours, and the letters of lady Adeleid, the venerable countess, respecting the monastery of St. Fara, that it is no longer the residence of holy virgins, but may be pronounced the brothel of demoniac females, who prostitute their bodies to every sort of men." This is only a specimen of what is to be met with in the writers of these times. Tr.]

5 On the astonishing wickedness of this age, see Dav. Blondell, de Formula:

the clergy, secular as well as regular, addicted themselves to every species of vice, those appeared like saints, and the friends of God, who preserved some show of piety and religion. Besides, the nobles, knights, and military gentlemen, who had spent their lives in acts of robbery, in debauchery, in revelry, and other gross vices, when they became advanced in life, and felt the stings of a guilty conscience, hoped they could appease the justice of their Almighty Judge, if they should either purchase the prayers of the monks by rich gifts, and should return to God and the saints a portion of their ill-gotten wealth, or should themselves become monks, and make their new brethren their heirs.

§ 23. Of all the monks, none were in higher reputation for piety and virtue than those of Clugni in France. Their rules of life, therefore, were propagated throughout all Europe; and whoever would establish new monasteries, or resuscitate and reform old ones, adopted the discipline of Clugni. The French monks of Cluqui, from whom the sect originated, gradually acquired such immense wealth, in consequence of the donations of the pious of all classes, and at the same time, such extensive power and influence, that towards the close of the century, they were able to form a peculiar community of their own, which still exists under the name of the Cluniacensian order or congregation 6. For all the monasteries, which they reformed and brought under their rules, they also endeavoured to bring under their dominion: and in this they were so successful, especially under Hugo, the sixth abbot of Clugni, a man in high favour with pontiffs, kings, and nobles, that, at the close of the century, no less than thirty-five of the larger monasteries

regnante Christo, p. 14, &c. Boulainvilliers, de l'Origine et les Droits de la Noblesse, in Malet's Mémoires de Littérature et de l'Histoire, tom. ix. pt. i. p. 63, &c. and many others. This licentiousness and impunity of all sorts of wickedness, gave rise to the orders of knights errant, or chivalry; whose business it was to protect the weak, the poor, and especially females, against the insults and violence of the strong. This was a laudable institution in those wretched times, when the energy of

law was wholly prostrate, and those filling the office of judges were incompetent to perform the duties of their stations.

<sup>6</sup> On the very rapid advances of the order of Clugni, in both wealth and reputation, Stephen Baluze has collected numerous facts in his Miscellanca, tom. v. p. 343, &c. and tom. vi. p. 436. and Jo. Mabillon has treated expressly on the subject, in several parts of his Annales Benedict. tom. v.

in France, besides many of the smaller ones, looked up to him as their general. Besides these, there were numerous others, which, though they declined becoming members of this community, and continued to elect their own governors, yet chose the abbot of Clugni, or the arch-abbot, as he was called, for their patron and supervisor7. But this prosperity, this abundance of riches and honours and power, gradually produced not only arrogance, but all those vices which disgraced the monks of those ages: and in a little time, there was nothing to distinguish the Cluniacensians from the other monks, except some rites and forms.

§ 24. The example of the Cluniacensians led other pious and well-disposed men to establish similar monastic associations: and the consequence was, that the Benedictine family, which hitherto had composed but one body, was now split into several sects, all subject indeed to one rule, but differing in customs, forms, and mode of living, and moreover indulging animosity towards each other. In the year 1023, Romuald, an Italian, retired to Camaldoli, or Campo-Malduli, a desert spot on the lofty heights of the Appennine", and there laid the foundation of the congregation of the Camaldulensians; which still flourishes, especially in Italy. Those who belong to it are divided into comobites and eremites. Both are required to live according to rigorous and severe laws: but the comobites have relaxed not a little the ancient rigour of the sect 9. Shortly after, John Gualbert, a Florentine, founded at Vallombrosa, which is also on the Appennine, the congregation of Benedictine monks of Vallombrosa, which in a little time extended into many parts of Italy 1. To these two Italian congregations

Mabillon, Præfat. ad Sæcul. V. Actor. SS. Ord. Bened. p. xxvi. &c. Histoire Générale de Bourgogne, par les Moines Bénédictins, tom. i. p. 151, &c. Paris, 1739. fol. Histoire Littér. de la

Paris, 1739. fol. Histoire Litter. de la France, tom. ix. p. 470.

§ [See a description and a drawing of the spot in Jo. Mabillon, Annales Benedict. tom. iv. p. 261, &c. Tr.]

§ Some of the writers concerning the order of Camaldulensians are named by Jo. Alb. Fabricius, Biblioth. Lat. Medii Æri, tom. i. p. 895. To which add the life of Romualdus, in the Acta

Sanctor. Febr. tom. ii. p. 101, &c. and in Jo. Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. secul. vi. pt. i. p. 427. Hipp. Helyot, Histoire des Ordres, tom. i. p. 236. Jo. Mabillon, Annales Ord. Bened. 236. Jo. Mabillon, Annales Ord. Bened. tom. v. in many places, especially p. 261, &c. Magnoald Ziegelbauer's Cen-tifolium Camaldulense, seu Notitia Scrip-tor. Camaldulensium, Venice, 1750, fol. [and Anselm Costadoni, Annales Ca-maldulens. tom. i. ii. Venice, 1755, fol.

Schl.]

<sup>1</sup> See the life of Jo. Gualbertus, in Mabillon's Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened.

may perhaps be subjoined that of Hirschau [in the diocese of Spire in Germany, established by the abbot William, who reformed many monasteries in Germany, and also established some new ones?. But the Hirsaugians, if we examine them closely, appear not to be a new sodality, but a branch of the Cluniacensian congregation, whose rules and customs they followed.

§ 25. Near the end of the century, A. D. 1098, Robert, abbot of Molesme in Burgundy, a province of France, being utterly unable to bring his monks to live up to the rule prescribed by St. Benedict, retired with twenty associates to Citeaux (Cistercium), then a horrid place, covered with woods and briars, but now a beautiful spot, [in the diocese of Chalons and] county of Beaume; and there commenced the order, or rather congregation, of the Cistercians. In the following century, this family, with the same success as that of Clugni, spread itself over the greatest part of Europe, became exceedingly opulent, and acquired the form and rights, not only of a new monastic sect, but of a new commonwealth of monks. The primary law of this fraternity was the rule of St. Benedict, which the founder required the members to fulfil perfectly, without adopting any convenient interpretations of its precepts: yet he added some further regulations, to serve as a rampart fortifying the rule against any violations; regulations which were severe and ungrateful to human nature, yet exceedingly holy, according to the views of that age. Yet the possession of wealth, which had corrupted the Cluniacensians at once, extinguished also, gradually, among the Cistercians, their first zeal for obeying their rule; so that, in process of time, their faults were as numerous as those of the other Benedictines 3.

secul. vi. pt. ii. p. 273. Helyot, His-toire des Ordres, tom. v. p. 298. Many documents relating to this order and documents relating to this order and to its history were published not long since by Jo. Lami, in his Deliciæ Eruditorum, printed at Florence, tom. ii. p. 238, (where the ancient rules of the sect are given,) and p. 272. 279. tom. iii. p. 177. 212, and elsewhere.

<sup>2</sup> See Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. sweul. vi. pt. ii. p. 716, &c. Helyot, Histoire des Ordres, tom. v. p. 332.

<sup>3</sup> The principal historian of the Cistercian order is Angelus Manriquez, whose Annales Cistercienses, a ponder-ous and minute work, was published at Lyons, 1642, in four vols. fol. The second is Peter le Nain, whose Essai de l'Histoire de l'Ordre de Citeaux, was published at Paris, 1696, in nine vols. The other writers are enumerated by Jo. Alb. Fabricius, Biblioth, Latina Medii Ævi, tom. i. p. 1066. But to them should be added Jo. Mabillon, who learnedly and diligently in-

the leaves there societies formed within the Benedictine min's. There were mined some new families of monks, or orders The proper sense of the term, i. e. societies having peculiar the are mercumous. For to some persons who were constimentally mounty, and mediated to excessive austerity, the rule a second represent too lax : and others thought it imperfect, and not well accommodated to the exercise of all the duties of were swares near in the first place, Stophen of Thiers, a a castrage a surveyers, and son of a viscount, (whom some call woman of I rec. roun the place where he erected the first which is in order, denined from Gregory VII., in the year 11771. Serricosa it is restricte a new species of monastic discinine. it is ness asserted to subject his followers to the rule if it. Jonestic . But he atherwards changed his purpose, and trew in a rule of the swing. It contains many severe injuncnone somer and designee it inculcates as first principles: t times the assessment at anis beyond the boundaries of the monaster arms visualy the use of flesh, even to the sick: tives for allow it stepping metric, that a bankering after animal ived mark to more spair prevented; most sacredly enjoins stience , and make softwise of so much importance, that the tours of the memberous were to be opened to none but persons of men memories premions all converse with females; and, finally symmets the race and management of all the temporal miners and senderes of the memstery, exclusively, to the conterret treatent, the its inches, while the derical brethren were to have a memberous exclusively to the contemplation of time tamps. The reputation of this new order was very high in this writing and the next, so long as these regulations and states to the sector were observed; but its credit sunk entersty when violent animosity broke out between the clerical and the unitered brethren, the latter exalting themselves above the former, and when the rimur of their rule was in many respects mitigated and softened down, partly by the prefeets of the order themselves, and partly by the Roman pontiffs. This monastic sect was called the order of tirundimontans, be-

ventigates the origin and progress of the Cintermans in the 5th and 6th vols. of his Annales Bracketini: and also cause Muret, where they were first established, was near to Grandmont in the territory of Limoges 3.

§ 27. Afterwards, in the year 1084 or 1086, followed the order of Carthusians, so called from Chartreuse, a wild and dismal spot, surrounded with high mountains and craggy rocks, near Grenoble, [in the south-easterly part of] France. The founder of this noted sect, which exceeded perhaps all others in severity of discipline, was Bruno, a German of Cologne, and a canon of Rheims in France. Unable to endure or to correct the perverse conduct of his archbishop Manasses, he bid adieu to the world, and with six companions, took up a wretched residence in the dismal spot I have mentioned, with the permission of Hugo, bishop of Grenoble 6. He at first adopted the rule of St. Benedict, though enlarged with a considerable number of very austere and rigid precepts: and his successors, first Guigo, and afterwards others, imposed upon the sect other laws, which were still more severe and rigorous 7. Nor is there

<sup>5</sup> The origin of this order is described by Bernard Guidonis [de la Gayonne], whose tract was published in Phil. Labbe's Bibliotheca Manuscriptor. tom. ii. p. 275. For its history and concerns, see Jo. Mabillon's Annales Bened. tom. v. p. 65, &c. 99, &c. and tom. vi. p. 116. and Praf. ad Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. seecul. vi. pt. ii. p. xxxiv. Helyot, Histoire des Ordres, tom. vii. p. 409. Gallia Christiana, by the Benedictine monks, tom. ii. p. 645. Baluze, Vita Pontif. Arenionens. tom. i. p. 158. and his Miscellanea, tom. vii. p. 486. Of the founder of the order, Stephen, there is a particular account <sup>5</sup> The origin of this order is described p. 486. Of the founder of the order, Stephen, there is a particular account in the Acta Sanctor. Februar. tom. ii.

6 Some of the writers concerning 6 Some of the writers concerning Bruno, and the order he established, are mentioned by Jo. Alb. Fabricius, Biblioth. Lat. Medii &Eci, tom. i. p. 784. but there are many more extant. See Innoc. Masson, Annoles Cartusiani, Corerize, 1687. fol. Peter Orland, Chronicon Cartusianum, and others; from whom Hipp. Helyot (in his Histoire des Ordres, tom. vii. p. 366.) has compiled a neat but imperfect history of the Carthusian order. Many docuof the Carthusian order. Many docu-ments relating to the character and laws of the order are exhibited by Jo. Mabillon, in his Annales Benedict. tom. vi. p. 638, 683, &c. Of Bruno himself the Benedictine monks have given a distinct account, Histoire Litter. de la distinct account, Histoire Litter, de la France, tom. ix. p. 233, &c. The collectors of the Acta Sanctorum will doubtless give a more full account when they come down to the 6th day of October, which is sacred to his memory. It was the current report formerly, that Bruno took his resolution of retiring into a desert upon occasion of the death of a priest at Paris, who after his death mirralposaly rewho, after his death, miraculously returned to life for a short period, in order to attest his own damnation. But since Jo. Launoi attacked that story, in his tract de causa Secessus Brunonis in desertum, it has commonly been accounted a fable by the more discerning, even in the Romish church itself. And the Carthusians, who might feel an interest to keep up the story, seem at this day to abandon it; or at least they defend it timidly. The arguments on both sides are clearly and who, after his death, miraculously re ments on both sides are clearly and fairly stated by Caes. Egasse de Boulay, Historia Acad. Paris. tom. î. p. 467,

&c.

<sup>7</sup> See Mabillon's Præf. ad sæcul. vi.
pt. ii. of his Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. p. xxxvii.

my eet i mouse that he separated and then this from the errors to the community of the new sect of solitaries THE ME THE SHOP THE TO MAKE THE EXCHANGE AND WAS acer I amount would be on I: missi à could bever permit ment unoug mas sex: roug, maintained, to the TOTAL SE JOHNSON ( M. BERNING !

1 22 to the new of the restory, a. t. 1986, the order of the lattern which was becomed to the transition and entire new tarly they been the special time affected with what was liens more sein ei sonn er R suntans K v. den in besiebe recommend in Praise. There was were saided with this termile disease. It has resulted make to a cell. (built by the Benedicture many a Montanuor, more Fanna,) in which the pair of the exchange was said to report : these through the MENTER of the NAV END, they make he reserved. Gentle, a then have been a the investor of Tenne, and his son Garris, many but respect that the fiscase it this cell consecrated themselves and all their property to St. Lathings, which as they wherein mi maket men, and kenned themselves to works of andness awards the sess and the indigent. Eight men first jonnei them, and afterwards many more. This company were, indeed, all sussemant to risk, but they were bound by no was and the subsect of the Renember with the Montmajor. But after mey had become ned income the bounty of pione mirrimais, uni vere spressi over racious numeries, they at its vililless themselves from the romanni of the Benetienne monas, mi at emeti, mier Jonifico VIII, in the year 1217, they commend the mank and the rights of an weigh to seen if institute theoretic the rule of S. Asper-1.00

\* जिल्हा भी देवलक पांच काला है साह sees made to nemion if arbusts sees and tenes many represent the select as embracing to fermion. But for use tomers if lemmes, though are econet and none par 1968, in my the specien of any more convenes for formains in the Caramenan commun-Note that the present that therefore, the street of the street are sury two concerns of the street mind the street in the street of the street

Neutrania See the second author if the Coroles informed planters, d literature tour 1.7. M. d.e. Paris, 1752. Not. The indicate female constitution \$0.10 count for suscent the amover and store made if iring required by the has of me inter and lence, in the few m merces that remain, it was neces vient somewhat is matter, and in parmention to mint or abrogant the severe

§ 29. The canons, who formed, since the eighth century, an intermediate class between the monks and what are called the secular clergy, had become infected with the same dissoluteness of morals, which pervaded the whole sacred order; indeed, there was even greater dissoluteness among them, in some countries of Europe. Therefore, good men, who had some sense of religion, and also several of the pontiffs, as Nicolaus II., in the council at Rome, A. D. 1059 1, and afterwards others, made commendable efforts for reforming the associations of the canons. Nor were these efforts without effect; for a better system of discipline was introduced into nearly all those associations. Yet all of them would not admit reform to the same extent. For some bodies of canons returned to the common method of living; except that they all resided in the same house, and ate at a common table; which was especially required by the pontiffs, and was extremely necessary, in order to prevent marriages among this class of priests. These canons retained the perquisites and revenues of their priestly offices, and used them at their pleasure. But other associations, chiefly through the influence of Ivo, afterwards bishop of Chartres, renounced all private property, and all their possessions and patrimony; and these lived very much after the manner of monks. Hence arose the distinction between secular canons and regular; the former obeying the precept of Nicolaus II., and the latter following the counsels of Ivo. And as St. Augustine introduced among his clergy nearly the same regulations as those of Ivo, though he did not commit any rules to writing; hence the regular canons were called by many, regular canons of St. Augustine, or canons under the rule of St. Augustine 2.

Ordres, tom. ii. p. 108, &c. Gabr. Pennottus, Historia Canonicorum repular. lib. ii. cap. 70. Jo. Erh. Kapp, Diss. de Fratribus S. Antonii, Lips. 1737. 4to. The present state of the first house or hospital of this order, in which its abbot resides, is described by Martene and Durand, Voyage Littéraire de deux Bénédictins de la Congrég. de S. Maur, tom. i. p. 260, &c.

1 The decree of Nicolaus II., in the council of Rome. A. p. 1059. (by which Ordres, tom. ii. p. 108, &c. Gabr. Pen-

council of Rome, A. D. 1059, (by which

the old rule for canons adopted in the council of Aix-la-Chapelle was repealed council of Aix-la-Chapelle was repealed and another substituted,) was first published by Jo. Mabillon, among the documents subjoined to tom. iv. of his Annales Benedict. p. 748, &c. and it is also inserted in the Annals themselves, lib. lxi. § xxxv. p. 586, &c.

2 See Jo. Mabillon, Annales Benedict. tom. iv. p. 586. and his Opp. posthuma, tom. ii. p. 102—115. Helyot, Histoire des Ordres, tom. ii. p. 11, &c.

§ 30. Among the Greek writers, the following are the best. The prisence Coroneus, whose homilies, still extant, are not altogether contemptible. Nilus Desopatrius. Nicotas Pectoratus, the most strenuous defender of the opinions of the Greeks against the Latins. Michael Puellus, a learned man, and well

Ludov. Thomson. Prinjama Ecoloria circa Francicia anna i pe i Ela III. capa xi p. 67. a.c. Muranori. Antique Ital. Main Eri, anna v. p. 357. dec Many documents oven Elevine in various parts of the final a Christiana, by the Hemelictise monks, relating to this reformation of the number and the distinction among them. This recent origin of their order is very disagree-able to the regular canons: for they with, on many accounts to be estimated a very ancient order : and hence, as is well known, they refer the origin of their order to the times of Christ, or at least to these of Augustine. But the arguments and restimonies they allege to prove their high antiquity, scarcely deserve a laboured confus-tion. The name conver was doubtless sed anterior to this century; but its import was anciently very extensive. See Claude de Vert, Explication des Cérémenies de la Messe, som i p. 58. Hence nothing can be inferred from the name. But of requier and accelar conous there is no mention in any work extant, older than this century : and it is certain that those canons who had and table, were called scular coass; while those who had all things in common, without any exception whatever, rere called rapidar amona-Dr. Mosheim's account of the camere, it may not be improper to add a few words concerning their introduction into England, and their progress and establishment among us. The order establishment among us. The order of regular canons of N. Augustine was brought into England by Adelwald, confessor to Henry I.; who first erected a priory of his order at Nostel in Yorkshire, and had influence enough to have the church of Carlisle converted into an episcopal see, and given to regular canons, invested with the privi-lege of choosing their bishop. This order was singularly favoured and protected by Henry I., who gave them, in

the year 1107, the priory of Dunstable, and by queen Mand, who erected for them the priory of the Holy Trinity in London, the prior of which was always one of the twenty-four aldermen. They increased so prodigiously, that besides the noble priory of Merton, which was founded for them in 1117 by Gilbert, an earl of Norman blood, they had, under the reignof Edward I., fifty-three priories, as appears by the catalogue presented to that prince, when he obliged all the monasteries to receive his protection and to acknowledge his jurisdiction." Macl.]

<sup>3</sup> Concerning all of whom, the Billioth. Graves of Jo. Alb. Fabricius may be consulted.

<sup>4</sup> [Theophanes, surnamed Coramons, (the potter) was abp. of Tauromenium in Sicily, and probably flourished about a. n. 1649, though some place him in the 9th century. His sixty-two Homilies on the lessons from the Gospels for all Sundays and festivals, are written in a natural and didactic style. They are exegetical. Fr. Scorsus published them, Gr. and Lat., Paris, 1644. fol. Tr.]

Nilus Doxopatrius, an abbot, or archimandrite in the Gr. church. He resided at Panormus in Sicily, a. p. 1043. He wrote an account of the five patriarchates; namely, of Rome, Constantinople, Antioch, Jerusalem, and Alexandria, containing their statistics. Large extracts from which were published by Leo Allat. de Concordia Eccles. (vicut. et Occident. and the entire work, Gr. and Lat., by Steph. le Moine, Varia Szero, tom. i. p. 211. Paris, 1611.

Tr.]

• [He was a monk and presbyter in the monastery of Studium, near Constantinople, and flourished A. D. 1050. He wrote against the Latins, and also against the Armenians. His book de Azmie, de Subbuthorum Jejunio, et Nuptiis Sacratatum, was published in Lat. by Canisius, tom. vi. Some other of

known by his writings of various kinds?. Michael Cerularius, patriarch of Constantinople, who revived the contest between the Greeks and the Romans, when it was nearly put to rest ". Simeon, junior, some of whose Meditations on the duties of a christian life are extant'. Theophylact of Bulgaria, who acquired fame, especially, by his interpretation of the holy scrip-

§ 31. The Latins esteem the following as their best writers.

his polemic tracts have been partially published. Tr.]

7 [For a notice of Michael Psellus,

e note 4 to p. 318 of this volume.

Tr.]

[This Michael was patriarch A. D.

1043—1058. We have nothing of his but some synodic decrees and a few letters; all in controversy with the Latins. Tr.]

Latins. Tr.]
<sup>9</sup> [Simeon, junior, was abbot of St. Mamas, at Constantinople, about A. D. 1050. His works, in a Latin translation, were published by Pontanus at Ingolstadt, 1603.4to.; comprising thirty-three orations on Faith and Christ and morals; a book on divine love; and 228 Capita moralia, practica, et theolo-gica. Tr.]

228 Capita moralia, practica, et theologica. Tr.]

1 [Theophylact was a native of Constantinople, and abp. of Acris in Bulgaria, a. b. 1077. He wrote commentaries (compiled from Chrysostom) on nearly all the New Test. and on the minor prophets; also seventy-five epistles, and several tracts: all of which were well published, Gr. and Lat., Venice, 1754. fol. The older editions are less perfect. Besides the writers mentioned by Mosheim, the Greeks of this century had the following:—

Alexius, patriarch of Constantinople, A. D. 1025—1043. Some of his decrees are extant.

are extant.

Peter, patriarch of Antioch in the middle of this century, has left us three epistles, and a profession of his

Leo, abp. of Acris in Bulgaria, A. D. 1053. He engaged in the contest against the Latins. One of his epistles, and

John, metropolitan of Euchaita in Paphlagonia, s. p. 1054, has left a poem on the history of the principal festivals,

published Eton. 1610, 4to. and a few lives of monkish saints,

John Xiphilin, patriarch of Constantinople, A. D. 1066—1078. He was of honourable birth, but abandoned public life, became a monk, and at last a patriarch. He has left us a homily on the cross, and some decrees. His nephew, also called John Xiphilin, and his contemporary, was the epitomizer of Dion.

Samuel, a converted Jew of Morocco in Africa, wrote, A. D. 1070, a letter or tract, in Arabie, proving that the Mes-siah was already come. A Latin trans-lation of it is in the Biblioth. Patrum,

tom. xviii. p. 519.

Samonas, abp. of Gaza, A. D. 1072, wrote a tract, or dispute with Achmed a Saracen, proving the doctrine of transubstantiation; published, Gr. and Lat, in Duceus, Auctuarium, tom. ii.

Lat., in Duceus, Auctuarium, tom. in. p. 277.

Michael Attaliata, a Gr. jurist, proconsul, and judge, A. D. 1072. He wrote a synopsis or practical treatise on the imperial laws, in ninety-five titles, addressed to Michael Ducas; published Gr. and Lat. by J. Leunclav. de Jure Gr. Rom. tom. ii. p. 1.

Nicetas Serron, deacon of the church at Constantinople, and then abp. of

Nicetas Serron, deacon of the church at Constantinople, and then abp. of Heraclea. He flourished A. D. 1077; and wrote commentaries on Gregory Nazianzen. To him, as well as to Olympiodorus, has been ascribed the Catena on Job, published, Gr. and Lat., by Fr. Junius, Lond. 1637, fol.

Nicolaus, Grammaticus, patriarch of Constantinople, A. D. 1084—1111. He has left us a long letter to Alexis Comnenus, against depriving metropolitans of their sees; also several decrees. Tr.]

Fulbert of Chartres, a man who encouraged literature and the education of youth, and who has rendered himself famous by his Epistles, and by his immoderate zeal for the virgin Mary? Humbert, a cardinal, who wrote against the Greeks, the most zealously and learnedly of all the Latins in this century? Petrus Damianus, whose genius, candour, integrity, and writings of various kinds, entitle him to rank among the first men of the age, although he was not free from the faults of the times '. Marianus Scotus, whose Chronicon, and some other of his writings, are extant's. Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury,

<sup>2</sup> For an account of this famous man, see the Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. vii. p. 261. [St. Fulbert came from Rome to Chartres about a. p. 1000, and there taught school with great reputation. In the year 1007 he was made bishop of Chartres; and filled that office till his death in the year 1028. His writings consist of 134 letters, generally well written, and of some use to the history of those times; besides several indifferent sermons, some worse poetry, and two lives of monkish saints. They were edited, with bad faith, Paris, 1608. 8vo. and thence admitted into the Biblioth. Patr. tom. xviii. p. 1. See Du Pin's Ecclesiastical Authors, vol. ix. p. 1, &c. Tr.]

Tr.]

3 See Martene's Thesaurus Anecdotor. tom. v. p. 629. Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. vii. p. 527, &c. [Humbert was a monk of Toul, well skilled in Greek, whom pope Leo IX. took with him to Rome, A. D. 1049, and there made him a cardinal. He was employed in several important commissions; but especially in a papal embassy to Constantinople, A. D. 1054. He died after A. D. 1064. His writings are all controversial; and chiefly against the Greeks. They are extant partly in Baronius' Annals, and all of them in Canisius, Lectiones Antiq. tom. vi. and in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. xviii.

are all controversial; and chiefly against the Greeks. They are extant partly in Baronius' Annals, and all of them in Canisius, Lectiones Antiq. tom. vi. and in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. xviii. Tr.]

4 See the Acta Sanctor. Febr. tom. iii. p. 406. Bayle, Dictionnaire, tom. iii. p. 950. Casim. Oudin, Diss. in his Comment. de Scriptor. Eccles. tom. ii. p. 686, &c. [Peter Damian was born of humble parentage at Ravenna, A. D.

1007. Educated by his brother, he early became a monk, a teacher, a reformer of morals, an abbot of Ostia, and cardinal of the Romish church. But weary of public life, he resigned his bishopric, and retired to his monastery. The pontiffs employed him as their legate on several most difficult enterprises, in which he acquitted himself with great address and prudence. He was sent to Milan, A. D. 1059, to suppress simony and clerical incontinence; and, A. D. 1062, was dispatched to Clugni in France to reform that monastery, and settle its controversies; and in 1063 was legate to Florence for settling a contest between the bishop and the citizens; and 1069 he was sent into Germany to dissuade king Henry from repudiating his queen Bertha; and lastly, in 1072 he was papal legate to Ravenna, for reconciling that church to the papal dominions; and died on his return in February 1074, aged 66. He was a man of great learning, devout, honest, frank, and well acquainted with human nature. He wrote with ease and perspicuity. His numerous writings were collected in three vols. fol. by Cajetan, Rome, 1606; often reprinted since; but best at Venice, 1754, in four vols. fol. They consist of eight books of letters; about sixty tracts, on various subjects of discipline, morals, and casuistry; sermons for all Sundays and festivals of the year; and the lives of several saints, viz. St. Odilo, St. Maurus, St. Romuald, St. Rodulph, St. Flora, and St. Lucilla; besides notices of many others. Tr.]

<sup>3</sup> [Marianus Scotus was born in Ireland, A. D. 1028, became a monk, tra-

a man of great acumen, well versed in the dialectics of his age, and peculiarly well acquainted with theological subjects 6. Lanfranc, also archbishop of Canterbury, well known for his exposition of the epistles of Paul, and his other writings; from which he must be acknowledged not destitute of perspicuity, nor of learning, according to the standard of his age 7. The two Brunos, the one of Monte Cassino s, and the other the

velled into Germany in 1058, where he spent the remainder of his life in the monasteries of Cologne, Fulda, and Mayence. He died A. D. 1086, aged 58. His Chronicon extends from the

Mayence. He died a. n. 1086, aged 58. His Chronicon extends from the creation to a. n. 1083; and was continued by Dodechin to a. n. 1200. It is published among the Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum, by Struve and others. His other writings are of little value. Tr.]

See the Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. ix. p. 398: Rapin de Thoyras, Histoire d'Angleterre, tom. ii. p. 65. 166, &c. Colonia, Histoire Littér. de Lyon, tom. ii. p. 210. [Eadmer, (Anselm's secretary) de Vita S. Anselm's secretary) de Vita S. Anselm', lib. ii. in the Acta Sanctor. April. tom. ii. p. 893. Wharton's Anglia Sacra, pt. ii. p. 179. and Milner's Histof the Church of Christ, cent. xi. ch. v.—St. Anselm was born at Aosta in Piedmont, a. n. 1033. After acquiring an education, and travelling in France, he became a monk at Bec in Normandy, at the age of 27. Here he taught with great reputation, succeeded Lanfranc in the abbacy, and was made archbishop of Canterbury, next after Lanfranc, a. p. 1093. In that office he spent an of Canterbury, next after Lanfranc, a. D. 1093. In that office he spent an a. D. 1093. In that office he spent an unquiet life, which ended a. D. 1109. He was in continual collision with the kings of England, respecting investiture and eneroachments upon clerical rights. Twice he left the kingdom, travelled to Italy, and resided at Rome and at Lyons. His works have been published frequently; the best edition is by Gabr. Gerberon, Paris, 1675. 3 tom. fol. They comprise a large number of letters, many sermons, and meditations on practical and devotional subjects, and a considerable number of doctrinal and polemic treatises. Tr.]

1 Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. viii. p. 260. [And Vita Beati Lanfranci, by Milo Crispin, chantor in

the monastery of Bee in the age next after Lanfranc; in Jo. Mabillon's Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. ix. p. 630— 660. Lanfranc was a native of Pavia, 660. Lanfranc was a native of Pavia, travelled into France very early in life, became a monk at Bec in Normandy, a. b. 1041, taught there with very great applause, and drew pupils from afar; was made prior, and then abbot of his monastery, and counsellor to William the conqueror, and a. b. 1070 archbishop of Canterbury, in which office he died a. b. 1088. He had contention with Thomas, archbishop of York, about priority; went to Rome on that and other subjects; and hore a con-

with Thomas, archbishop of York, about priority; went to Rome on that and other subjects; and bore a conspicuous part in the civil transactions of England. His works, which were collected and published by Dachery, Lucca, 1648. fol., comprise his commentary on the epistles of St. Paul; about sixty letters; a tract on transubstantiation; and a few other small pieces. Tr.]

<sup>8</sup> [This Bruno was a native of Lombardy, educated in the monastery of Asti, became a canon in the cathedral of Sienna, Tuscany; disputed against Berengarius in the council at Rome, 1079; and was soon after, by the pope, created bishop of Segni, in the ecclesiastical states. Weary of public life, he fied to Monte Cassino, A. D. 1104; but the pontiff ordered him back to his bishopric. In 1107 he again went to bishopric. In 1107 he again went to Monte Cassino, and was there made abbot with the consent of the pope. abote visine, and was there hade abot with the consent of the pope. But in the year 1111, the pontiff re-quired him to resign his abbacy, and resume his episcopal staff, which he held till his death, a. v. 1125. His writings were published at Venice, 1651. 2 vols. fol. The first volume contains his commentaries on the Pentateuch, Job, Psalms, Canticles, and the Apocalypse. The second volume contains 145 homilies on the Gospel lessons,

founder of the Carthusian order . Ico of Chartres, a very active restorer of ecclesiastical law and order 1. Hildebert of le Mans, as a theologian, philosopher, and poet, not one of the best, nor one of the worst 2. Lastly, Gregory VII., the most haughty of the Roman pontiffs, who undertook to elucidate some parts of the holy scriptures, and wrote some other things 3.

some letters and tracts, and a life of

be the portiff Leo IX. Tr.]

If the portiff Leo IX. Tr.]

For an account of St. Bruno, the founder of the Carthusians, see p. 359 of this vol. and note there.—After of this vol. and note <sup>5</sup> there.—After spending six years at Chartreuse, Urban II., who had been his pupil, summoned him to Rome, A. D. 1092, that he might become his counsellor. But the scenes of public life were so disagreeable to him, that the pontiff, in 1095, gave him leave to retire. He travelled to the extreme part of Calabria, and there with a few of his bria, and there with a few of his monks, spent the remainder of his life. He died A. D. 1101. To him have been ascribed most, or all, of the works written by Bruno of Segni, mentioned in the preceding note. But he wrote nothing, except two letters, during his residence in Calabria, and a confession of his faith, which is extant in Mabil-

lon's Analecta, tom. iv. p. 400. Tr.]

1 [Ivo, or Yvo, was a native of Beauvais in France, educated under Lanfranc, at Bec, then abbot of St. Quinten, and at last bishop of Chartres, learned man; and a partizan of the Roman pontiffs, which involved him in some difficulties. His works were some difficulties. His works were published by Jo. Bapt. Souchet, Paris, 1647. fol. They comprise Decretorum Liber, in xvii. parts; Pannormia, or a summary of ecclesiastical law; 267 epistles; 22 sermons; and a short Chronicle of the kings of France, extending from Pharamond to Philip I, Tr.1

Tr.]
<sup>2</sup> All the works of this Hildebert, who was certainly a man of learning and ingenuity, were published by the Benedictine monks, with the explanatory notes of Anton. Beaugendre, Paris, 1708. fol. [They comprise about a hundred well written epistles, and some sermons, tracts, and poems of an ordinary character.—Hildebert was

born at Lavardin in the diocese of Mans, became a monk of Clugni, studied under the famous Berengarius, and was made bishop of Mans, about A. D. 1098, and archbishop of Tours, A. D. 1125, where he died A. D. 1132.

Tr.]

3 [The epistles of Gregory VII., in number 370, are found in all the collections of councils; a. g. by Harduin, tom. vi. pt. i. p. 1195, &c. His other writings are few, and little worth. To him some attribute an exposition of the seven penitential Psalms, published as the work of Gregory the Great. His exposition of St. Matthew exists in MS. and some fragments of it have

in MS., and some fragments of it have been published.

The following list embraces most of the Latin writers omitted by Dr. Mosheim. For a fuller account of them, see Cave's Historia Litterar., Du Pin,

and others.

Aimoin of Aquitaine, a Benedictine monk of Fleury, A. D. 1001. His Historie: Francorum libri iv. to A. D. 752, with an additional book by another hand, is published among the Scriptorus Francicos. He also wrote two books recounting the miracles of St. Benedict; a life of St. Abbo of Fleury; and some other things.

other things.

Godehard, a monk, and bishop of Hildesheim, a. b. 1002; has left us five epistles, published by Mabillon, Analecta, tom. iv. p. 349.

Gozbert, abbot of Tegern in Bavaria, a. b. 1002; has left us four epistles, published also by Mabillon, Analecta, tom. iv. p. 347.

Adelbold, a nobleman, councillor and general under the empeyor. Henry

general under the emperor Henry; then a monk, and a. D. 1008—1027, bishop of Utrecht. He is supposed to be the author of the *Libri* ii. de vita S. Henrici Imperat. published by Canisins, Surius, and Gretser. Berno, a monk of St. Gall, abbot of

Richenau near Constance, died A.D. 1045. He wrote de Officio Missæ, seu de Rebus Missæ Officium pertinentibus, Liber; (in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. xviii.) and Lives of St. Udalrie and St. Meginrad.

Hugo, archdeacon of Tours, A.D. 1020, wrote Dialogus ad Fulbertum Carnotensem Episcopum; published by Mabillon, Analecta, tom. ii. John, surnamed Johannelinus, from

John, surnamed Johannelinus, from his diminutive stature, abbot Fiscamnensis, A. D. 1028—1078. He wrote many prayers and religious meditations, and some epistles; published by Mabillon, Analecta, tom. i.

Ademar, a monk of Limoges, A. D. 1030. He wrote a Chronicle of the French monarchy, from its commencement, to A. D. 1029; an account of some abbots of Limoges; and a supplement to the work of Amalarius de Divinis Officiis.

ment to the work of Amaiarius ac Divinis Officias.

Hugo, De Britolio, a monk of Clugni, and bishop of Limoges, a. p. 1030—1049, when he was deposed for simony. He retired to the monastery of Verdun; and wrote a tract against Berengarius, in favour of transubstantiation, which is in the Biblioth, Patr, tom. xviii. p.

Bruno, duke of Carinthia, and bishop of Würtsburg, A.D. 1033—1045. To instruct his clergy, he compiled from the fathers, Commentaries on the Psalms, and on all the devotional hymns of the Scriptures, also on the Apostolic, Ambrosian, and Athanasian Creeds; published, Cologne, 1494; and in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. xviii.

Hermannus, surnamed Contractus, because all his limbs were contracted by a paralytic affection. He was accounted a vast scholar, well skilled in Latin, Greek, and Arabic, and in theo-Latin, Greek, and Arabic, and in theology, history, philosophy, and all the sciences of the age. Though of noble parentage, he became a monk of St. Gall, and of Richenau, till his death, a. p. 1054. He wrote Chronicon de sex Mundi Ætatibus, from the creation, to a. p. 1054, published among the Scriptoret Germanicos; and in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. xviii. p. 348.

Glaber Raduphus, a monk of St.

Glaber Radulphus, a monk of St. Germain de Auxerre, and then of Clugni, a. p. 1045. He wrote Historiarum libri v. extending from A. D. 900 to a.D. 1045; published among the Scriptores Francicos; also a life of St. Gulielmus, abbot of St. Benignus of Dijon.

Dijon.

Deoduin, or Theoduin, bishop of Liege, a. d. 1045—1075. He wrote a letter or tract, addressed to Henry king of France, against the doctrine of Berengarius and his followers; in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. xviii. p. 419.

Hugo, abbot of Clugni, a. p. 1048—1108. He was of noble French parentage, and became a monk at the age of fifteen. Some of his letters are extant

in Dachery, Spicileqium, tom. ii.

Leo IX. pope, A.D. 1048—1054.
(see above p. 329.) He has left us nineteen epistles, extant in the Collections of the Councils, (e. g. Harduin's tom. vi. pt. i. p. 927.) besides a number of homilies or sermons. His life written have the second of the councils. or homilies or sermons. His life written by Wibert, a contemporary, is in Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. ix. p. 49, &c.

Anselm, a canon of Liege, and dean

Anseim, a canon of Liege, and dean of Namur, a. d. 1050. He wrote a history of the bishops of Liege, from a. d. 666 to about a. d. 1048; published by Jo. Chapeaville, Liege, 1612. 4to.
Stephen IX. pope, a. d. 1057—1058. He has left two epistles.

Alberic, a monk and deacon of Monte Cassino, and a cardinal, A. D. 1057—1079. He wrote many poems and other tracts, devotional and polemic, and some lives of saints, all of which are said to exist still in manu-script. His life of St. Dominic is the only work of his published; extant in Mabillon's Acta Sanctor, Ord. Bened.

Alphanus, abbot in the Benedictine monastery at Salerno, and then archbishop there A. D. 1057—1086. He bishop there A. D. 1057—1036. He wrote numerous poems, devotional, and in praise of the saints; most of which were published by Ughell, annexed to his *Italia Sacra*, tom. ii.

Nicolans II. pope, A. D. 1058—1061. He has left us eight epistles; extant in the Collections of the Councils.

Gauferius, called also Benedict, a monk of Monte Cassino, a. D. 1060. He wrote some sermons on the festivals, and some religious poems; which

vais, and some rengious poems; which are in the library of Monte Cassino.

Alexander II. pope, a. v. 1061—
1073. He has forty-five epistles in the Collections of the Councils.

Berthold, a German ecclesiastic, presbyter of Constance, and a warm partizan of Gregory VII. against Henry IV. He flourished from about A. D. 1066 to 1100. His Historia sui Temporis, ab anno 1053 usque ad ann. 1100; and his Appendix to Hermann Contractus' Chronicle, from A. D. 1055—1066, are published among the Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum. Some of his tracts also in support of Gregory's tores Rerum Germanicarum. Some of his tracts also, in support of Gregory's measures, were published by Gretser.

Guitmund, a Benedictine monk of Normandy, and then archbishop of Aversa in Italy, died a. p. 1080. He has left three books on the real presence in the Eucharist; a statement of the doctrine of the Trinity, &c. and an address to William I., king of England: all extant in the Biblioth.

Patr. tom. xviii.

Sigifrid, archbishop of Mayence, from about 1069 to 1084. In the year 1064, he led a band of 7000 German pilgrims to the holy land. In 1074, he attempted to reclaim his clergy from simony and matrimony, without success. In 1076, Gregory VII. excommunicated him for adhering to the cause of Henry; but the next year he revolted; and he it was crowned Rudulph the competitor for the German throne. Four of his epistles are in the Collections of Councils.

Durand, a monk of Normandy, A. D. 1070, was one who wrote against Berengarius. His tract is subjoined to Lanfranci *Opp.* ed. Dachery. Gualdo, a monk of Corbey, A. D. 1070; wrote a metrical life of St.

Ansgar, bishop of Hamburg, and apostle of the North; which is in Mabillon's Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. vi.

St. Anselm, bishop of Lucca, A. D. 1071—1086. He was a decided supporter of Gregory VII.; and wrote two books in his defence against Guibert the antipope; also a collection of sentences from the fathers, in support of Gregory's principles respecting the independence of the clergy and the church of all civil power; both which are extant in Canisius, Lectt. Antiq. tom. vi. and in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. xviii. p. 602. and tom. xxvii. p. 436. His life, written by one of his friends and pupils, is in Mabillon's Acta Sanc-tor. Ord. Bened. tom. ix. p. 469, &c. Willelmus, an abbot of Metz, A.D. 1073, and friendly to Gregory VII. Mabillon has published seven of his epistles and an oration, in his Analotta,

tom. i. p. 247. Ingulphus of Croyland, born in Lon-Ingulphus of Croyland, born in London, A. D. 1030, educated at Westminster and Oxford. In 1051, he accompanied William duke of Normandy to France, and became his private secretary. To escape envy, in 1064, he retired to Germany, and was one of the 7000 who were as a pilotime to of the 7000 who went as pilgrims to the holy land under Sigifrid, archbishop of Mayence. On his return he was made abbot of Fontenelle; and A. D. 1076, William, now king of England, invited William, now king of England, invited him thither, and made him abbet of Croyland, till his death, A.D. 1109. He was very intimate with Lanfrane, archbishop of Canterbury. His History of the Monastery of Croyland, from A.D. 664 to about 1091, was published by Saville, among the five Scriptores Anglicos, Lond. 1596. fol. and still better among the Rerum Anglicar. Scriptores, Oxon. 1684. fol.

Scriptores, Oxon. 1684. fol.
Lambert of Schafnaberg. He became a monk at Hirsfeld, A. D. 1058; soon after travelled as a pilgrim to the soon after travened as a pigram to me holy land, and returning, resumed his monastic life at Hirsfeld. There he composed, A. D. 1077, his History, which is a mere chronicle, from the creation to A. D. 1050, and then a very diffuse history down to A. D. 1077. diffuse history down to a. D. 1077.
His style is commended very highly.
The work is published among the
Scriptores Germanicos.

Hugo, bishop of Die in the year 1077, and archbishop of Lyons from a. d. 1080 till after a. d. 1099. He was much engaged in the public transactions of the times. Two of his epistles to Gregory VII. are in the Collections of the Councils.

Micrologus, a fictitious name for the author of a tract on the ceremonies of the mass, written in the latter part of this century, or perhaps in the next; which is extant among the Scriptores de Dicinis Officiis, Paris, 1610. fol. and in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. xviii. p.

Adamus, surnamed Magister, a canon of Bremen from a. D. 1077, and who flourished a. D. 1080. He wrote Historia Ecclesiastica prasertim Bremensis libri iv.; in which he describes, with much fidelity, the propagation of christianity in Hamburg, Bremen, Denmark, and throughout the North, from the times of Charlemagne to those of Henry IV.; to which he subjoined a geogra-phical account of Denmark and other northern countries: published by Lindenbrog, Leyden, 1595. 4to. and Helm-

Benno, a German ecclesiastic, who adhered to Clement III., or Guibert, the antipope; was made archpresbyter the antipope; was made archpresbyter and cardinal of Rome, and took a very active part against Gregory VII. He flourished about a. D. 1085; and wrote de Vita et Rebus gestis Hildebrandi et Papas, libri ii.; published, Francf. 1581. and among the Opuscula Anti-Gregoriana, by Goldast, Hanover, 1611. 4to.

p. 1.
Victor III. pope, A. D. 1086, 1087.
He was born at Benevento, A. D. 1027; bore the name of Dauferius till he became a monk of Monte Cassino, when he assumed the name of Desiderius; became abbot there in 1056, was made became abbot there in 1056, was made a cardinal, and employed on important occasions by the pontiffs. But he was ever partial to a retired and monastic life. His Dialogues on the miracles of St. Benedict, and other monks of Monte Cassino, in four books, (a work stuffed with idle tales,) has been frequently published; e. g. by Mabillon, in his Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. secul.

iv. pt. ii.

Urban II. pope, A. D. 1087—1099.

His former name was Otho, a native of Chatillon in the diocese of Rheims, a monk of Clugni, cardinal bishop of Ostia, and much employed by Gregory VII. While pope, he pursued the measures of Gregory. He has left us fifty-nine epistles, and two harangues in favour of a crusade; extant in the Collections of the Councils. Mabillon gives some account of his life, Acta

Sanctor. Ord. Benedict. tom. ix. p. 902, &c.

ambert, bishop of Arras from A. D. 1094 onwards. Three of his epistles are in the Collections of the Councils.

Raimund De Ageles, a canon of Le Puy, France, and chaplain to the earl of Toulouse, (who was also bishop of or Toulouse, (who was also bishop of Le Puy,) whom he accompanied in his expedition to the holy land, A. D. 1095. He saw the holy lance dug out of the earth, and carried it at the siege of Antioch. He wrote the *History of Jerusalem*, describing especially the achievements of the earl of Toulouse, during five years from the time they during five years, from the time they entered Slavonia on their way to the East. The work is in the collection of Bongars, de Gestis Dei per Francos, tom. i. p. 139. Gotselin, or Goscelin, a Benedictine

monk of St. Bertin in Artois, and then of St. Augustine at Canterbury, who flourished a. D. 1096. He wrote the life of St. Augustine, the apostle of England; which is extant in Mabillon's Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. i.

p. 498.

Balderic, secretary to two successive bishops of Arras and Cambray, and then bishop of Nimeguen and Tournay, a. D. 1097—1112. He wrote a history or chronicle of the churches of Cambray and Arras, in three books; published by Geo. Colvener, Douay, 1615.
Paschal II. pope, A. D. 1099—1118.

His former name was Rainer or Ragin-His former name was Rainer or Raginger; a Tuscan by birth, a monk of Clugni, a presbyter and cardinal of Rome, abbot of St. Laurence, and St. Stephen, and at last pope. His wars and contests with Henry V. were very violent. One hundred and seven of his epistles are in the Collections of Caracita and American Polymer. Councils; and some more in Baluze, Miscellanies. Tr.]

# CHAPTER III.

### THE HISTORY OF RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

- § 1. The state of religion.—§ 2, 3. Witnesses for the truth.—§ 4. Expositions of the scriptures.—§ 5, 6. Scholastic theology.—§ 7. Moral theology.—§ 8. Polemic theology.—§ 9, 10, 11. Controversies between the Greeks and Latina.—§ 12. New contest respecting the holiness of images.—§ 13. Contentions in the Latin church. Controversy respecting the Lord's supper.—§ 14, 15, 16, 17. The pontiffs labour in vain to settle it.—§ 18. The result as to Berengarius and his friends.—§ 19. Dispute in France respecting Martial.
- § 1. It is not necessary to be minute in describing the state of the public religion of this age. For who can doubt that it was debased and corrupt, when the guardians of it were alike destitute of sacred and secular knowledge, and void of virtue; and even the first men in the church exhibited examples of the grossest vices? The people at large were wholly absorbed in superstition; and concerned themselves with nothing but statues, and images, and relics, and the futile rites which the caprice of their priests enjoined upon them. The learned had not, indeed, wholly lost all knowledge of the truth; but they obscured and debased it with opinions and doctrines, which were, some of them, ludicrous and silly, others hurtful and pernicious, and others useless and uncertain. It is certain that there were, here and there, pious and good men, who would willingly have aided the suffering cause of piety. But they themselves needed protection, against the satellites of superstition and impiety.
- § 2. From the times of Gregory VII., however, pretty clear traces appear, in some countries of Europe, especially in Italy and France, of those persons whom the Protestants denominate witnesses of the truth; that is, of pious and good men, who deplored the imperfection and defects of the public religion, and of the whole clerical order, who opposed the lordly domination both of the Roman pontiffs and of the bishops, and who attempted, sometimes covertly, and sometimes openly, to effect a

reformation in the church <sup>1</sup>. For rude as this age was, and ignorant in general of the true revealed religion; yet those few fragments, as it were, of christianity <sup>2</sup>, which were exhibited and explained to the people, were sufficient to show, even to the illiterate and the labouring classes, that the religion publicly inculcated, was not the true religion of *Christ*; that *Christ* required of his followers things wholly different from those exhibited in the discourses, and in the lives and morals of the clergy; that the pontiffs and the bishops exceedingly misused their power and opulence; and that the favour of God and salvation were to be obtained, not by a round of ceremonies, nor by donations to the churches and priests, nor by erecting and endowing monasteries, but by holiness in the soul.

§ 3. Those, however, who undertook the great work of reforming the church and religion, were, for the most part, incompetent to the task; and by their solicitude to avoid some faults, they ran into others. All, indeed, perceived the defects and the odiousness of the prevailing religion; but none, or at least very few of them, understood the nature and essential character of true religion. This will not appear strange to one who is well acquainted with those unhappy times. Hence, these reformers often mixed much that was false with a little that was true. As all saw that most of the principal enormities and crimes of the bishops and clergy were the consequence of their wealth and opulence, they placed too high an estimate on poverty and indigence, and looked upon voluntary poverty as the primary virtue of a good religious teacher. They all supposed the church of the primitive times to be a model, after which all churches were ever after to be formed and regulated; and the practice of the apostles of Jesus Christ they considered as an inviolable law for all priests. Many also, grieved to see the people place all their dependance for salvation on the cere-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> [Some have considered Peter Damianus, Hildebert, Ivo, Walthram bishop of Naumberg, and Lambert of Aschaffenburg, as examples of this class of persons. Von Einem.—See F. Spanheim's Introductio ad Historiam Ecoles. N. T. saccul. xi. cap. vii. § 5. p. 313, and the Catalogus Testium Veritatis, lib. xii. xiii. Tr.]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> [In some of the writers of this century, we meet with specimens of sound christian doctrine, as well as of devout breathings of a pious soul. The English reader may see, for an example, the life of Anselm of Canterbury, in Milner's History of the Church, century xi. ch. v. Tr.]

monies of religion and the external worship of God, contended that the whole of religion consisted in the internal emotions of the mind, and the contemplation of divine things; and they contemned and wished to abolish all external worship, and to have no houses of worship, nor religious meetings, no public teachers, and no sacraments.

- § 4. A large number both of the Greeks and the Latins applied themselves to the interpretation of the holy scriptures. Among the Latins, the two Brunos expounded the Psalms of David: Lanfranc, the Epistles of Paul; Berengarius, the Apocalypse of St. John; Gregory VII. the Gospel of St. Matthew; and others, other portions of the sacred volume. But all these follow the perverse custom of their age; that is, they either transcribe the works of former interpreters, or they apply the declarations of the sacred writers so whimsically to heavenly things and to the duties of life, that a wise man can scarcely restrain his indignation. The most eminent of the Greek interpreters, was Theophylact of Bulgaria; though he also drew most of his comments from the ancients, particularly from Chrysostom. After him we may place Michael Psellus, who attempted to explain the Psalms and the book of Canticles; the Catena on Job, by Nicetas; and some few others.
- § 5. Hitherto all the Latin theologians, except a few of the Irish, who threw obscurity on religious doctrines by their philosophical speculations, had illustrated, explained, and proved the doctrines of christianity, solely from the holy scriptures, or from them in connexion with the opinions and writings of the fathers. But in the middle of this century, some divines, among whom was *Berengarius*, well known by his controversy respecting the Lord's supper, ventured to apply the precepts of logic and metaphysics to the explanation of the scriptural doctrines, and the confirmation of their own opinions. Hence, the opposer and rival of *Berengarius*, Lanfranc, who was afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, employed the same weapons

Bibliothèque des Auteurs Ecolés, par M. Du Pin, tom. i. p. 310, where he also treats of Nicetas and Œcumenius.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> For an account of Theophylact, see Rich. Simon's Histoire Critique des principaux Commentateurs du N. T. cap. xxviii. p. 380; and his Critique de la

against Berengarius and his followers; and, in general, laboured to impart light and confirmation to certain religious truths, by the aids of reason. His example was followed by St. Anselm, likewise an archbishop of Canterbury, and a man of great intellectual acumen; and to these succeeded many others. From these beginnings, gradually arose, that species of philosophic theology, which, from the schools, in which it most prevailed, obtained afterwards the name of scholastic theology. But there was far more sobriety and good sense in these reconcilers of faith and reason, than in their successors; for they used perspicuous language, had no fondness for vain and idle disputations; and, for the most part, made use of the precepts of logic and philosophy, only in combating their antagonists.

§ 6. Following these principles, the Latin theologians began to reduce all the truths of revealed religion into a connected system, and to subject them to the laws of the human sciences; a thing which no one before had attempted; if we except *Tajo* of Saragossa, a writer of the seventh century, and *Damascenus* among the Greeks, in the eighth century. For all the Latin writers, previously to this age, had only occasionally, and never

<sup>4</sup> See Christ. Aug. Heumann, Prafat. ad Tribechorii Librum de Doctoribus Scholasticis, p. xiv. The sentiments of the learned, respecting the first author or inventor of the scholastic theology, are collected by Jo. Fran. Buddeus, Isagoje ad Theologiam, tom. i. p. 358.

<sup>5</sup> That it may be seen how much

<sup>3</sup> That it may be seen how much wiser the first scholastics were than their disciples and followers, I will subjoin a passage from Lanfrac, whom many regard as the first author of the scholastic theology. In his tract de Corpore et Sanguine Domini, cap. viii. Opp. p. 236. ed. Dachery; he says: "God is my witness, and my own conscience, that, in treating sacred subjects, I do not risk to bring forward dialectical questions, and their solutions; nor to answer them, when brought forward by others. And if, at any time, the subject under discussion is such, that it can be most satisfactorily explained by the rules of this art as far as I am able, I cover over

the art by citations of equivalent import; that I may not seem to place more reliance upon this art than upon the truth and the authority of the holy fathers." The concluding words in this quotation, indicate those sources from which theologians previously to this age had derived all their arguments; namely, the holy Scripture, which he denominates the truth, and the writings of the ancient fathers. To these two sources of proof, the theologians now suffered a third to be added, namely, dialectics. Yet they would have none recur to this, except disputants; whose business it is, to withstand opponents that wield dialectical weapons, and to solve the difficulties suggested by reason. But unhappily, in the following ages, the two former sources of proof were used but sparingly, and philosophical proof, alone, and that not very wisely stated, was deemed sufficient to substantiate every thing in a system of theology.

in a formal manner, elucidated and explained the points of theology; nor had they thus explained them all, but only such as the occasions demanded. The first attempt at a system of theology was by Anselm o; and the first who completed an entire system, or body of divinity, was Hildebert, bishop of le Mans, and afterwards archbishop of Tours, just at the close of the century. And all the subsequent, almost numberless, writers of systems of theology (summarum Theologicarum), seem to have followed Hildebert as their model 7. The method of Hildebert is, first to substantiate each doctrine by passages of scripture, and by authorities from the fathers; which had been the common method hitherto: and then, to solve the difficulties and objections which may be raised, by the aid of reason and philosophy; which was something new and peculiar to this age ".

<sup>6</sup> [The principal treatise by Anselm, here referred to, is that entitled: Cur Deus Homo? in two books, (in his Opp. p. 74—96. ed. Paris, 1721. fol.) The work corresponds with its title, its object being to answer the question,
Why did God become incarnate? He
describes the fallen state of man, and describes the fallen state of man, and his need of an Almighty Saviour to atone for his sins, and raise him to a state of bliss after death; and he shows, that an incarnate God, and he only, could perform the office of a mediator. The views and speculations of Anselm on this whole subject have prevailed very generally, quite down to the present times. Nor have Grotius, and Edwards, and the most elaborate modern writers, added much on the subject. Another tract of Anselm, on subject. Another tract of Anselm, on the same important subject, is entitled de Conceptu Virginali et Originali Peccato liber; (in his Opp. p. 97—106.) Besides these, he has four others on important subjects. The first is a philosophical inquiry into the nature of truth, de Veritate; Opp. p. 109—115. The second is on free-will, de libero Arbitrio; Opp. p. 117—122. The third is on the fall of the sinning angels, de Casu Diaboli; Opp. p. 62—73. The fourth is a philosophical explanation of the doctrine of the divine decrees, and its consistency with free and accountable action tency with free and accountable action in creatures, de Concordia Præscientia

et Prædestinationis, nec non Gratiæ cum libero Arbitrio; Opp. p. 123—134. On all these subjects, Anselm thought intensely, and endeavoured to meet every objection and difficulty which could be urged. But he did not wander from his subject, and take up a whole system of divinity in one, or even all, of these his theolological tracts.

7 This first system of theology among the Latins, or Tractatus Theologicus, as it is entitled, is among the Works of Hildebert, p. 1010, in the edition of Anton. De Beaugendre; who has shown, in his preface to the volume, that Peter Lombard, Robert Pullen, and the other writers of Summaries, trod in the footsteps of Hildebert. [This tract occupies about ninety folio pages, and is divided into forty chapters. It treats of the nature of faith, free-will, and sin, the Trinity, the incarnation of the Son of God, original sin, and grace, predestination and prescience, and the sacraments. But if carnation of the Son of God, original sin, and grace, predestination and prescience, and the sacraments. But it scarcely touches upon the doctrine of atonement by Jesus Christ, its value and efficacy, of faith in Christ, of regeneration and sanctification, and the promises of the gospel. Tr.]

<sup>6</sup> I will here subjoin an opinion of Anselm of Canterbury, taken from his treatise entitled: Cur Deus Homo? lib. i. c. 2. Opp. p. 75. an opinion, which the first philosophical theologians, or

- § 7. Those of this age, who undertook to give rules for a christian life and conduct, attempted a great object, without possessing in general adequate resources. This may be seen, by looking over the work of Peter Damianus on the virtues; and the Moral Philosophy, and the Tract on the four virtues of a religious life, by Hildebert, bishop of le Mans. Nor did the moralists usually add any thing to their precepts respecting the virtues, except what they called the written law: by which they intended the ten commandments of Moses. Anselm wrote some tracts calculated to excite pious emotions, and a book of meditations and prayers, in which many good thoughts occur. Nor did the mystics, as they are called, wholly abstain from writing. Among the Latins, John Johannellus composed a book expressly on divine contemplations': and among the Greeks, Simeon, junior, wrote some tracts on the same subject: not to mention some others.
- § 8. Many of the polemics of this age, came forth, armed with dialectical arguments and demonstrations; yet few of them could use such arguments dexterously and properly: and they aimed, not so much to confute their adversaries, as to confound them with their subtleties. Those who were destitute of such armour, contend so badly, that it is manifest they commenced writing before they had considered why and what they were to write. Damianus defended christianity against the Jews, with good intentions, but with little effect. And there is extant, a tract of Samuel, a converted Jew, against his nation. Anselm of Canterbury assailed the despisers of all religion and of God, with acuteness, in his book, against the fool (adversus insipientem); but perhaps the subtlety of the reasoning exceeded the comprehension of those he aimed to
  - § 9. The public contests between the Greek and Latin

the Scholastics, among the Latins, seem the scholarus, among the Latins, seem to have received as a sacred and immutable law in theology: "As the right order of proceeding requires, that we believe the deep things of the christian faith, before we presume to discuss them by the aid of reason; so, it appears to me, to be negligence, if it appears to me, to be negligence, if,

when we are confirmed in the faith, we do not study to understand what we believe:"—[which amounts to this, that we must first believe without examination, but must afterwards endeavour to under-stand what we believe. Mact.]

9 See the Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. viii. p. 48.

churches, which, though not settled, had now for a long time been suspended, were indiscreetly revived, and rendered more violent by new accusations, in the year 1053, by Michael Cerularius, patriarch of Constantinople, a man of a restless spirit. The pretence of renewing hostilities was, zeal for the truth, and for religion; but the true cause was, the arrogance and ambition of the two patriarchs. The Latin patriarch endeavoured, by various arts and projects, to bring the Greek patriarch under subjection, and to detach the patriarchs of Alexandria and Antioch from him, and to connect them with himself; and the disturbed and unhappy condition of the Greek empire was favourable to such machinations. For the friendship of the Roman pontiff seemed very important to the Greeks, who had to contend with the Normans in Italy, as well as with the Saracens. The Grecian patriarch, on the other hand, was solicitous to extend the limits of his jurisdiction, to concede nothing to the Roman pontiff, and to bring the Oriental patriarchs entirely under his controul. Cerularius, therefore, in a letter, written in his own name, and in that of his chief counsellor. Leo, bishop of Achrida, and addressed to John, bishop of Trani in Apulia, publicly accused the Latins of various errors [in faith and practice]. Leo IX., who was then the pontiff of Rome, replied in a letter, drawn up in a very imperious style; and likewise, in a council at Rome, excommunicated the Greeks 1.

§ 10. In order to stifle this controversy in its birth, the Greek emperor Constantine, surnamed Monomachus, requested the Roman pontiff to send legates to Constantinople, to negociate a settlement. Accordingly, three legates of the Latin pontiff repaired to Constantinople; namely, cardinal Humbert, a fiery man, Peter, archbishop of Amalfi, and Frederic, archdeacon and chancellor of the church of Rome; carrying with them letters from the pontiff, both to the emperor and to the Greek patriarch. But the issue of the legation was lamentable, notwithstanding the emperor, for political reasons, fa-

These epistles are extant in Baronius, Annales, ad ann. 1053, tom. xi. p. 210, &c. The epistle of Cerularius is also printed in Canisius' Lectt. Antiq. p. 927. Tr.]

tom. iii. p. 281, of the new edition; and that of Leo, in the *Concilia*, &c. [e. g. in Harduin's collection, tom. vi. pt. i. p. 927. Tr.]

voured the side of the Latins more than that of the Greeks. For the letter of Leo IX., which displayed great arrogance, alienated the mind of Cerularius from him; and the legates showed, in various ways, that they were sent, not so much to restore harmony between the contending parties, as to establish Roman domination among the Greeks. All deliberation about a reconciliation being thus rendered fruitless, the Roman legates proceeded, in the most indiscreet and most unsuitable manner possible, in the year 1054; for they excommunicated the Greek patriarch, with Leo of Achrida, and all that adhered to them, publicly, in the church of St. Sophia; left a copy of the inhuman anathema upon the great altar, and then shook off the dust from their feet, and departed. This most unrighteous procedure rendered the dissension incurable, though till this act it seemed capable of a compromise. The Greek patriarch now returned the anathema, in a council, excommunicating the pontiffs' legates, and all their friends and supporters; and also directed the copy of the Latin decree of excommunication against the Greeks, to be burned by order of the emperor'. From this time, offensive and insulting writings were issued by both parties, which continually added fresh fuel to the fire.

§ 11. To the old charges advanced by *Photius*, new ones were added by *Cerularius*; of which the chief one was, that the Latins used unleavened bread in the eucharist: and on this point, the Greeks and Latins contended more vehemently, perhaps, than on all other subjects; at least, they were as warm about this as about the primacy of the Roman pontiff. The other things opprobriously objected to the Latins, by the Greek patriarch, betray rather his contentious disposition, and

mascen. prima, § xxxi. p. xvi. &c. but especially Jo. Gottfr. Hermann, Historia Concertationum de Pane azymo et fermentato, p. 59, &c. Lips. 1739. 8vo. and Jo. Bapt. Cotelier, Monumenta Ecclesiae Gr. tom. ii. p. 103, &c. [See also a full, yet dense, and well vouched account in J. E. C. Schmidt's Kirchengesch. vol. v. p. 316, &c. The account in Bower's Lives of the Popes, vol. v. is less correct. Tr.]

Besides Baronius, and the common writers, none of whom are free from errors, see John Mabillon, Annales Bened. tom. iv. lib. lx. ad ann. 1053. and Præf. ad sæcul. vi. of his Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. pt. ii. p. i. desiæ & elesiæ ordenst. Leo Allatius, de Libris Grocor. Ecclesiast. diss. ii. p. 160. ed. Fabricius; and, de Perpetua Ecclesiæ Orient. et Occident. Consensione, lib. ii. cap. ix. p. 614. Mich. le Quien, Oriens Christianus, tom. i. p. 260; and Diss. Da

his ignorance of true religion, than his zeal for truth. For he was exceedingly offended that the Latins did not abstain from things strangled and from blood; that their monks used lard, and allowed the brethren when sick to eat flesh; that the Latin bishops wore rings on their fingers, as if they were bridegrooms; that their priests wore no beards, but shaved them; and that in baptizing, the Latins dipped the subject but once into the water<sup>3</sup>. When we see the Greeks and Latins not only standing aloof from each other and contending eagerly, but also fulminating anathemas and execrations against each other, for such things as these, we perceive the very lamentable state of religion in both churches; and we can be at no loss for the causes that gave rise to so many sects of dissenters from the prevailing religion.

§ 12. Near the close of the century, under Alexius Comnenus, the Greeks were near to being involved in an internal controversy, in addition to this public controversy with the Latins. For in a time of great emergency of the nation, the emperor not only laid hold of the money in the churches, but caused the plates and images of gold and silver to be taken from the doors of them, and to be converted into money. Leo, bishop of Chalcedon, a man of austere manners, severely censured this transaction, maintaining that it was a sacrilege. To support his views, he published a tract, asserting, that in the images and emblems of Jesus Christ and the saints, there was a degree of sanctity which entitled them to worship and adoration; so that worship was to be paid, not only to the persons represented by the statues, images, and emblems, but also to the statues themselves. To suppress the popular tumult which arose from this discussion, the emperor assembled a council at Constantinople, which decreed, that the images of Christ and of the saints were to be worshipped only relatively ; that the material of a sacred image was not entitled to worship, but the

See the epistle of Cerularius to John of Trani, in Canasius' Lectiones Antiq. tom. iii. p. 281; where also we have Humbert's confutation of it. Cerularius' epistle to Peter of Antioch is in Cotelier's Monumenta Ecclesias Graca, tom. ii. p. 1038. Add Mar-

tene's Thesaur. Ancedotor. tom. v. p. 847. where is a polemic tract of an unknown Latin writer against the Greeks.

Greeks.
4 Σχετικώς προσκυνούμεν, οὐ λατρευτικώς τὰς εἰκόνας.

likeness formed upon the material; that the images of Christ and the saints had nothing of their nature, although they participated somewhat in the grace of God; and that the saints were to be invoked and honoured as the servants of Christ, and on his account. Leo, who had held different opinions, was de-

prived of his office, and sent into exile 5.

§ 13. In the Latin church, about the middle of the century. controversy was revived respecting the manner in which Christ's body and blood are present in the eucharist. Various opinions on this subject had hitherto prevailed with impunity; for it had not yet been decided by the councils, what men ought to believe respecting it 6. Hence, in the beginning of the century, A. D. 1004, Leutheric, archbishop of Sens, had taught, contrary to the more general opinion, that only the holy and worthy communicants receive the body of Christ: but Robert, king of France, and the advice of friends, prevented him from raising commotion among the people by the doctrine 7. Much more indiscreet was Berengarius, a canon and master of the school at Tours, a man of a discriminating mind, learned, and venerable for the sanctity of his life \*; for he publicly and resolutely maintained, in the year 1045, the opinion of John Scotus, respecting the eucharist, rejecting that of Paschasius Radbert, which better accorded with the unenlightened piety of the multitude. He taught, that the bread and wine are not converted into the body and blood of Christ, but are

<sup>5</sup> This controversy is stated at large by Anna Comnena, the emperor's daughter; Alexiados lib. v. p. 104. lib. vii. p. 158, ed. Venice. The acts of the council were drawn from the Coislinian library, by Bernh. de Montfaucon, and published in his Biblioth. Coislinian library.

liniana, p. 103, &c.

The various opinions of the age specting the cucharist are stated by Martene, from an ancient manuscript, in his Voyaga Littéraire de deux Bénédictins de la Congrégation de S. Maur, tom. ii. p. 126.

7 See Boulay, Historia Acad. Paris.

tom. i. p. 354.

For the life of Berengarius, see the works of Hildebert of le Mans, p. 1324. Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. viii. p. 197, &c. Boulay, Historia Acad. Paris. tom. i. p. 404. and those others mentioned by Jo. Alb. Fabricius, Biblioth. Lat. Medii Ævi, tom. i. p. 570. I will just observe, that he is erroneously called archiepiscopus, instead of archieliaconus, in Matthew of Paris, Hist. lib. i. p. 10. ed. Watts. But I suppose it is a mistake of the printer and not of the historian. [For the life of Berengarius, see Mabillon, de Berengario, ejusque Hærescos orlu, prothe life of Berengarius, see Mannen, de Berengario, ejusque Hærescos ortu, progressu—ac multiplici condemnatione; in Præfat. ad Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. ix. p. vii. &c. Berengarius, or announcement of an important work by him, by G. E. Lessing, (in German) 1770. Schroeckh's Kirchengesch. tom. 1770. Schroeckh's Kirc xxxiii. p. 507, &c. Tr.]

merely emblematic of his body and blood. He was forthwith opposed by some in France and Germany; and Leo IX., the Roman pontiff, in the year 1050, caused his opinion to be condemned in a council, first at Rome, and then at Vercelli; and ordered the work of Scotus, from which it was derived, to be committed to the flames. Berengarius was not present at either of these councils. A council held at Paris, in the same year, by Henry king of France, concurred in the decision of the pontiff; and issued very severe threats against Berengarius, who was absent, and against his adherents who were numerous. A part of these threatenings were felt by Berengarius; for the king deprived him of the income of his office. But neither threats, nor decrees, nor fines, could move him to reject the opinion which he had embraced.

§ 14. This controversy now rested for some years; and Berengarius, who had many enemies, (among whom, his rival, Lanfranc, was the principal,) and also many patrons and friends, was restored to his former tranquillity. But after the death of Leo IX., his adversaries incited Victor II., the new pontiff, to order the cause to be tried again, before his legates, in two councils held at Tours in France, A. D. 1054. In one of these councils, in which the celebrated Hildebrand, afterwards Gregory VII., was one of the papal legates, Berengarius was present; and being overcome by threats, undoubtedly, rather than by arguments, he not only gave up his opinion, but (if we may believe his adversaries, who are the only witnesses we have,) abjured it, and was reconciled to the church. This docility, however, was only feigned: for he soon after went on teaching the same doctrine as before, though perhaps more cautiously. How much censure he deserves for this transaction, it is difficult to say, as we are not well informed of what was done in the council.

§ 15. Nicolaus II. being informed of this bad faith of Berengarius, in the year 1058, summoned him to Rome: and in a very full council, held there in the year 1059, he so terrified him, that Berengarius requested a formula of faith to be

 $<sup>^{9}</sup>$  [See, for the real opinion of Berengarius, note  $^{5}$ , p. 384, in this chapter. Tr. 1

drawn up, which being accordingly done by Humbert, Berengarius subscribed to it, and confirmed it with an oath. this formula he declares, that he believes what Nicolaus and the council required to be believed, namely, "that the bread and wine, after consecration, are not only a sacrament, but also the real body and blood of Christ; and are sensibly, and not merely sacramentally, but really and truly, handled by the hands of the priests, broken, and masticated by the teeth of the faithful." This opinion, however, was too monstrous to be really believed by such a man as Berengarius, who was a man of discernment and a philosopher. Therefore, when he returned to France, relying undoubtedly upon the protection of his patrons, he expressed his detestation, both orally and in his writings, of what he had professed at Rome, and defended his former sentiments. Alexander II., indeed, admonished him in a friendly letter, to reform; but he attempted nothing against him; probably because he perceived him to be upheld by powerful supporters. Of course the controversy was protracted many years in various publications, and the number of Berengarius' followers increased.

§ 16. When Gregory VII. was raised to the chair of St. Peter, that pontiff, to whom no difficulty seemed insurmountable, undertook to settle this controversy also; and therefore summoned Berengarius to Rome, in the year 1078. This new judge of the affair manifested an extraordinary, and, considering his character, a wonderful degree of moderation and gentle-He seems to have been attached to Berengarius, and to have yielded rather to the clamours of his adversaries, than to have followed his own inclinations. In the first place, in a council held near the close of the year, he allowed the accused to draw up a new formula of faith for himself, and to abandon the old formula drawn up by Humbert, though it had been sanctioned by Nicolaus II., and by a council: for Gregory, being a man of discernment, undoubtedly saw the absurdity of that formula 1. Berengarius, therefore, now professed to

more strenuously, here tacitly acknowledges that a Roman pontiff and a council are capable of erring, and have in fact erred.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> I wish the learned and candid to observe here, that Gregory VII., than whom none carried the prerogatives of the pontiffs farther, or defended them

believe, and swore that he would in future believe, only, "that the bread of the altar, after consecration, is the real body of Christ, which was born of the Virgin, suffered on the cross, and is seated at the right hand of the Father; and that the wine of the altar, after consecration, is the real blood which flowed from Christ's side." But what was satisfactory to the pontiff, did not satisfy the enemies of Berengarius; for they maintained that the formula was ambiguous, (and it really was so,) and therefore they wished that one more definite might be prescribed for him; and also, that he might prove the sincerity of his belief, by touching red hot iron. The last of these, the pontiff, in his friendship for the accused, would not concede; to the first, the importunity of their demands obliged him to yield.

§ 17. The following year therefore, A. D. 1079, in a council held again at Rome, Berengarius was required to repeat, subscribe, and swear to a third formula, which was milder than the first, but harsher than the second. According to this, he professed to believe, "that the bread and wine, by the mysterious rite of the holy prayer and the words of our Redeemer, are changed in their substance into the real and proper and vivifying flesh and blood of Jesus Christ:" and he also added to what he had professed by the second formula, "that the bread and wine are," after consecration, "the real body and blood of Christ, not only by a sign and in virtue of a sacrament, but in their essential properties, and in the reality of their substance." When he had made this profession, the pontiff dismissed him to his own country, with many tokens of his good will. But he, as soon as he got home, discarded, and confuted by a book, what he had professed at Rome in the last council. Hence Lanfranc, Guitmund, and perhaps others, violently attacked him in written treatises: but Gregory VII. neither punished his inconstancy, nor manifested displeassure: which is evidence that the pontiff was satisfied with the second formula, or that which Berengarius himself drew up, and disapproved of the zeal of his enemies, who obtruded upon him the third formula 2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> These statements are finely illustrated and supported by a writing of tene has presented to the public in his

§ 18. Berengarius, influenced undoubtedly by motives of prudence, returned no answer to his much excited opposers: but retiring from the world, he repaired to the island of St. Cosme, near Tours; and there led a solitary life, in prayer, fasting, and other devotional exercises, till the year 1088, when he died; leaving a high reputation for sanctity, and numerous followers 3. In this retreat he seems to have aimed to

Thearurus Anecdotor. tom. iv. p. 99-109. From this tract it appears: (I.)
that Gregory VII. had great and sincere friendship for Berengarius. (II.)
That, in general, he believed with Be-That, in general, he believed with Berengarius respecting the eucharist; or, at least, thought we ought to abide by the words of holy writ, and not too curiously enquire after and define the mode of Christ's presence. For thus Gregory (p. 108.) addressed Berengarius just before the last council: "I certainly have no doubt that your views of the sacrifice of Christ are correct and agreeable to the scriptures: yet because it is my custom to recur on imbecause it is my custom to recur on important subjects, &c .- I have enjoined portant subjects, &c.—I have enjoined upon a friend, who is a religious man,—to obtain from St. Mary, that through him she would vouchsafe not to conceal from me, but expressly instruct me, what course I should take in the business before me, relating to the sacrifice of Christ; that I may persevere in it immoveably." Gregory, therefore, was inclined to the opinion of Berengarius, but yet had some doubts; and, therefore, he consulted St. Mary, through a friend, to know what judgment he ought to form respecting the eucharistical question. And what was her response! His friend (he says) "learned from St. Mary, and reported to me, that no enquiries were to be made, and nothing to be held, respecting the sacrifice of Christ, beyond what the authentic scriptures contain; against which Berengarius held nothing. This I wished to state to you, that your confidence in us might be more secure, and your anticipations more pleasing." This therefore was Gregory's belief, and therefore, was inclined to the opinion as might be more secure, and your anticipations more pleasing." This therefore was Gregory's belief, and this he supposed or pretended he had received from the holy virgin herself, that we should simply hold what the sacred volume teaches, that the real

body and blood of Christ are exhibited in the sacred supper, but should not dispute about the manner of it. (III.) dispute about the manner of it. (III.) It appears from this writing, that Gregory was forced, by the enemies of Berengarius, who pressed the thing beyond measure, to allow another formula to be prescribed to Berengarius in another council. "He was constrained," says Berengarius, "by the importunity of the buffoom—not bishop—of Padua, and of the antichrist—not bishop of Pisa,—to permit the calumniators of the truth, in the last Quadragesimal council, to alter the writing sanctioned by them in the former counsanctioned by them in the former council." (IV.) It is hence manifest, why Gregory attempted nothing further against Berengarius, notwithstanding he violated his faith publicly plighted in the latter council, and wrote against the formula which he had confirmed with an oath. For Gregory himself disagreed with the authors of this for-mula, and deemed it sufficient if a person would confess with Berengarius that the real body and blood of Christ were exhibited in the sacred supper. He therefore suffered his adversaries to murmur, to write, and to confute the man whom he esteemed and agreed with; kept silence himself, and would not allow Berengarius to be further molested. Moreover, in the book from which I have made these extracts, which I have made these extracts, Berengarius most humbly begs God to forgive the sin he committed at Rome; and acknowledges, that through fear of death, he assented to the proposed formula, and accused himself of error, contrary to his real belief. "God Almighty," says he, "the fountain of all mercy, have compassion on one who confesses so great a sacrilege."

<sup>3</sup> The canons of Tours still celebrate religiously his memory. For they

religiously his memory. For they annually, on the third day of Easter,

atone for the crime, of which he confessed and deeply lamented the commission before the last council at Rome, when he professed, contrary to the dictates of his own conscience, what he regarded as erroneous doctrine . As to his real opinions, learned men are not agreed: but whoever will candidly examine his writings that yet remain, will readily see that he was one of those who consider the bread and wine to be signs of the body and blood of Christ; although he expressed himself variously, and concealed his views under ambiguous phraseology \*.

repair to his tomb, on the island of St. Cosme, and there solemnly repeat certain prayers. See Moleon, Voyages Liturgiques, p. 130.

4 None will doubt this, after reading his tract published by Edm. Martene, Thesaur. Anecdotor. tom. vi. p. 100

Some writers in the Romish church, as Mabillon and others, and some also in our own, suppose, that Berengarius merely denied what is called transubstantiation; while he admitted the real presence of Christ's body and blood. And whoever inspects only the formula, which he approved in the first Roman council under Gregory VII., and which he never after rejected, and does not compare his other writings with it, may be easily led to believe so. But the writers of the reformed church, Jac. Basnage, Ussher, and nearly all others maintain, that Berengarius' opinion was the same that Calvin afterwards held. With these I have united, after carefully perusing his epistle to Almannus, in Martene's Thesaurus, tom. iv. p. 109. "Constat," says he, "verum Christi corpus in ipsa mensa proponi, sed spiritualiter interiori homini verum, in ea Christi corpus ab his duntaxat, qui Christi membra sunt, incorruptum, intaminatum inattritumque spiritualiter manducari." This is so 5 Some writers in the Romish church, taxat, qui Christi membra sunt, incorruptum, intaminatum inattritumque spiritualiter manducari." This is so clear, that an objection can scarcely, if at all, be raised against it. Yet Berengarius often used ambiguous terms and prases, in order to clude his enemies.—[Since Dr. Mosheim's death, the manuscript of Berengarius' reply to Lanfranc has been discovered in the library of Wolfenbuttle; and a large part of it has been presented to the public, in extracts, by G. E. Lesthe public, in extracts, by G. E. Les-

sing, (Gregorius Turonensis, oder Ankündigung eines wichtigen Werkes desselben, &c. Brunzw. 1770. 4to.) From this work it is said to appear, beyond all controversy, that Berengarius only denied transubstantiation, or the transmutation of the substance of the bread and wine into the substance of Christ's body and blood; while wet he admitted and wine into the substance of Christ's body and blood; while yet he admitted the real presence of Christ's body and blood, as being superadded to the bread and wine, in and by their consecration. See Schroeckh, Kirchengesch. tom. xxiii. p. 534, &c. And Müenscher's Elements of Dogmatic History, § 243. p. 118. ed. N. Haven. 1830. And this accords exactly with the statement of Guitmund, one of Berengarius' antagonists, as quoted by Mabillon. (de Berengario, episque Harrescos ortu, &c. in his Præf. ad Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. tom. ix. p. xxiii.) Speaking of the followers of Berengarius, Guitmund says: "All the Berengarians indeed says: "All the Berengarians indeed agree in this, that the bread and wine are not changed in their essence: but I was able to draw from some of them, I was able to draw from some of them, that they differ among themselves much; for some of them say, that nothing whatever of the body and blood of the Lord are in the sacraments, but that these are only shadows and figures [of the body and blood of Christ]; but others, yielding to the solid argum ats of the church, yet not receding from their folly, that they may seem to be with us in a sort, say, that the body and blood of the Lord are in reality, though coverly contained there, (re vera, sed latenter continer), and, in order that they may be received, they are, some how, so to speak, impanated (impanari). And this more subtile opinion, they say, is that of Berengarius himself." Nor have they any solid proof to urge, who contend, that he receded from this opinion before his death.

—Berengarius, therefore, was a Lutherus, or like Luther, he held the doctrine of consubstantiation.—It may be added, that the newly discovered manuscript of Berengarius throws light on various parts of his history and of the proceedings against him. In particular, it shows that Lanfranc attacked him, and was answered by him, at a much earlier period than Dr. Mosheim states in the text, § 17. Tr.]

text, § 17. Tr.]

6 It is well known, that the historians of the Romish community endeavour to persuade us, that Berengarius, before his death, gave up the doctrine which he had for so many years strenuously defended, and adopted that of the Romish church. But the only proofs that they have of the fact, are these: First, in the council of Bourdeaux, A. D. 1080, it is said, "he gave an account of his faith." And further, some ancient writers speak favourably of his penitence, and say that he died in the catholic faith. But these arguments amount to nothing. Berengarius adhered to that formula which he adopted in the former council at Rome under Gregory, and which the pontiff judged to be sufficient: and they who heard it read, but did not examine its im-port, but looked only at the words, and their natural import, might easily be-lieve, that between his opinion and the common belief of the church, there was no difference. And in this con-clusion, they would be confirmed by the conduct of the pontiff; who, though he knew Berengarius to have renounced and opposed the formula, which he and opposed the formula, which he had approved in the latter Roman council, yet took no measures against him, and thus [apparently] absolved him from all error and blame. To these considerations, another of still greater weight may be added; namely, that the belief of the Romish church itself, respecting the sacred supper, was not, in that age, definitely estab-lished: as the three formulas of Berengarius evince, beyond all controversy; for they most manifestly disagree, not in words only, but in import. Nico-laus II. and his council decided, that

bert drew up, was sound, and contained the true doctrine of the church. But this was rejected, and deemed too crude and erroneous, not only by Gregory, but also by his two councils that tried the cause. For if the pontiff and his councils had believed that this formula expressed the true sense of the church. they would never have suffered another to be substituted for it. The pontiff himself, as we have seen, supposed that the doctrine of the sacred supper was not to be explained too minutely, but that, dismissing all questions as to the mode of Christ's presence, the words of the sacred volume were simply to be adhered to: and as Berengarius had done this in his formula, the pontiff pronounced him no offender. But the last council departed from the opinion of the pontiff; and the pontiff, though reluctant, suffered himself to be drawn over to the opinion of the council. Hence, the third formula disagreeing with both the former ones. We may here drop the passing remark, that in this controversy a council was supported to the pontiff; and the resource to the pontiff; and the resource to the pontiff. superior to the pontiff; and the resolute Gregory himself, who would yield to no one else, yielded to the council. Berengarius escaping from the hands of his enemies, adhered to his own formula, which had met the approbation of the pontiff; and publicly assailed and condemned the third formula, or that of the latter council. And he did this with the pontiff's knowledge and silent consent. Now what could be Now what could be inferred from all this, but that Berengarius, though he resisted the decree of the latter council, yet held to the opinion of the pontiff and the church ? In this history of the Berengarian controversy, so memorable for various reasons, I have examined the ancient documents of it that are extant, (for all of them are not extant,) and have called in the aid of those learned men who have treated most copiously and accurately of this contest. First, the very rare work of Francis de Roye, published at Angers, 1656. 4to. under the title: Ad Can. ego Berengarius 41. de consecrat. distinct. 2. ubi vita, hæresis et pænitentia Berengarii Andegavensis

§ 19. In France, about the year 1023, a great contest arose about a little thing. The priests and monks of Limoges disputed, whether Martial, the first bishop of Limoges, ought, in the public prayers, to be classed among the apostles or among the confessors. Jordan, the bishop of Limoges, would have him be denominated a confessor: but Hugo, abbot of the monastery of St. Martial, insisted on his being called an apostle; and he pronounced the adherents of the bishop to be Ebionites, that is, the worst of heretics. This controversy was first taken up in the council of Poictiers, and then, A. D. 1024, in that of Paris. Their decision was, that Martial was to be honoured with the appellation of an apostle; and those who judged differently were to be compared with the Ebionites, who denied that there were any more than twelve apostles. The Ebionites, it may be noted, in order to exclude St. Paul from the number of apostles, would not allow of but twelve apostles. But this decision of the council inflamed, rather than calmed, the feelings of the disputants; and the silly controversy spread over all France. The affair being carried before the pontiff, John XIX., he, in a letter addressed to Jordan and the other bishops of France, decided in favour of the monks, and pronounced Martial deserving of the title and the honours of an apostle. Therefore, first in the council at Limoges, A. D. 1029. Jordan yielded to the pleasure of the pontiff; and next, A. D. 1031, in a council of the whole province of Bourges, Martial was solemnly enrolled in the order of apostles; and lastly, in a very full council at Limoges, the same year, the controversy

Archidiaconi et ad Josephi locum de Christo. Next, I have consulted Jo. Mabillon, Præfat. ad tom. ix. Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. or sæcul. vi. pt. ii. p. iv. &c. and his Dise. de multiplici damnatione, fidei professione et relapsu; which is in his Analecta veteris Ævi, tom. ii. p. 456. Cæs. Egasse de Boulay, Historia Acad. Paris. tom. i. p. 404, &c. Franc. Pagi, Breviarium Romanor. Pontif. tom. ii. p. 452. Among the reformed divines, Jac. Ussher, de Successione Ecclesiar. Christianar. in Occidente, cap. vii. § 24. p. 195, &c. Jac. Busnage, Histoire des Eglies Réformées, tom. i. p. 105, and Histoire de l'Eglise, tom. ii. p. 1391. Casim.

Oudin, Diss. de doctrina et scriptis Berengarii, in his Comment. de Scriptor.
Ecclesiast. tom. ii. p. 624. Partiality
prevails, I fear, among them all, but
especially among the writers of the
Romish church. [Mabillon says, that
the ancients every where write the
name Beringerius. It is obviously the
Berenger of modern times. The famous
controversialist who once bore it, pronounced John Scot's opinion, doctrine,
Paschasius Radbert's, a tissue of absurdities. Hence he expostulated with
Lanfranc for adopting the latter, as
doing a thing unworthy of his genius.
Annal. Bened. tom. iv. p. 486. Ed.]

was terminated, and the prayers in honour of Martial the apostle, as consecrated by the pontiff, were publicly recited'. Those who contended for the apostleship of Martial, assumed that he was one of the seventy disciples of Christ; and thence they inferred, that he was entitled to the rank of an apostle, upon the same ground as Paul and Barnabas were.

## CHAPTER IV.

## HISTORY OF CEREMONIES AND RITES.

- § 1. Use of the Roman liturgy extended.—§ 2. Worship in a foreign tongue.— § 3. Rebuilding and adorning the churches.
- § 1. The forms of public worship used at Rome, had not yet been received in all the countries of Europe. In this age, therefore, the pontiffs, who regarded all disagreement in rites as adverse to their authority, took great pains to have the Romish forms every where adopted, and all others excluded. In this affair, again, the diligence of Gregory VII., as his letters show, was very conspicuous. No people of Europe had more resolutely and perseveringly opposed the wishes of the pontiffs, in this matter, than the Spaniards; for no means could induce them to part with their ancient liturgy, which was called Mozarabic or Gothic 1, and to adopt that of Rome.
- 7 See Boulay, Historia Acad. Paris. tom. i. p. 372. 401. Jac. Longueval, Histoire de l'Eglise Gallicane, tom. vii. p. 188, 189, 231, &c. The Benedictine monks, in their Gallia Christiana, tom. ii. Append. Documentor. p. 162, have published Jordan's letter to the pope, Benedict VIII., against the apostleship of Martial. The acts of the councils of Bourges and Limoges, respecting this controversy, are published by Phil. Labbé, Biblioth. nova Manuscriptor. tom.

ii. p. 766, &c. Of the first author of this strife, Ademar, a monk of Chabanois, Jo. Mabillon gives an account, in his Annales Ord. S. Bened. tom. iv. p. 348, &c. and in the appendix to the volume he subjoins the epistle of Ademar, in support of the apostleship of Martial. The Benedictine monks have also given an account of this man, in their Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. vii. p. 301.

1 See Jo. Mabillon, de Liturgia Gal-

Alexander II., indeed, in the year 1018, had prevailed with the people of Aragon not to oppose the introduction of the Romish mode of worship2: and the Catalonians no longer resisted. But the glory of having perfected this work was reserved for Gregory VII. He did not cease to press the subject upon Sanctius and Alphonso, the kings of Aragon and Castile, till they consented that the Gothic rites should be abolished and the Roman be received. Sanctius first complied; Alphonso followed his example in the year 1080. In Castile, the nobles thought this contest ought to be decided by the sword. Accordingly, two champions were chosen, who were to contend in single combat, the one fighting for the Roman liturgy, and the other for the Gothic. The Gothic champion conquered. After this, they concluded to submit it to the decision by fire. Both liturgies, the Roman and the Gothic, were now thrown into a fire. The Roman was consumed in the flames: the Gothic remained uninjured. Yet this double victory could not save the Gothic liturgy; the authority of the pontiff, and the pleasure of Constantia the queen, who controlled Alphonso the king, had greater weight, and turned the scale 3.

§ 2. This zeal of the Roman pontiffs may admit some kind of apology; but not so their prohibiting each nation from worshipping God in its own vernacular tongue. While the Latin language was spoken among all the nations of the West, or at least was understood by most people, little could be objected to the use of this language in the public assemblies for christian worship. But when the Roman language, with the Roman dominion, had been gradually subverted, and become extinct, it was most just and reasonable, that each nation should use its own language in their worship. But this privilege could not be obtained from the pontiffs in this and the following centu-

bici seculo xi. c. 6. Schl.—Also Aug. Krazer, de Liturgiis, p. 70, &c. Augsb. 1786. 8vo. Tr.]

<sup>2</sup> Peter de Marca, Histoire de Bearn,

lib. ii. cap. ix.

<sup>5</sup> Bona, l. c. p. 216. Le Brun, l. c. p. 292, &c. Jo. de Ferreras, Histoire de l'Espagne, tom. iii. p. 237. 241. 246. [Krazer, l. c. p. 76. Tr.]

licana, lib. i. cap. ii. p. 10. Jo. Bona, Rerum Liturgicar. lib. i. cap. xi. Opp. p. 220. Petr. le Brun, Explication des cérémonies de la Messe, tom. ii. diss. v. p. 272. [and Liturgia antiqua, Hispanica, Gothica, Isidoriana, Mozarabica, §c. tom. i. Rome, 1746. fol. as also Joh. Pinii Tractatus historico-chronolog. de cariis cicissitudinibus officii Mosara-

ries; for they decided, that the Latin language should be retained, though unknown to the people at large 4. Different persons assign different reasons for this decision; and some have fabricated such as were quite far-fetched. But the principal reason, doubtless, was an excessive veneration for the ancient forms. And the Oriental christians have fallen into the same fault of excessive love of antiquity; for public worship is still performed, by the Egyptians in the ancient Coptic, by the Jacobites and Nestorians in Syriac, and by the Abyssinians in the ancient Ethiopic; notwithstanding all these languages have long since become obsolete, and gone out of popular use 5.

§ 3. Of the other things enjoined or voluntarily assumed in this age, under the name of religious acts, the rites added in the worship of the saints, relics, and images, the pilgrimages, and various other things of the kind, it would be tedious to go into detail. I will, therefore, only state here, that during nearly the whole of this century, all the nations of Europe were very much occupied in rebuilding, repairing, and adorning their churches. Nor will this surprise us, if we recollect the panic dread of the impending final judgment, and of the end of all things, which spread throughout Europe in the preceding century. For this panic, among other effects, led to neglect the repair of the churches and sacred edifices, as being

<sup>4</sup> Jac. Ussher, Historia dogmatica de scripturis et sacris vernaculis; published, with enlargement, by Henry Wharton, London, 1690. 4to. [Yet we find in the canons of Ælfric, king of England, about A. D. 1050, (in Harduin's Concilia, tom. vi. pt. i. p. 982. can. 23.) that the priests were required on Sundays and other mass days to explain the lessons from the gospels in the English language; and to teach the people to repeat memoriter, and to understand the Lord's prayer and the apostles' creed in the same language. "Presbyter etiam, seu missalis sacerdos, in diebus Solis, et Missalibus, evangelii ejus intellectum populo dicet Anglice, et ipsorum etiam Pater noster et Credo totics quoties poterit ad eos instruendos adhibere, et ut symbolum fidei memoriter discant, christianamque suam

teneant confessionem." Tr.—There never was a king of England named Ælfric. The extract given comes from a summary of clerical duties, prepared by the great Elfric, for Wulfsine, bishop of Sherborne, as a sort of episcopal charge, and commonly printed, though not completely so, in collections of the councils, under the title of Canones Ælfrici ad Wulfinum Episcopum. Ed.]

Ed.]

5 See Eusebius Renaudot, Divs. de
Liturgiarum oriental. origine et antiquitate, cap. vi, p. xl. &c.

Laturgiarum oriental, origine et antiquitate, cap. vi. p. xl. &c.

6 Glaber Rodulphus, Histor. lib. iii.
cap. iv. in Duchesne's Scriptores Francici, tom. iv. p. 217. "As the year
1003 approached, there was, almost the world over, but especially in Italy
and France, a general repairing of the churches." soon to become useless, and perish in the wreck of all things; so that they either actually fell to the ground, or became greatly decayed. But this panic being past, they every where set about rebuilding and repairing the churches, and vast sums were expended on this object.

## CHAPTER V.

### HISTORY OF THE SECTS AND HERESIES.

- § 1. Ancient sects. The Manichæans.—§ 2. The Paulicians in Europe.—§ 3. The Manichæans of Orleans seem to have been mystics.—§ 4. So likewise others.—§ 5. The contest with Roscelin.
- § 1. The condition of the ancient sects, particularly the Nestorians and Monophysites, who were subject to the Muhammedans in Asia and Egypt, was very nearly the same as in the preceding century, not perfectly happy and exempt from all evils, nor absolutely wretched and miserable. But the Manicheans or Paulicians, whom the Greek emperors had transported from the provinces of the East to Bulgaria and Thrace, were in almost perpetual conflicts with the Greeks. The Greek writers throw all the blame on the Manichæans; whom they represent as turbulent, perfidious, always ready for war, and inimical to the empire 1. But there are many reasons, which nearly compel us to believe, that the Greek bishops and priests, and by their instigation the emperors, gave much trouble and vexation to this people; and alienated their feelings by punishments, banishment, confiscation of their property, and other vexations. The emperor Alexius Comnenus, being a man of learning, and perceiving that the Manicheeans could not easily be subdued by force, determined to try the

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  See Anna Comnena,  $\it Aleriados\,$  lib. v. p. 105. lib. vi. p. 124. 126. 145, and in other passages.

effect of discussion and arguments; and therefore spent whole days at Philippopolis in disputing with them. Not a few of them gave up to this august disputant and his associates; nor was this strange, for he employed not only arguments, but also rewards and punishments. Those who retracted their errors, and consented to embrace the religion of the Greeks, were rewarded with rich presents, honours, privileges, lands, and houses; but those who resisted, were condemned to perpetual imprisonment 2.

§ 2. From Bulgaria and Thrace, some of this sect, either from zeal to extend their religion, or from weariness of Grecian persecutions, removed, first into Italy, and then into other countries of Europe; and there they gradually collected numerous congregations, with which the Roman pontiffs afterwards waged bloody wars 3. At what time the migration of the Paulicians into Europe commenced, it is difficult to ascertain. But this is well attested, that as early as the middle of this century, they were numerous in Lombardy and Insubria, and especially in Milan: nor is it less certain, that persons of this sect strolled about in France, Germany, and other countries, and by their great appearance of sanctity, captivated no small number of the common people. In Italy they were called

<sup>2</sup> Anna Comnena (Aleriad, lib. xiv. p. 357, &c.) is very full in her account and eulogy of this holy war of her father against the Paulicians.
<sup>3</sup> See Lud. Ant. Muratori. Anting.

against the Paulicians.

See Lud. Ant. Muratori, Antiqq.
Ital. Melli Zei, tom. v. p. 38, &c.
Phil. Limborch, Historia Inquisitionis,
p. 31. Thom. Aug. Richini, Diss. de
Catharis; prefixed to Bernh. Moneta's
Summa contra Catharos, p. xvii. xviii.
and others: not to mention Glaber
Rodulphus, Historia, lib. iii. c. viii.
Matth. Paris, and other ancient writers.
Some of the Italians, among whom is
Richini, wish to deny that this sect
was propagated from Italy into other
parts of Europe; and would persuade
us, rather, that the Paulicians came
into Italy from France. For they
would consider it a disgrace to their
country to have been the first in Europe country to have been the first in Europe that fostered so absurd and impious a sect. These are countenanced by Peter de Marea, a Frenchman, who supposes

(in his Histoire de Bearn, liv. viii. cap. xiv. p. 728.) that when the French were returning from the crusades in Palestine, as they passed through Bul-garia, some Paulicians joined them, and thus first migrated to France. But de Marca brings no proof of his sup-position; and, on the contrary, it ap-pears from the records of the inquisi-tion of Toulouse, published by Lim-borch, and from other documents, that the Paulicians first settled in Sicily Lombardy, Milan, and Liguria, and from thence sent their teachers and missionaries into France. See the missionaries into France. See the Codex Tolosanus, p. 13, 14, 32, 68, 69, and in many other places. From the same Codex Tolosanus, we learn that the Paulicians of Gaul had no bishops who could consecrate their presbyters, whom they called *Ancian*; so that such of the French as wished to become presbyters, had to go into Italy to obtain regular consecration.

Paterini and Cathari, or rather, Gazari; the last of which names, altered so as to suit the genius of their language, was adopted by the Germans . In France they were called Albigenses, [Albigeois,] from the town Albi 5. They were also called Bulgarians, particularly in France, because they came formerly from Bulgaria, where the patriarch of the sect resided; also Publicani, a corruption of Pauliciani; and Boni Homines, [Bos Homos, Good Men,] and by other appellations 6.

§ 3. The first congregation of this sect in Europe is said to have been discovered at Orleans in France, A. D. 1017, in the reign of king Robert. An Italian woman is stated to have

4 Of the name Paterini, given to this sect in Italy, we have already spoken, note <sup>5</sup>, p. 343. That the name Cathari was the same as Gazari, I have shown in another work, Historia Ord. Apostolor. p. 367. The name Gazaria Apostotor, p. 367. The name Grazaria was given, in that age, to the country now called the Lesser Tartary, [or Crim Tartary, or the Crimea. But the derivation of Cathari from Gazaria, a distant and then little known region, is by many deemed less probable, than from the Greek καθαροί, the Pure. So also the derivation of the German Ketzer (Heretic) from Gazari or Cha-Acter (Heretic) from Gazari or Chazari, is by no means universally admitted. See A. Neander's Hellige Bernhard, p. 314, &c. and Schroeckh's Kirchengesch. vol. xxiii. p. 350, &c.

Tr.]
5 That the Paulicians in France were called Albigenses, and are not to be confounded with the Waldenses and other heretics, is most manifest from the Records of the Inquisition at Toulouse. And they were called Albi-genses, because they were condemned in a council held, a. p. 1176, at Albi in a council held, a. b. 1176, at Albi (Albigea), a town of Aquitain. See Chatel, Mémoires de l'Histoire de Languedoc, p. 305, &c. They therefore misjudge, who suppose the Albigenses were certain heretics who either originated at Albi, or who resided there, or had their principal church there: they were rather, the heretics condemned there. Yet there did live in the region of Albi, some Paulicians, as well as many other classes of dissenters from the church of Rome; and the name of Albigenses is often applied to all the

heretics in that tract of country. [See, for a fuller illustration, and confirmation, of what is asserted in this note, Schroeckh's Kirchengesch. vol. xxix. p. 569, &c. also Histoire de Languedoc, tom. iii. note 13, p. 553, &c. and Füesslin's Kirchen-und Ketzenhistorie der mittere Zeiten-und Ketzenhistorie der mittere Zeiten-und Ketzenhistorie der mittere Zeiten und Ketzenhistorie der mittere zu der mitt shi s A vrene-una A eizernistorie aer mi-tleren Zeit, vol. i. Tr.—"I doubt whether any religious sect was, as such, known by the name of Albigenses, until long after the council of Albi.——I believe that I speak much within compass, and state only what may be fairly inferred from evidence which will be adduced, when I say that the name of Albigenses was not given to those heretics whom we now describe those heretics whom we now describe by that title, until more than a century after the Albigensian Crusades." Mait-land's Facts and Documents illustrative of the History, Doctrine, and Rites of the ancient Albigenses and Waldenses, Loud. 1832. p. 95, 96. Ed.]

<sup>6</sup> That these people were called Bulgarians, or, as it was corruptly uttered, Bougres, is fully shown by Car. Du Fresne, Glosarium Latin. Medii Æri, Fresne, Glossarium Latin. Medii Ævi, tom. i. p. 1338. And the same Du Fresne, in his Observationes ad Velleharduini Historiam Constantinop. p. 169, has shown by abundant proofs, that the name Popolicani or Publicani, given likewise to these Manichæans, is merely the name Pauliciami corruptly pronounced. The Paulicians called themselves Good Men, or Los Bos Homos, as the French pronounced it. See the Codex Inquisit. Tolosana, p. 22. 84. 95, &c. but especially p. 131, &c. p. 22. 6 131, &c.

been its founder and teacher. Its head men were ten canons of the church of the Holy Cross at Orleans, all eminent for their learning and piety, but especially two of them, Lisoius and Stephen; the congregation was composed of numerous citizens, and not of the lowest rank and condition. The impious doctrines maintained by those canons being made known by Heribert, a priest, and Arifastus, a Norman nobleman, king Robert assembled a council at Orleans, and left no means untried to bring them to a better mind. But nothing could induce them to give up the opinions they had embraced. They were, therefore, burnt alive. But the case of these men is

7 The testimonies of the ancients respecting these heretics, are collected by Boulay, Historia Acad. Paris. tom. i. p. 364, &c. Car. Plessis d'Argentre, Collectio Judiciorum de novis Erroribus, tom. i. p. 5. Jo. Launoi, de Scholis celebrioribus Caroli M. cap. xxiv. p. 90. The proceedings of the council of Orleans, in which they were condemned, are given by Lu. Dachery, Spicileg. exterum Scriptor. tom. i. p. 604, &c. [Two principal accounts of these heretics of Orleans, have reached us. The one is, that of Glaber Rodulphus, (Historia, lib. iii. cap. 8.) the other which some ascribe to one Agano, a monk, is an anonymous account, but more full, and apparently deserving of at least as much credit, published by Dachery, l. c. Both accounts are in Harduin's Concilia, tom. vi. pt. i. p. 821, &c. Glaber states, that in the year 1017, a very strange heresy was discovered at Orleans, said to have been introduced by an Italian woman, and which had long been spreading itself in secret. The leaders in this heresy were two clergymen of Orleans, respectable for their birth, education, and piety, named Heribert and Lisoi. Both were canons; and the latter was also master of the school in St. Peter's church, and enjoyed the friendship of the king and the court. These circumstances cnabled them more easily to spread their errors at Orleans, and in the neighbouring towns. They attempted to convert a presbyter of Rouen, and told him that the whole nation would soon be with them: but he divulged the subject to a nobleman of Rouen,

and he again to king Robert. The monarch, equally distinguished for learning and piety, hastened away, full of solicitude, to Orleans; assembled there a number of bishops and abbots, and some pious laymen, and commenced an examination of the hereties. The two leading men among them acknowledged, that they anticipated a general reception of their doctrines; that they considered all that was taught in the old Testament and the new, by miracles or otherwise, concerning a trinity in the Godhead, as being absurd; that the visible heavens and earth had always existed, as they now are, without an original author; that all acts of christian virtue, instead of being meritorious, were superfluous; and like the Epicureans, they believed the crimes of the voluptuous would not meet with the recompense of punishment. Great efforts were made to convince them of their errors; but in vain: neither arguments nor threatenings could move them; for they expected a miraculous deliverance from death. Accordingly, when led out to the fire, which was kindled for them, they all, thirteen in number, went exulting and voluntarily leaped into it. But they no sooner felt the fire consuming them, than they cried out, that they had been deceived, and were about to perish for ever. The by-standers, moved with pity, made efforts to draw them from the flames; but without effect. They were reduced to ashes. Such others of the sect as were afterwards detected, were in like manner put to death. And heresy being thus

involved in obscurity and perplexity. For they are extolled for their piety by their very enemies; and, at the same time,

destroyed, the catholic faith shone the more conspicuous. The other, and more full account, differs from that of more full account, differs from that of Glaber, in several respects. It states, that a Norman nobleman, named Are-fast, had a clergyman in his house, by the name of Herbert, who went to Orleans for the purpose of study. That two leaders among the heretics, Stephen and Lisoi, universally esteemed for and hisoi, universally esteemed for their wisdom, their piety, and their beneficence, met with Herbert, and instilled into him the poison of their heresy. When Herbert returned to the family of Arefast, he laboured to conraminy of Arelast, he abouted to con-vert him. But Arefast was not to be seduced. He communicated the whole to count Richard, to be made known to the king; with a request that the king would take measures to suppress the heresy. King Robert, directed Arefast to repair with his clergyman Herbert to Orleans, and there insinuate himself among the heretics, promising to come there himself shortly. Arefast was instructed by an aged priest of Chartres, how to proceed. He was to receive the communion every day; and thus fortified, he was to go among the heretics, pretend to be captivated with their doctrines, and draw from them a full knowledge of their heresy, and then appear as a witness against them. He did so; and drew from them the following tenets; that Christ was not born of the virgin Mary, did not suffer for mankind, was not really laid in the tomb, and did not rise from the dead; that in baptism, there was no washing away of sins; nor were the body and blood of Christ in the sacrament consecrated by the priest; and that it was useless to pray to the saints and mar-tyrs. Arefast wished to know then, on what he could rely for salvation.

They promised to purify him from all sin, and to impart to him the Holy Spirit, by laying their hands upon him; and that he should eat heavenly food, and often see angels, and with them travel where he pleased, with ease and despatch. The account then describes the heavenly food they talked of. At certain times, the heretics met together by night, each with a lighted can-

dle, and invocated the devil, till he appeared to them. Then putting out their lights, they all debauched them-selves, promiscuously. The fruits of these horrid scenes, when eight days old, were murdered and burned to sakes; and the ashes so obtained, constituted their heavenly food, and was so efficacious, that whoever partook of it, at all, became an enthusiast of their sect, and could seldom ever after be sect, and could seldom ever after be recovered to a sound mind. While Arefast was thus learning the whole heresy, king Robert and his queen Constantia arrived at Orleans; and the next day he called a council of bishops, and apprehending a whole assembly of the heretics, arraigned them for trial. Here Arefast stated all he had learned from them. Stephen and Lisoi ad-mitted that they held such doctrines. A bishop stating that Christ was born of the virgin, because he could be so, and that he died and rose again to assure us of a resurrection; they reassure us of a resurrection; they re-plied, that they were not present, and could not believe it was so. Being asked, how they could believe that they had a natural father, and were born in the usual way, not having been born in the usual way, not having been present as witnesses; they replied, that what was according to nature, they could believe, but not what was contrary to nature. They were then asked, if they did not believe that God created all things from nothing by his Son. They replied, "Such things may be believed by carnal men, who mind earthly things, and trust in the fictions of men, written upon parchment; but we, who have a law written upon the inward man, by the Holy Spirit, regard we, who have a law written upon the inward man, by the Holy Spirit, regard nothing but what we have learned from God the creator of all." They likewise asked the bishops to desist from questioning them, and to do with them what they saw fit; for they said, they already saw their king in the heavens, who would receive them to his right hand and to heavenly joys. After a nine hours' trial, the prisoners were first degraded from the priesthood, and first degraded from the prisoners were first degraded from the priesthood, and then led away to the stake. As they passed the church door, queen Con-stantia with a stick struck Stephen, crimes are attributed to them, which are manifestly false; at least, the opinions for which they suffered death, were, in general, quite distant from the tenets of the Manichseans. So far as I can judge, these Manichseans of Orleans were mystics, who despised the external worship of God, ascribed no efficacy to religious rites, not even to the sacraments, but supposed religion to consist in the internal contemplation of divine things, and the elevation of the soul to God; and, at the same time, philosophized respecting God, the three persons in the Godhead, and the soul of man, with more subtlety than the capacity of the age could comprehend. Persons of this description proceeded from Italy in the following centuries, and spread over nearly all Europe, and were called in Germany, brethren of the free Spirit, and, in some other countries, Beghards.

§ 4. Better characters perhaps than these, certainly honest and candid, though illiterate, were those men whom Gerhard,

who had been her confessor, and dashed out one of his eyes. Their bodies, together with the abominable ashes used by them, were consumed in the flames. —Such is the story, as told by their enemies. It is reasonable to give them all the credit which their enemies allow to them; and to make abatements only from what is said to their disadvantage. The whole description of their infernal night meetings, and eating the ashes of murdered infants, is doubtless mere calumny. Their intelligence, and the spotless purity of their lives, are well attested. The actheir lives, are well attested. count given of their doctrines is lame, and coming from those who were their inferiors in knowledge of the scrip-tures, and so hostile as to burn them at the stake, it is impossible to ascertain what their real sentiments were. Tr.—
The second account given here, is that of the actuary of the Synod of Orleans. It is an ancient fragment of the History of Aquitaine, which says that ten canons of the Holy Cross were burnt alive, on this occasion; and John of Fleury additionally tells us that nearly fourteen suffered, being of the letter dergy, or sobler laily: "de melioribus clericis, sive de nobilioribus lalcis." Thus the three or four, who perished, besides the ten canons, were laymen, and these too, like their clerical fellow-sufferers, of no mean estimation. See Faber's Inquiry into the History and Theology of the Ancient Vallences and Albigenses, Lond. 1838. p. 125. Ed.]

3 Jac. Basnage, in his Historie des Edias Réferences ton is period in n.

Jac. Basnage, in his Histoire des Eglises Réformées, tom. i. period iv. p. 97. and in his Histor. Eccles. tom. ii. p. 1388, &c. defends the cause of these canons of Orleans. But this otherwise excellent and discerning man seems to have been carried too far, by his zeal for augmenting the number of the witnesses for the trath.

witness for the truth.

Of this class of people, we shall treat hereafter, in the thirteenth century: at which period, they were first drawn from their concealment into full view, and condemned in many councils, especially in Germany. Yet they had long before been working their way in secret. This sect held some opinions in common with the Manichesans; whence the undiscerning theologians of those times might easily be led to regard them as a branch of the Manichesans.

bishop of Cambray and Arras, reconciled to the church at the council of Arras, A. D. 1030. These likewise received their doctrines from Italians, and particularly from one Gundulf. According to their own account, they supposed all religion to consist in pious exercises, and in actions conformable to the law of God, while they despised all external worship. In particular, (I.) they rejected baptism as a rite of no use as regards salvation; and especially the baptism of infants. (II.) The Lord's Supper they discarded for the same reason. (III.) They denied that churches are any more holy than private houses. (IV.) Altars they pronounced to be heaps of stones; and therefore worthy of no reverence. (V.) They disapproved of the use of incense and of holy oil in religious transactions. (VI.) The ringing of bells, or signals, as bishop Gerhard calls them, they would not tolerate. (VII.) They denied that ministers of religion, bishops, presbyters, and deacons, were of divine appointment; and maintained that the church could exist without an order of teachers. (VIII.) They contended that the funeral rites were invented by the priest, to gratify their avarice; and that it was of no consequence whether a person were buried in the church-yard or in some other place. (IX.) Penance, as then practised, that is, punishments voluntarily endured for sins, they deemed of no use. (X.) They denied that the sins of the dead, who are in the world of torment, or in purgatory, can be expiated by masses, by gifts to the poor, and by vicarious penance; and doubtless they rejected the idea of purgatory itself. (XI.) They held marriage to be pernicious, and condemned it in all cases '. (XII.) They allowed indeed some reverence to be paid to the apostles, and to the martyrs; but to confessors (by whom they intended those denominated saints, and who had not suffered death for Christ's sake,) they would have no reverence paid; declaring that their corpses were no better than those of other persons. (XIII.) The custom of chanting in churches and religious assemblies, they represented as superstitious and unlawful.

condemn matrimony, but only judged celibacy to be more holy than the married state.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> I cannot easily believe this was altogether so. I should rather suppose, that these people did not wholly

(XIV.) They denied a cross to be more holy than other wood; and therefore denied it any honour. (XV.) They would have the images of Christ and the saints removed from the churches, and receive no kind of adoration. (XVI.) Finally, they were displeased with the difference of rank, and of powers and prerogatives existing among the clergy <sup>2</sup>. Whoever considers the defects in the prevailing religion and doctrines of that age, will not think it strange that many persons throughout Europe, possessing good understandings and pious feelings, should have fallen into such sentiments as these.

§ 5. Toward the close of this century, about the year 1089, a more subtle controversy was raised in France by Roscelin, a canon of Compeigne, who was not the lowest of the dialecticians of the age, and a principal doctor in the sect of the Nominalists. He maintained that it could not be conceived at all how the Son of God could assume human nature without the Father and the Holy Spirit's doing the same, unless we supposed the three persons in the Godhead to be three things, or separately existing natures, (such as three angels are, or three human souls,) though those three divine things might have one will and one power. Being told that this opinion would imply that there are three Gods, he boldly replied, that were it not for the harshness of the expression, it might be truly said there are three Gods. He was compelled to con-

<sup>3</sup> See the Synodus Atrebatensis, in Luc. Dachery's Spicilegium Scriptor. Veter. tom. i. p. 607—624. Argentre's Collectio Judicior. de Novis Erroribus, tom. i. p. 7. [See also Schroeckh's Kirchengesch. vol. xxiii. p. 324, &c. Tr.1

Tr.]

Thus his sentiments are stated by John, who accused him to Anselm, in an Epistle, which is published by Baluze, Miscell. tom. iv. p. 478. also, by Anselm of Canterbury, in his book de Fide Trinitatis, written against Roscelin; Opp. tom. i. p. 41. 43, and in tom. ii. pp. 355. Epist. lib. ii. ep. xxxv. and lastly, by Fulco of Beauvais, in Anselm's Opp. p. 357. Epist. lib. ii. ep. xli. But all these were adversaries of

Roscelin, who may be supposed, either to have perverted his meaning, or to have not understood it correctly. And Anselm himself leads me to have much hesitation and doubt; for while he regarded the Nominalists, of whom Roscelin was the head, with no little hatred, yet he concedes, in his book de Fride Trinitatis, that the opinion of his opponent may be admissible in a certain sense; and he frequently states, that he does not know certainly what his views were; and even says, that he suspects they were less exceptionable than his adversaries represented them. De Fide Trinitatis, cap. iii. p. 44. He says: "But perhaps he (Roscelin) does not say, just as three human

demn this error in the council of Soissons, A. D. 1092; but as soon as the danger was past, he resumed it. He was now ordered to quit the country. While an exile in England, he raised new commotions; contentiously maintaining, among other things, that the sons of priests, and all born out of wedlock, should never be admitted to the rank of clergymen; which was a very odious doctrine in those times. Being expelled from England for these things, he returned to France, and residing at Paris, renewed the old contention. But being pressed and harassed on all sides by his adversaries, he at last went to Aquitain, and spent the remainder of his life devoutly and peacefully 4.

souls, or three angels are; but he who communicated his sentiments to me, might make this comparison without authority for it; while he (Roscelin) only affirmed, that the three persons are three things, without adding any comparison." So in his forty-first Epist. book ii. p. 357, being about to Epis. Book I. p. 351, being about to state Roscelin's opinion, he prefaces it thus: "Which, however, I cannot believe, without hesitation." The rea-der, I think, will clearly see, that Anselm, the determined enemy of the Nominalists, distrusted the candour and fairness of Roscelin's accusers in describing his opinions, and supposed him to be less erroneous than they represented. If I do not misjudge, this whole controversy originated from the hot disputes between the Nominalists and the Realists. The Realists seem to have drawn this inference from the principles of the Nominalists, of whom Roscelin was the head: If, as you suppose, universal subjects are mere words and names, and the whole science of dialectics is concerned only with names, then doubtless, the three persons in the Godhead will be, in your view, not three things, but only three names. By no means, answered Roscelin; the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, are not mere names, but belong to the class of things. But while shunning Scylla, he ran upon Charybdis: for his enemies thence inferred, that he taught the existence of three Gods. If any of Roscelin's own writings were now extant, a better estimate could be formed of this controversy. [Roscelin was a native of Brittany (domo Britto-Armoricus), the same country that produced his pupil, Abelard, eventually so celebrated. Et al.

celebrated. Ed.]

Boulay's Historia Acad. Paris. tom. i. p. 485. 489. Jo. Mabillon's Annales Benedict. tom. v. p. 262. Historie Littéraire de la France, tom. ix. p. 358, &c. Ant. Pagi, Critica in Baronium, ad ann. 1094. tom. iv. p. 317, &c. Jac. Longueval, Histoire de l'Edise Gallicane, tom. iii. p. 59, &c.

# CHAPTER VI.\*

#### RELIGIOUS CONDITION OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS.

- § 1. Peculiar character of Anglo-Saxon literature.—§ 2. Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury.—§ 3. The English school of theology.—§ 4. Wilfrid's appeals to Rome.—§ 5. Independence of the Anglo-Saxon church.—§ 6. Rejection of image-worship.—§ 7. Subsequent adoption of it.—§ 8. The secular clergy supplanted by the Benedictines.—§ 9. Dunstan's independent spirit.—§ 10. Prevailing anxiety for saintly intercession.—§ 11. Purgatory.—§ 12. Penitential doctrines.—§ 13. Transubstantiation.—§ 14. Elfric.—§ 15. Polity.
- § 1. The eleventh century produced a very remarkable national change in England: its Anglo-Saxon occupants, whose possession, more or less complete, embraced six hundred years, and who had professed christianity above four, being conquered by a race of foreigners. These fortunate strangers neither spoke the language of their adopted country, nor deigned to They long existed as a tribe of alien gentry, connected with humbler life around, only by finding dependants in Now as the vanquished people possessed a literature of their own, and had made considerable advances in social improvement, this insulation from their new masters gave a marked and peculiar character to their former position as an independent community. Their political institutions were, indeed, engrafted upon those of the victorious Normans, but much that prevailed among them during their separate existence, fell into neglect and desuetude. Their vernacular literature, especially, had this fate. Anglo-Saxon writers, who wrote in Latin, having already an European reputation, naturally retained their former places among the educated inhabitants of their country: but authors who used the native idiom, rapidly became unintelligible to all who entered an English The very character in which they wrote, varying in some particulars from the Roman, grew into a sort of hieroglyphic, which never met a studious eye without exciting

a regret that it had long been all but absolutely unintelligible. Happily, many of the manuscripts were beautifully written, and ages in which books were few, would not strip a library of such ornaments, merely because altered circumstances had rendered them sealed volumes. Gradually, however, the mystery that shrouded these remains was dispelled. The Anglo-Saxon race, which formed the bulk of England's population, became blended with its Norman conquerors, and its language forms the ground-work of modern English. As a vernacular literature arose again, liberal curiosity, desirous of information upon the tongue employed, carefully examined libraries for remains of the long-forgotten Anglo-Saxon. These inquiries brought much to light which is of no mean importance, not only to philology, but also for the interpretation of Latin works, already well known. New information was thus acquired upon several points hitherto but imperfectly understood.

- § 2. The intellectual treasures of ancient England became sealed at a very interesting period. Many of the usages, and some of the principles, which eventually distinguished the western church, are confessedly not of the highest antiquity. The papal power did not attain an importance likely to act importantly upon general politics, until the pontificate of Gregory VII., who was contemporary with William the Conqueror. Transubstantiation, now the corner-stone of Romanism, first attracted notice in the ninth century; and, as the tenth is the darkest period in modern history, little information can be expected from it as to the progress of that doctrine, provided it were really new, when controverted in the preceding age. A literature, however, which went regularly forward, could not fail of gliding all but imperceptibly with the current of opinion. But one suddenly rendered stagnant, would permanently retain the features of the period which brought its activity to a close. A theologian may, therefore, dwell with great profit, as well as interest, upon the records of Anglo-Saxon antiquity.
- § 3. Nor are these unworthy of notice, independently of their value as evidence. It is a remarkable fact, that ante-Norman England was at one time the intellectual mistress of her con-

tinental neighbours. Female importunity and Italian artifice had no sooner given to the Roman missionaries a decided advantage over the native British christians, than the pope solidly confirmed it by sending over as his agent one who was both able and willing to render services of the most unequivocal description. While party-spirit still ran very high, the kings of Kent and Northumbria, then powerful above their fellow sovereigns, thought of allaying it by sending Wighard, whom they chose for primate, to Rome for consecration. The pontiff had a weight in religious Europe which might render the new prelate acceptable at home. The experiment was, however, fruitless; Wighard having died unconsecrated in the ancient capital of Europe 1. Vitalian, the pope, immediately saw an opening for gaining an effective hold upon the Anglo-Saxon church. He determined upon appointing a primate himself. But as this interference with an independent nation was evidently hazardous, he made his choice with unusual caution. He did not venture upon an offer to some native Italian. He would have sent over, as archbishop of Canterbury, an African, named Adrian, distinguished for learning and abilities, abbot of a Campanian monastery. But Adrian would not venture upon the proffered appointment; nor would another to whom he referred the pope. He then recommended Theodore, an Asiatic monk resident at Rome, about sixty-six years old, but able, erudite, and energetic, above most younger men. This eminent personage, like St. Paul, a native of Tarsus, was, however, no more willing to answer Vitalian's call, than those upon whom it had been made before. His objections, at length, were overcome by the help of Adrian's consent to accompany him into England. Such a primate, independently of his high personal qualities, was far from unlikely to conciliate the nation upon whose good nature a bold experiment was made by the sending of him. He could not be considered as a partizan of Rome. Not only was his origin Asiatic, but he had even refrained from a strict outward conformity with Roman usages. He was tonsured in the fashion of his native country,

<sup>1</sup> Bed. ed. Stevenson, p. 236. VOL. II.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. 244.

when brought forward as a papal nominee 3. Having, however, undertaken the see of Canterbury, his own good sense would neither allow him to rest upon an unimportant scruple, nor to present an appearance unanswerable to his new position. The tonsure had been one of the points on which the Roman missionaries in England had successfully struggled for conformity. Theodore was tonsured neither in the British fashion nor the Italian ': but he now adopted this latter, and remained in Italy until his hair was sufficiently grown to satisfy the papal party in his adopted country. Still the pope was suspicious. It might be best, under such an experiment as he was now trying, to appoint an individual who should not shock the defeated party in England by a palpable and complete identification with their opponents. An able, elderly, resolute Asiatic might, however, carry his independence farther than the exigencies of the case required, and when Theodore left Italy, the pope was not without misgivings, as to the worldly prudence of his choice. He accordingly commissioned Adrian to act as a check and a spy upon the movements of his friend, if an oriental education should warp his views away from Rome 3.

§ 4. Both strangers proved most important benefactors to their adopted country. Romish partizans naturally venerate the memory of Theodore, because he succeeded in realising the project for which Augustine's endeavours had failed. He first was recognised as the primate of England 6, and gained a firm footing for papal usages, which remained undisturbed until the Reformation. The example eventually told upon

tantum capillorum circulum in corona modum gestabant, et quidem exemplo, ut putabant, beati Petri.—At vero Brittones et Scotti anteriorem capitis partem capillis omnino nudabant ab aure ad aurem, posteriori intonsa, quod exemplo beati Joannis apostoli se facere gloriabantur." Ibid. 471, 472. <sup>5</sup> Bed. 214.

6 "Isque primus erat in archiepis-copis, cui omnis Anglorum ecclesia manus dare consentiret." Ibid. 246.

<sup>3 &</sup>quot; Monachi Græci tunc temporis penitus detonsi erant, rasisque similes, ad imitationem, ut certe putabant, saneti Jacobi, fratris Domini, et Pauli sancti Jacobi, fratris Domini, et Patinapostoli, testante Germano, patriarcha Constantinopolitano, in *Theoria* sua: quod etiam de clericis Greecis affirmat Ratramnus, quibus mos est, inquit, barbam quidem non tondere, caput vero crine totum nudare." Mabillon, vero crine totum nudare." Mabillon, Annal. Bened. tom. i. p. 493. \* "Romani sacerdotes, detonso su-perius toto capite, inferius brevem

Scotland and Wales'. But whatever may be thought of such services, there is no question upon those which both Theodore and Adrian rendered as instructors of youth. Age was considered by the archbishop no exemption from the labours of education. In conjunction with his African friend, he personally founded that English school of theology and general literature which rapidly outshone the learned activity of neighbouring nations, and became, at length, an asylum for erudition, when half driven from them, and from which they drew a permanent supply. Happily, these two laborious teachers were gifted with uncommon length of life. Although Theodore came into England at sixty-six, he survived two and twenty years . Adrian lived another twenty . Thus the two did not merely make an effort crippled by its brevity. They were so long employed as to leave enduring traces of their generous work. Bede, Aldhelm, Egbert, and Alcuin, are indisputable evidences of the benefits which their school dispensed. By the last, it was transplanted on continental soil, and became the parent of that Frankish school which is invaluable for throwing light on the theology of the ninth century.

§ 5. But although Theodore brought all England into Romish habits, he showed no trace of a slavish deference for the papal see. Wilfrid, so famed for trying the effect of its influence on his countrymen, found him treat it with no attention. That restless prelate had been deprived of his bishopric under Theodore's authority 1, and the pope interfered in vain for a reversal of the sentence. It is true, that when life was closing upon the venerable Asiatic, he wrote into Northumbria for Wilfrid's restoration. But there is no appearance of any late conviction here, that he had formerly neglected an established principle of ecclesiastical jurispudence which ought

rather more than insinuated here that Theodore was bribed: but this is not likely. "Ad auxilium suse vesanise archiepiscopum Theodorum cum muneribus, que excecant etiam sapientum oculos, quasi Balach Balaam, contra Dei voluntatem invitaverunt.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> The Picts conformed to Rome in 715, the monks of Iona in the following year. Mabillon, Annal. Bened. tom. ii. 42. 45. The Welsh, Bede laments, yet held out.

• He died in 690.

Same Chriside. Dr. Ingram's ed. p. 57.

• He died in 710. Mabillon, Annal.

Bened. tom. ii. p. 27.

1 Eddius, XV. Scriptores, 63. It is

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Ibid. 60.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. 73.

to have been observed. He seems merely to have thought of Wilfrid's great services in adversity as a missionary, and to have embraced an opportunity of obliging him as a parting token of his christian charity. Whether Theodore acted wisely in his opposition to Wilfrid, men will differ in opinion, as they are favourable, or otherwise, to the see of Rome ': but his conduct is a sufficient evidence that no authority, beyond such as rank and information gave, was then admitted in that see, and that Wilfrid's appeals to it were mere experiments. Theodore's successor, Brihtwald, was equally regardless of papal influence. In common with all the world besides, he knew perfectly well that Wilfrid had appealed to Rome, and if thwarted at home, was likely to appeal again. Yet he headed a full meeting of the prelacy, by which that remarkable man was deprived once more 5. Undoubtedly Wilfrid, after all his trials, died at last under a partial recognition of his claims. But he was indebted to it for no interference of the Roman see. Elfleda, an abbess of royal blood, asserted that the deceased king, conscious of injustice to him, solemnly determined upon his restoration, if life had been allowed, and to this customary stream of female partiality for Rome, not to any tardy acquiescence of native authorities in its favour, did Wilfrid owe a departure from life with episcopal honours of.

§ 6. In subsequent periods the Anglo-Saxon church retained the same character of independence. Rome was viewed habitually with high veneration, and respectful deference. English primates generally travelled thither for the insidious compliment of a pall; certainly took care at least to send for one. The people were wild for pilgrimages to the ancient seat of empire, now hallowed, as it was thought, by the bones of apostles and martyrs. The more educated classes naturally looked up to a city which contained better scholars and abler canonists than any other city of the West besides. It is easy to see how these feelings, skilfully improved by Italian subtlety, and superior information, might ripen into that recognition of

<sup>4 &</sup>quot;Vir magnus" (Theodorus, sc.) "nisi quod humani quiddam in Wil-fridum Eboracensem antistitem passus est: cujus rei ante mortem magnopere

ipsum pænituit." Mabillon, Annal. Bened. tom. i. p. 591. Eddius, 75. Ibid. 86.

papal authority which was eventually established. But it is observable, that Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastical polity had no such ingredient. Rome was always respected, and her suggestions were often obeyed; of any right to press them, no suspicion seems ever to have been entertained. As might be expected in such a case, there was hardly ever any show of papal interference in English affairs. It was verging upon two hundred years after the death of Augustine, before any agent with a papal commission landed in England 7. Two legates then came from Rome; but evidently they came by invitation to answer the selfish ends of a native sovereign. Offa, king of the Mercians, then the most powerful of Anglo-Saxon princes, fired by resentment, and, probably, not uninfluenced by policy, was anxious to withdraw his prelacy from all dependence upon a metropolitan in another state, and to establish one at Lichfield, in his own dominions. As it is impossible to calculate exactly beforehand upon the degree of acquiescence which such innovations may command, he was naturally willing to fortify his design by the pope's concurrence. Hence the unwonted appearance of papal legates in England. The object, however, having been answered by their visit, and Offa's antipathy to Canterbury not descending to his successors, the same authority that had concurred in making Lichfield a metropolitan see, was very reasonably sought again for restoring Canterbury to its ancient rights . Yet the very period which thus saw Rome interfering effectually, because by domestic procurement with English affairs, saw her also signally baffled in a question really of much more importance. The Italian populace was besotted with a rage for image-worship, and the papal see had profited enormously by pandering to its taste. But when that seductive superstition was solemnly confirmed by synodical authority at Nice, western Europe was neither to be won over by the formal affirmation of a council, nor by papal interference in favour of its decrees. Italy and the East had seen

\* Epistola Kenulfi Regis Merciorum

ad Leonem Papam III. Ibid. 321, Lichfield had no more than one archbishop. It descended to the rank of an ordinary episcopal see about the year 800. Wharton, Anglia Sacra, tom. i. p. 430.

<sup>7</sup> Such is the declaration of the legates themselves, Gregory, bishop of Ostia, and Theophylact, bishop of Todi, to the council of Calcuith. Spelman, Conc. 293.

paganism professed and defended by philosophers. The West knew it only as the grovelling delusion of barbarians, the inveterate prejudice of vulgar ignorance. Hence England, Gaul, and Germany, could hear of no specious apologies for the religious treatment of stocks and stones. When, accordingly, Charlemagne sent over into Britain the deutero-Nicene decrees, her native divines appeared wholly forgetful of their accustomed reverence for the papal see. They pronounced the synodical sanctions transmitted from Constantinople, disfigured by many unfitting things, at variance with a right belief. especially by assertions of image-worship, which the church of God altogether execrates 9. Yet these very assertions travelled westwards under papal patronage: a fact, indeed, which their English and other western opponents might seem to have overlooked. That the pope was really out of sight, is, however, impossible. His name might be suppressed from a spirit of respectful courtesy: his authority was, notwithstanding, set at nought, and it is difficult to understand how those who duly weigh such treatment of a solemn document approved at Rome, can suppose the rejecting parties owning obedience to the papal see.

§ 7. It is true, that England, like her continental neighbours, gradually, but rapidly, withdrew from the contest against image-worship. The steps of her downward course are hidden among the mists of remote antiquity. A decalogue, however, truncated of the second commandment, evidence of a guilty conscience that yields in pregnancy to none, proves that Anglo-Saxon execration of Pagan combinations with Christianity was

9 " Anno 792. Carolus rex Francorum misit synodalem librum ad Bri-tanniam, sibi a Constantinopoli direc-tum, in quo libro, (heu proh dolor!) multa inconvenientia, et veræ fidei contraria, reperiebantur: maxime, quod pene omnium orientalium doctorum, non minus quam trecentorum, vel eo amplius, episcoporum, unanimi assertione confirmatum fuerit, imagines adorari debere: quod omnino ecclesia Dei execratur." Hoveden, Rer. Angl. Scriptores post Bedam. Francof. 1601. p. 405. "To this narrative Harpsfield gives the title of Commentitia et insulsa

fabula, and thinks it not writ by Sim. Dunelmensis, or Mat. Westminster (he might have added Hoveden, the MS. history of Rochester), but that it was anciently inserted into them. For answer to which he would be desired to produce any one old copy without it, not mangled, so as it doth prodere furtum by wanting it. I have seen divers of Hoveden MSS., some of Mat. West., but never did one wherein it was not found, not in the margin, but in the text itself." Twisden, Historical Vindication of the Church of England in point of Schism. Lond. 1675. p. 182.

easily undermined by constant communication with more subtle and polished Italy 1. Still, there is neither evidence nor probability, that this discreditable defection from a purer creed flowed from any interference of the Roman court. The change left England, as to papal authority, exactly in her old position. It manifestly took its rise from nothing more than artful persuasion and seductive example acting upon the human mind: of which one great besetting weakness has been ever seen a childish fondness for gentile vanities.

§ 8. Perhaps few things happened in the Anglo-Saxon period, more favourable to the eventual establishment of papal power over England, than the firm and extensive possession gained by Benedictine monachism. It is to the religious orders that Rome has been chiefly indebted for her authority in every quarter of the world. The earlier Anglo-Saxon monasteries had, however, but little of the monastic character. It is true, that Wilfrid boasted of having introduced the Benedictine system2: but it is also undeniable, that England knew very little of it until the days of Dunstan. It was reserved for that celebrated man, in conjunction with Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, and Oswald, archbishop of York, to render monachism popular. Hence, Dunstan was ever viewed as the real introducer of the Benedictine system into England. He is complimented by a contemporary author, as the first English abbot of that order 3. His exertions in its favour took something of a revolutionary cast. He could not be contented with stimulating Edgar, the royal puppet whom he moved upon the throne, to unsparing liberality in the foundation of monasteries. He and his two coadjutors were indefatigable in their endeavours to convert cathedral foundations into Benedictine abbeys. For this purpose, not only were the canons in possession assailed by importunity, and inveigled by the prevailing passion

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For examples of truncated Anglo-Saxon decalogues, see the Editor's Bampton Lectures for 1830, p. 242.

<sup>2</sup> " Ego canonicam in ecclesiis modu-

lationem institui, et monachorum vitam secundum regulam sancti Benedicti patris, quam nullus ante me in hanc Transhumbrensium regionem invex-

erat." Mabillon, Annal. Bened. tom. ii. p. 6. \* "Saluberrimam S. Benedicti sequens institutionem, primus abbas Anglicae nationis enituit." Vita S. Dunst. MS. Brit. Mus. Cleopatra 13. b. 72.

for monachism. Their characters were also violently aspersed. and their ejection was thus advocated as a debt due to sound morality ': an injustice which, in the lapse of ages, recoiled upon the monastic orders, when the spoiler stood before their doors. By these various arts, England became thoroughly pervaded by monastic establishments and prejudices: the best preparative that Rome could wish for the realisation of her ambitious hopes, when ripe for full development.

§ 9. But although Dunstan's monastic exertions were, undoubtedly, most favourable to the growth of papal influence; his own mind was, probably, quite unconscious of any such tendency in them, and altogether above any subserviency that might seem unpatriotic or injurious. He resisted, accordingly. an application from the pope to rescind a sentence earnt by an incestuous marriage. The offender, though a successful suitor at Rome, found this no recommendation to his own archbishop. Dunstan spiritedly refused absolution, let application for it come whence it might, until the scandal was removed 5. The whole stream of Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastical history is in unison with this display of independence. The papal see was highly venerated and respectfully heard, but deference for it was ever such as that of those who think themselves at perfect liberty to choose. Hence, when its authority was lent for distasteful purposes, England made no scruple to disregard it. Her ecclesiastical polity evidently no more recognised any alien jurisdiction than her civil.

§ 10. In some other particulars, the Anglo-Saxon church made nearer approaches to the principles of modern Romanism. An excessive anxiety for saintly intercession, produced prayers to God for this supposed benefit, and ultimately led to the invocation of angelic and departed spirits 4. It seems impossible

"Sancta Dei genetrix, Virgo Maria, et omnes sancti Dei, intercedant pro nobis peccatoribus." This prayer occurs in the office for the canonical hours in Saxon and Latin. The same spirit appears in the mass of St. Balthildis, printed by Mabillon, Annal. Bened. tom. i. p. 697. "Adjuvent nos, quesumus, Domine, et hæc mysteria sancta quæ sumpsimus, et beatæ Bal-

<sup>4</sup> Vita S. Ethelw. Acta SS. Ord.

Bened, tom. v. p. 614.

<sup>6</sup> Surius, de Probatis SS. Historiis, tom. iii. p. 323.

<sup>6</sup> The nature of Anglo-Saxon dependence upon saints may be seen from the following prayer, printed by Dr. George Hickes, as an appendix to the letters which passed between him and a Popish priest. Lond. 1705.

to ascertain exactly how far this trust in uncommanded, if not forbidden mediation, had proceeded at the Norman conquest. But the principle had evidently taken root, and its eventual triumph was secured. It was the same with purgatory. That Platonic doctrine had constantly floated on the surface of christian society, ever since philosophy and pagan tastes had been admitted to some sort of amicable fellowship with the gospel. Men were not prepared with any definite opinions upon such subjects, and were by no means persuaded of any solid foundation for them, in such texts of scripture as later ages have cited in their support. Still, there was a general expectation of some penal cleansing fire awaiting the disembodied soul. It might not, indeed, burn until immediately before the general judgment; but then it would intercept every child of Adam in his way to the heavenly tribunal, detaining and scorching him, more or less, in proportion to his individual want of punishment and purgation. Of some such awful process, in store for all, few seem to have entertained any doubt. This, however, is not identity with the purgatorial doctrines of modern Rome; only affinity with them, and preparation for them.

§ 11. The papal penitential doctrines are similarly circumstanced. Platonic speculations had made men reckon upon a strict correspondence between sin and punishment. Every offence must have its proportionate infliction, either in the body or out of it; and as the latter penalty might prove the more severe, serious minds were willing to bear their guilty earnings while life remained. They were, however, naturally averse from undergoing more than the exigency of their several cases needed: hence the apportionment of penance became a sort of science, and offences were confessed to a priest, not for sacramental absolution, as Romanists now talk, but upon the same principle that a patient explains bodily ailments to a physician. The penitent exposed his delinquencies, in order that

tildis intercessio veneranda." It may be said, that instances of the same kind, both in print and in MS., are almost innumerable.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Especially 1 Cor. iii. 13. Bede says upon this text, "Fateor me malle hine audire intelligentiores et doctiores." Opp. tom. v. p. 286.

a physician of the soul might determine exactly what kind and measure of nauseous moral medicine was requisite for escape from a more intolerable course hereafter 8.

§ 12. But although Anglo-Saxon theology thus made way for that of modern Rome in several particulars, in the most important it bore an opposite direction. Transubstantiation, or the tangible presence of the incarnate Deity in the eucharist, is really that pillar of the papal creed on which hangs all the rest. For decisive evidence upon this doctrine, the Anglo-Saxon period was fortunately prepared. Earlier eras often speak ambiguously: supplying language that some consider rhetoric, others fact. In the ninth century, Paschasius Radbert brought this matter to an issue. He took literally all that had hitherto been said, as many think, rhetorically, and moulded it into a startling system. This came immediately under the examination of such men as John Scot, Ratramn, and Raban Maur, undoubtedly the first theologians of their age. All condemned it, and their judgment is re-echoed by the Anglo-Saxon church. The last of them, however, Raban, may be considered as the disciple of that church: his master being Alcuin. The fair inference, therefore, is, that Bede, the great repository of earlier English theology, must be taken as no authority for transubstantiation in passages that seem to favour it, such as bear against it embodying his real sentiments. In this view of the case, it will be seen, that the ancient church of England, whether on her paternal soil, or transplanted to the continent, bears an uniform and irresistible testimony against the vital distinction of modern Rome. It has been doubted, with great reason, whether the reformed Church of England gives a plainer contradiction to the main doctrine of her papal rival. than the venerable predecessor which taught the country before

translator of the New Testament, took translator of the New 100 of absolution at the Reformation: proanalogous to that of an ancient Jewish priest; who neither made a leper clean nor unclean, but merely decided which was his case. But this view is adverse to the doctrine of sacramental absolution.

<sup>8</sup> An unpublished Saxon homily ex-\* An unpublished Saxon homily expressly likens sin to a leprosy, and the priest to a physician, who must know the particulars of the case in order to decide upon the mode of cure. (See the Editor's Bampton Lectures, p. 301.) The extract there from a MS. in the public library at Cambridge, proceeds to the view that Tyndale, the martyred

Norman William landed, with Lanfranc, Berenger's opponent, in his train .

§ 13. It is of itself a strong presumption against that vital doctrine of the Roman church, that great uncertainty hangs over the Anglo-Saxon author, who most unequivocally opposed it. His name is known to have been Elfric, but his history cannot satisfactorily be ascertained. Yet his decisive testimonies against transubstantiation are given in a paschal homily, meant for serving as an ordinary Easter-Sunday sermon, and in two pieces; one addressed to bishop Wulfsine1; the other, seemingly, to Wolstan, archbishop of York. Both pieces have very much the character of modern episcopal charges,-a class of documents unlikely to be prepared by any divine without considerable professional reputation 2. Nor, again, is Elfric's paschal homily the mere literary experiment of a private scholar. It is one in a series of forty homilies addressed to Sigeric, archbishop of Canterbury, with a request for a strict scrutiny into the soundness of their doctrine 3. By that prelate they were highly commended, and formally approved, as adapted for the general instruction of the people 4. The writer of these pieces, therefore, bore an established character, to which the most competent authorities of his day willingly deferred. This is farther shown by a second series equally extensive, but chiefly turning upon the lives of saints, which followed his first forty homilies. These, too, appear to have had Sigeric's allowance; unquestionably they became the national stock of sermons for festivals 5. No mean author could be thus trusted as the reli-

Wolstan, were published by Abp. Parker about 1566. Again, in Foxe's Martyrology, ed. of 1610, p. 1041. Again, by L'Isle, in 1623, in A Testimony of Antiquitie: shewing the Ancient Faith of the Church of England, touching the Sacrament of the body and bloud of the Lord, here publickly preached, and also received in the Saxons time, about 600 were agaze.

<sup>9 &</sup>quot;I am fully persuaded that the homilies of Elfrie are more positive against the doctrine of transubstantion than the homilies of the Church of England, compiled in the reigns of Edward the Sixth and Queen Eliza-beth." General preface to Johnson's beth." General preface to Johnson's Collection of all the Eccl. Laws, &c. of the Church of England, Lond. 1720. p.

xx.

1 Commonly, but erroneously written without an s. He appears to have been bishop of Sherborne from 980 to

<sup>998.</sup>The paschal homily, together with extracts against transubstantiation from the pieces addressed to Wulfsine and

G00 years agos.

<sup>3</sup> Hickes, Thesaurus Lingg. Septent.
tom. ii. p. 153.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. 157.

<sup>5</sup> Like the former series, they challenge a rigid scrutiny into their ortho-

gious instructor of his country. Nor were these important contributions to the literature of ancient England all that Elfric's industry supplied. Under his name came forth also a life of Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, a glossary, a body of monastic discipline, and other pieces 6. It has been doubted, whether all these are works of a single author, or of two writers named alike. There is, however, very little reason to question the identity of authorship; hence Elfric must have been one of the ablest, most eminent, and most industrious of contemporary scholars.

§ 14. Of such persons, it is rarely difficult to learn the leading particulars of their lives. Of Elfric, most remarkably, nothing is known, but that he was chiefly educated at Winchester, in the school of Ethelwold, was sent into Dorsetshire, as the regulator of Cerne abbey, and became, himself, in the course of years, a monk, priest, abbot, and bishop. Upon the abbey and see that owned obedience to him, there is ample room for controversy. He seems, however, to have been abbot of Peterborough, and eventually archbishop of York 7. There is reason to believe that he also held, at one time, the see of Worcester". To York Minster was not attached a regular monastery, but a college of secular canons. Hence archbishops, who were Benedictine monks, had been allowed to hold Worcester in commendam, Oswald having organised a monastery of that order around the cathedral there. They could thus attend to their archiepiscopal duties, and yet preserve inviolate the character of Benedictine monks. Elfric ap-

terbury's. (Annal. Bened. tom. iv. p. 191.) Dr. Lingard will not pretend to determine the effect of such language to determine the effect of such language as Elfric's from a Protestant pulpit, but he is permitted to affirm, (quere by the council of Trent?) that no Catholic theologian will declare it contrary to the Catholic doctrine. (Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church, note m.) This is true enough; but what must be said of a Roman-Catholic theologian? gian ?

7 See the Editor's Anglo-Saxon

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Embarrassed by such literary eminence and industry in an author who convicts transubstantiation of novelty, and proves modern Romanism not to have been the faith of ancient England, Hardouin, in his Chronol. Vet. Test., pronounces the Anglo-Saxon remains mere German works of a remote age, printed in characters artfully made up for deception, and Elfric's name a figment, excogitated from the Hebrew: the indefatigable Mabillon has no in-dustry for Elfric; he merely has not discovered whether certain little works, mentioned by Leland and Pits, are to be considered as Elfric, the grammarian's, or Elfric, the archbishop of Can-

Church, p. 213.

He appears to have holden the see of Worcester until the year 1034.

pears to have followed his predecessors in this, but not to have retained Worcester until his death, in 1051.

§ 15. Now, although it is true that his age had not the numerous records of later periods, and that the Norman conquest reduced nearly the whole English population to a state of villenage, soon after his death, yet there is no reason certainly known why such obscurity should shroud the memory of such a man. There arose, indeed, very soon after his time, two authors, Osbern and William of Malmesbury, who sought employment and reputation in writing upon the ecclesiastical worthies of England. Neither of them, however, throws any light upon his history; Malmesbury rather the reverse. He might seem to have intentionally involved his memory in confusion. For such omission and seeming management, it is, of course, impossible to assign an incontrovertible cause. But a plausible conjecture is obvious. Osbern's patron was Lanfranc, who rose to the summit of ecclesiastical distinction by polemics in favour of transubstantiation. Malmesbury had evidently taken those views of that doctrine which the Normans patronised, or he would not have attacked Raban Maur for supporting the opposite opinion. To such men, with their patrons and admirers, nothing could be more embarrassing than a writer, like Elfric, with a large body of homilies, regularly authorised for national use, within a few years before. There was no possibility that he should have delivered any other doctrine than that of the contemporary Church of England. He says, however, that eucharistic bread and wine are not the same body that Christ suffered in, nor the same blood in bodily substance that he shed for us o. It is true that he introduces legendary tales, meant for marking a broad line of distinction between the eucharist and ordinary food, hence capable, if taken unconnectedly, of serving the cause of transubstantiation 1. His main stream of argument is, however, plainly an intentional contradiction of that doctrine. He has, in fact, worked up much that Ratramn wrote in reply to Paschasius Radbert 2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> L'Isle's Testimony of Antiquity.

Epistle to Wulfsine.

<sup>1</sup> Ibid. Sermon on Easter-day, p. 7.

<sup>2</sup> It shows how strongly the tide set in against opponents of transubstantiation, that although Ratramn was a

Hence it is clear, that he was well aware of a belief in transubstantiation, and that he purposely took an opposite view in a mass of doctrine, not only intended for popular instruction, but also approved and authorised by the archbishop of Canterbury 3. It is no wonder that such as looked up to a succeeding archbishop, who had risen as an advocate for transubstantiation, should seek to involve the name of Elfric in inextricable confusion. To discredit openly the national homilist was hopeless, but a studied silence might gradually wean his depressed countrymen from him, and in a few generations his very name and memory might become irretrievably obscured.

§ 16. Like other churches previous to the Reformation, that of the Anglo-Saxons was episcopally organised. A kingdom of the heptarchy was no sooner converted, than a bishop was appointed to direct its spiritual affairs. This arrangement applied as well to kingdoms christianized by native missionaries, as to those won over to the Gospel by means of Rome. In Kent, indeed, although the smallest, perhaps, of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, two sees were founded very early, the second being at Rochester . But this, probably, arose from the metropolitical character bestowed upon Canterbury. Eventually, thirteen episcopal, and two archiepiscopal sees were established in ante-Norman England 1. All the prelates,

very eminent writer in his day, there is little about him extant. Even the date of his death is uncertain. Mabillon, Annal. Bened. tom. iii. p. 139.) There is, therefore, some degree of analogy between his case and Elfric's.

<sup>3</sup> Sigeric, who has gained celebrity from his allowance of Elfric's homilies, filled the see of Canterbury from 989

The see there was founded in 604, and so completely was it reckoned sub-ordinate to Canterbury, that the archbishops are said to have nominated to it until after the conquest.

<sup>5</sup> Under Henry I. two new sees were erected, viz. Ely, in 1108, and Carlisle, in 1132. In addition to the fifteen episcopal sees thus existing, there were also, before the Reformation, the four Welsh sees. Out of the spoils of mo-nasteries, Henry VIII. erected the sees

of Bristol, Gloucester, Chester, Peter-borough, Oxford, and Westminster. Of these, the last had only a single prelate, Thomas Thirlby, consecrated in 1540, and translated to Norwich by Edward VI. in 1550. The see of Westminster was then dissolved, and its diocese re-united to London. The sec of Bristol continued until 1836, when it was united to that of Gloucester, Dorsetshire, before in its diocese, being restored to the see of Salishnry, under which it had been previously to the Reformation. Simultaneously with the union of Gloucester and Bristol, a new see was founded at Ripon, and another new see is to be founded at Manchester when vacancies shall allow the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph to be consoli-dated. Thus, although the populous districts of northern England will gain two new bishops, the prelacy will re-

together with the abbots, were standing members of the witenagemot, or national legislature. Thus the parliamentary privilege of a modern English bishop is no creature of that Norman innovation which converted episcopal endowments into baro-William's object in this, was to impose new burthens upon the prelacy, not to confer any new privilege upon it. He merely wished to render episcopal domains clearly liable to supply contingents for military service. As for legislative functions, he left the prelates where he found them. envious, narrow, illiberal spirit, let loose by the Reformation among certain classes of the laity, is prone to represent such forbearance as a proof of weakness in temporal rulers, and of artful ambition in ecclesiastics. It is, however, easy to show the wisdom, no less than the justice of that ancient policy, which placed the church among liberal professions, and opened to its ministers those prospects of affluence, and attendant political privileges, which animate the hopes and requite the exertions of their fellow-countrymen.

main at its old number of twenty-six, including the two archbishops, and excluding the bishop of Sodor and Man, who has never had any vote in the House of Lords. It might have been found difficult to provide endowments

for new sees without consolidating some of the old, and equally difficult, if not more so, to secure legislative rights for a larger number of prelates than now possess them.

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# CENTURY TWELFTH.

## PART I.

THE EXTERNAL HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

### CHAPTER I.

### THE PROSPEROUS EVENTS OF THE CHURCH.

- § 1, 2. Conversion of pagan nations.—§ 3. The Finns.—§ 4. The Livonians.— § 5. The Slavonians.—§ 6. Estimate of these conversions.—§ 7. The Tartars and Presbyter John.—§ 8. Unfortunate issue of the expeditions to Palestine.——§ 9. Renewal of the crusades.—§ 10. Extinction of the kingdom of Jerusalem.—§ 11. The third crusade.—§ 12. Its result.—§ 13. Orders of knights militant. First, the order of St. John.—§ 14. Second, that of Templars.——§ 15. Third, that of Teutonic knights.
- § 1. A CONSIDERABLE part of the inhabitants of Europe, especially in its northern regions, were still ignorant of christianity, and devoted to the foolish superstitions of their ancestors. In the conversion of these, therefore, the zealous in religion occupied themselves in this century: yet not all of them with equal success, or equal discretion. Boleslaus, duke of Poland, after vanquishing the Pomeranians, concluded a peace with them, on the condition that they should allow the christian religion to be freely preached and expounded to them. Accordingly, Otto, bishop of Bamberg, a man distinguished in this age for his zeal in propagating christianity, was sent among them for this purpose, in the year 1124. He baptized a considerable number, but was utterly unable to overcome the obstinacy of VOL. II.

many. On his return to Germany, a large part of those baptized by him, relapsed into idolatry. He therefore took another journey into Pomerania, in the year 1126; and amidst many difficulties succeeded in strengthening and extending the feeble church there '. From this time onward, christianity became so established among the Pomeranians, that Adalbert could be ordained as their first bishop.

§ 2. Waldemar I., king of Denmark, obtained very great fame by the many wars he undertook against the pagan nations, the Slaves, the Wends, the Vandals, and others. He fought not only for the interests of his subjects, but likewise for the extension of christianity; and wherever he was successful, he demolished the temples and images of the gods, the altars and groves, and commanded christian worship to be set up. In particular, he subdued, in the year 1168, the whole island of Rugen, which lies near to Pomerania; and now he

¹ See Henry Canisius, Lectiones Antiquos tom. iii. pt. ii. p. 34. where is a Life of Otto; whom Clement III., in the year 1189, enrolled in the catalogue of saints. See the Acta Sanctor. mensis Julii, tom. i. p. 349, &c. Dan. Cramer, Chronicle of the Church of Pomerania, book i. written in German: Christ. Schötgen's German tract, on the conversion of the Pomeranians by Otto; Stargard, 1724. 4to. Jo. Mabillon's Annales Benedict. tom. vi. p. 123. 146. 323. [Likewise Jo. Bugenhagen's Pomerania, published by J. H. Balthasar, Greifswald, 1728. 4to. p. 38. 64. 78, &c. The precepts given by this apostle to his new converts, were designed chiefly to wean them from their superstitious practices. They did not go into the essentials of christianity. They must observe Sundays and the feast-days; they must fast; must bring their children to be baptized, with certain formalities, at Whitsuntide; must not murder their daughters, as formerly; must refrain from polygamy; must not marry their god-mothers; and in general, must refrain from marrying kindred within the sixth and seventh degrees; they must not bury the bodies of christians among those of pagans; must build no idol temples; consult no soothsayer; eat nothing that is unclean; do penance often, &c.

See the Chron. Ursperg. et Halbertad. ad ann. 1124. Schl.—From the account of one of Otto's great baptismal celebrations, extracted by Mabillon, we learn completely the contemporary mode of administering that sacrament. Primus ejus apostolicus labor fuit apud Pirissam urbem, ubi septem circiter millia hominum ad baptismum adduxit, duobus illic extructis baptisteriis, ut in uno mares, in altero feminas baptizaret. Ad utriusque ingressum cortinae expansee crant, sub quas singuli tantum baptizandi intrabant cun patrinis suis, qui baptizandi vestem ac cereum, illo in aquam descendente, accipiebant, et ob oculos suos tenentes expectabant, donec eam redderent de aqua excunti. Sacerdos vero qui ad cupam, seu sacrum fontem, stabat, cum audisset potius quam vidisset, baptizandum in aquam ingressum esse, relo paululum amoto, trina immersione capitis illius, mysterii sacramentum perficiebat, unctumque liquore chrimatis in vertice, et alba imposita, reductoque velo, de aqua baptizatum exire jubebat, patrinis cete, quam tenebant, illum co-operientibus atque deducentibus. Hic priscus erat ritus conferendi baptismatis, ab Ottone observatus, quem nusquam alibi tam accurate et distincte explicatum invenii." (Annal. Bened. tom. vi. p. 124.) Otto died in 1139. Ibid. p. 323. Ed.]

compelled its ferocious, savage, piratical inhabitants, who had been addicted to senseless superstitions, to hear christian preachers, and to embrace the christian worship. The king's designs were promoted and executed by Absalom, archbishop of Lund, a man of talents, whom the king employed as his

chief counsellor on all subjects 2.

§ 3. The Finns, who infested Sweden with frequent inroads, were attacked by Eric IX., king of Sweden, called St. Eric, after his death; and by him subdued, after many bloody battles. As to the year when this took place, historians disagree 3. The vanquished nation was commanded to follow the religion of the conqueror, which most of them did, with reluctance and disgust '. The shepherd and guardian assigned to this new church, was Henry, archbishop of Upsal, who had accompanied the king. But as he treated these new christians too rigorously, and attempted to punish severely a man of great influence who had committed murder, he was himself massacred; and the pontiff, Hadrian IV., enrolled him among the saints 5.

§ 4. Towards the close of the century, perhaps in the year 1186, some merchants of Bremen or of Lubec, trading to Livonia, took along with them Mainhard, a regular canon of St. Augustine in the monastery of Segeberg in Holsatia [Holstein], to bring that warlike and uncivilized nation to the christian faith. But, as very few would listen to him, Mainhard consulted the Roman pontiff, who created him the first bishop of the Livonians, and decreed, that war should be waged against the opposers 6. This war, which was first waged with the Esthonians,

<sup>3</sup> Saxo Grammaticus, Historia Danica, lib. xiv. p. 239. Helmold, Chron. Sla-torum, lib. ii. c. xii. p. 234, with the note there of Henry Bangert. Pontop-pidan, Annales Eccles. Danica, tom. i. p. 404, &c. [Schroeckh's Kirchen-

p. 404, &c. [Schroeckh's Kirchengech, vol. xxv. p. 245, &c. Tr.]

Most of them, with Baronius, refer it to the year 1151. Vastovius places it in 1150, and Oernheilmius, Historia Eccles. Gentis Succorum, lib. iv. cap. iv. & 13. Jo. Locenius, Historia Succiea, lib. iii. p. 76. ed. Francf. Isr. Erlandus, Vita Erici Sancti, cap. vii. Vastovius, Vitis Aquilonia, p. 65, &c.

Jo. Vastovius, Vitis Aquilonia, seu

Vitæ Sanctor. Regni Sucogothici, p. 62. Eric Benzelius, Monumenta Ecclesiæ Sucogothicæ, pt. i. p. 33, &c.

<sup>6</sup> [The apostles of those times, according to the example of the successors of St. Peter in that age, made use of the double sword, first the spiritual, and, where this was ineffectual, the material sword. And this last, Mainhard knew well how to use. In the war hard knew well how to use. In the war against the Lettes or Lithuanians, he taught his Livonians the art of erecting fortified castles, and, in general, a better method of carrying on war. His lieu-tenant was Dieterich, a Cistercian monk, who was afterwards bishop of Esthonia. He also was Mainhard's

was extended farther, and more vigorously prosecuted, by Berthold, the second bishop of the Livonians, after the death of Mainhard; for this Berthold, formerly abbot of Lucca, marched with a strong army from Saxony, and recommended christianity, not by arguments, but by slaughter and battle'. Following his example, the third bishop Albert, previously a canon of Bremen, entered Livonia in the year 1198, well supported by a fresh army raised in Saxony, and fixing his camp at Riga, he instituted, by authority of Innocent III., the Roman pontiff, the military order of knights sword-bearers, who should compel the Livonians, by force of arms, to submit to baptism \*. New forces were marched, from time to time, from Germany; by whose valour and that of the sword-bearers, the wretched people were subdued and exhausted, so that they at last substituted the images of Christ and the saints in place of their idols. The bishops and knights partitioned out among themselves the lands most unjustly wrested from the ancient possessors 9.

§ 5. The subjugation and conversion of the Slavonians, who inhabited the shores of the Baltic, and were most inveterate enemies of the christians, gave employment to both civil and ecclesiastical rulers, during nearly the whole century. Among them, prince Henry the Lion was distinguished. Among other

envoy to the pope, who proffered indul-gences to all that would assume the cross and march against the Livonians.

Schl.]
7 [Berthold was a Cistercian, and was appointed successor to Mainhard, in the year 1196, by the archbishop of Bremen, who wished to enlarge his province by the addition of Livonia. His first expedition to Livonia was unsuccessful. The Livonians believed that he came among them only to enrich himself out of them; and he found it heat to make his exerce from found it best to make his escape from them. When he returned with an armed force in 1198, the Livonians killed him. But the army of crusaders so terrified the inhabitants, that they admitted clergymen among them; though these they soon after chased out of the country. Schl.] country. Schl.]

8 See Henry Leonh. Schurzfleisch,

Historia Ordinis Ensiferorum Equitum, Witteb, 1701, 8vo.

<sup>9</sup> See the Origines Livoniae, see Chronicon vetus Livonicum, published with copious notes, Francf. 1740. fol. by Jo. Dan. Gruber; who, in his notes, mentions and corrects all the other writers. tions and corrects all the other writers on the subject. [We have also three epistles of pope Innocent III. relating to the conversion of the Livonians. The first is addressed to all the christ-ians in Saxony and Westphalia; the second, to the christians in the countries of the Saxony and the christians second, to the christians in the countries of the Slavonians; and the third, to the believers beyond the Elbe. In these the pope commands such as were under vows of pilgrimage to Rome, to substitute for them a crusade against the Livonians. Raynald, Annales, al ann. 1199. No. 38, and Cod. Diplom. Polon. tom. v. p. 1. Schl.]

measures conducive to the renovation of the Slavonian character, he restored and liberally endowed three bishoprics, in Slavonia beyond the Elbe; namely, Ratzeburg, Aldenburg [Oldenburg], which was soon after transferred to Lubec, and Schwerin. Among the religious teachers who assailed the ignorance and stupidity of this barbarous nation, the most distinguished was Vicelin of Hameln, a man who had but few equals in that age, and who, from presiding over the regular canons of St. Augustine at Faldern, was at length made bishop of Aldenburg. For nearly thirty years, from A. D. 1124 to A. D. 1154, the time of his death, he laboured amidst innumerable difficulties, indefatigably, perseveringly, and successfully, in instructing the

¹ See the Origines Guelphicæ, tom. iii. p. 16. 19. 34. 41. 55. 61. 63. 72. 82. and the valuable Preface of Scheidius, § xiv. p. 41. Ludewig's Reliquiæ Manuscriptor. tom. vi. p. 230, &c. Jo. Ern. De Westphalen's Monumenta inedita Rerum Cambricar. et Megapolens. tom. ii. p. 1998, &c. [According to Helmold, in his Chronicon. Slavor. lib. i. c. 69, it was Hartwich the archbishop of Hamburg, who re-established these bishoprics. The archduke Henry had previously made some campaigns into the territory of the Slavonians; but his object had not been to propagate christianity. (Nulla de christianitate, says Helmold, fuit mentio, sed tantum de pecunia.) Otto the Great had formerly established the bishopric of Aldenburg, which extended from that of Holstein as far as the Peene and the town of Demmin: and under Ezo, the tenth bishop, this bishopric was divided by Adalbert, archbishop of Hamburg, into three bishoprics, those of Mecklenburg and Ratzeburg being created within it. But these bishoprics, after the extinction of christianity in the territories of the Slavonians, remained vacant eighty-four years, or till the times of Hartwich. This archbishop having in vain laboured to re-annex the Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish bishoprics to his archiepiscopal province, to which they had formerly belonged; that he might not be without suffragans, re-established the old Slavonian bishopries; and made Wicelin bishop of Aldenburg, without

the knowledge of the archduke and count, who seized upon all the first year's tithes in the bishopric of Aldenburg. Yet the archduke listened to the complaints of the bishop, and promised to support him, provided he would receive the investiture from his hands. This however the bishop refused, because it was an innovation upon a general custom, which was for bishops to receive investiture only from emperors and kings; and the clergy of Bremen urged him to take this course. But a friend advised Wicelin to yield to the wishes of the archduke, for the sake of the good of the church, suggesting to him, that the protection of neither the archbishop nor the emperor would be of much service to him, unless he had the friendship of the archduke, the immediate lord of the country. He at length deemed it necessary to follow this advice; and received investiture by the staff from the archduke, who gave him the village of Buzoe (Butzow). From the same Helmold, from whom these statements are drawn, it appears, why the Slavonians so long opposed christianity. They were drained by oppressive contributions, and were refused the privileges enjoyed by Saxons. Pribeslav, a Pomeranian chief, said to the bishop that would convert him: "Dentur nobis jura Saxonum in prediis et reditibus, et libenter erimus Christiani, acdificabimus ecclesias, dabimus decimas," &c. Schl.]

Slavonians, and alluring them to christianity. He also performed many other praiseworthy deeds, which have rendered his name immortal.

§ 6. It is scarcely necessary to repeat here, what has several times been remarked already, that barbarous nations brought into the pale of the christian church in this manner, became disciples of Christ in name only, and not in reality. The religion taught them was not the pure and simple doctrine which Christ taught, but a method of appeasing God by ceremonies and external acts, which was in several respects very nearly allied to the religion which they were required to abandon. Take out the history and the name of Christ, the sign of the cross, some prayers, and a disagreement in rites, and it will not be difficult to reconcile both to each other, to a great extent. Besides, many practices were still tolerated among these nations, which were wholly inconsistent with the nature of christianity, and which betrayed very great impiety: for the priests, with but few exceptions, did not labour to remove the spiritual maladies of their minds, and to unite their souls to God, but to advance their own interests and those of the Roman pontiff, by extending and establishing their dominion.

§ 7. In Asiatic Tartary, near to Cathai, a great revolution took place, near the beginning of this century, and a revolution very favourable to the cause of christianity. For on the death of Coiremchan, or as others call him, Kenchan, a very powerful king of the eastern regions of Asia, at the close of the preceding century, a certain priest of the Nestorians inhabiting those countries, whose name was John, made so successful an attack upon the kingdom while destitute of a head, that he gained possession of it, and from a presbyter became the sovereign of a great empire. This was the famous Prester John, whose country was for a long time deemed by the Europeans the seat of all felicity and opulence. Because he had been a

his Origines Neomonaster, et Bordeskolmens, which are extant in the Monumenta inedita Cimbrica, tom. ii. p. 2344, &c. The preface of this volume also deserves to be consulted, p. 33, &c. An engraved likeness of Vicelin is found in this volume.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> A particular account of Vicelin is given by Jo. Möller, in his Cimbria Litterata, tom. ii. p. 910, &c. and by Peter Lambecius, in his Res Hamburg. lib. ii. p. 12, and by others. But the illustrious Jo. Ern. De Westphalen has exceeded all others in diligence, in

presbyter before he gained the kingdom, most persons continued to call him Prester John after he had acquired regal dignity 3.

<sup>3</sup> The statement here made, respecting the famous Prester John, whom our ancestors from the twelfth century onwards supposed to be the greatest and most prosperous of all kings, not only have the greatest appearance of probability among all the accounts that are given of him, but are also supported by the testimony of writers porfed by the testimony of writers of candour, and the most worthy of credit; namely, William of Tripoli, (see Carolus Du Fresne, notes to Joinville's *Life of St. Lewis*, p. 39.) the bishop of Gabul, in Otto of Frisingen's *Chronicon*, lib. vii. c. 33. (This bishop had come to Rome to obtain the decision of an umpire of the controversies between Armenian and Greek churches. the Armeman and Greek churches. On this occasion he related, that a few years before, one John who lived in the extremities of the east, beyond Persia and Armenia, and was both a king and a priest, had, with his people, become a Nestorian christian; that he had vanquished the Median and Persian kings and attempted to march to sian kings, and attempted to march to the aid of the church at Jerusalem, but was obliged to desist from the enterprise, because he was unable to pass the Tigris. This king was descend-ed from the Magians mentioned in the ed from the Magians mentioned in the gospel, and was so rich that he had a sceptre of emerald. Schl.) William Rubruquis, Voyage, c. xviii. p. 36, in the Antiqua in Asiam Itinera, collected by P. Gerberon; and Alberic, Chronicon, ad ann. 1165 and 1170; in Leibnitz's Accessiones Historico, tom. ii. p. 345 and 355, and others. It is strange that these testimonies should have been that these testimonies should have been disregarded by learned men, and that so many opinions and disputes should have arisen respecting Prester John and the region in which he lived, and and the region in which he lived, and should have continued down even to our times. But such is the human character, that what has most simpli-city and plainness, is despised, and what is marvellous and obscure is preferred. Peter Covillanus, who was directed in the fifteenth century by John II., king of Portugal, to make inquiries respect-ing the kingdom of Prester John, when he arrived in Abyssinia with his companions, on discovering many things in the emperor of the Abyssinians or Ethiopians analogous to what was then currently reported in Europe respect-ing Prester John, supposed that he had discovered that John whom he was ordered that John whom he was ordered to inquire after. And he easily persuaded the Europeans, then scarcely emerged from barbarism, to fall in with his opinions. See John Morin, de Sacris Ecclesiae Ordinationibus, pt. ii. p. 367, &c. But in the seventeenth century, many writings having been brought to light which had been unknown, the learned in great numbers abandoned this Portuguese conjecture, and agree that Prester John must have reigned in Asia; but they still disagreed as to the location of his kingdom and some other points. Yet there are some even in our times, and among the most learned men, who choose to give credit to the Portuguese, though supported by no proofs and authorities, that the Abyssinian empe-ror is that mighty Prester John, rather than follow the many contemporary and competent witnesses. See Euseb. Renaudot, Historia Patriarch. Alexan-Renaudot, Historia Patriarch. Alexandrin. p. 223. 337. Jos. Franc. Lafitau, Historie des Découvertes des Portugais, tom. i. p. 58, and tom. iii. p. 57. Henr. Le Grand, Diss. de Johanni Presbyt. in Lobo's Voyage d'Abissinie, tom. i. p. 295, &c. [See above, note 1 p. 257, and Mosheim's Historia Tartaror. Ecter p. 16. &c. Parcoling. and Mosale in All and a color of the color o was an Indian prince, and a priest: "Alexander Episcopus, servus servo-rum Dei, charissimo in Christo filio rum Dei, charissimo in Christo filio illustri et magnifico Indorum regi, sacerdotum sanctissimo, salutem et Apostolicam benedictionem." Tr.—That the Dalai Lama was the Prester John, is denied by Paulsen, the real author of Mosheim's Hist. Tartaror. Ecolesiastica. Yet more recently Joh. Eberh. Fischer, Yet more recently Joh. Eberh. Fischer, in his Introduction to the History of Siberia, p. 81, (in German,) has maintained this opinion; and endeavoured to show, that the Dalai Lonna (Lama), and Prester John, are the same person; and that the latter name is a fictitious His regal name was *Ungchan*. The exalted opinion of the power and riches of this *Prester John*, entertained by the Greeks and Latins, arose from this, that being elated with his prosperity and the success of his wars with the neighbouring nations, he sent ambassadors and letters to the Roman emperor *Frederic I.*, to the Greek emperor *Manuel*, and to other sovereigns, in which he extravagantly proclaimed his own majesty and wealth and power, exalting himself above all the kings of the earth: and this boasting of the vain-glorious man, the Nestorians laboured with all their power to confirm. He was succeeded by his son or brother, whose proper name was *David*, but who was also generally called *Prester John*. This prince was vanquished and slain, near the close of the century, by that mighty Tartar emperor, *Genghiskan*.

§ 8. The new kingdom of Jerusalem in Syria, established in the preceding century by the French, seemed at the beginning of this century to flourish and to stand firm. But this prosperity was soon succeeded by adversity. For most of the crusaders having returned home, and the christian generals and princes that remained in Palestine being more attentive to their private advantages than to the public good, the Muhammedans recovered from their sudden terror and consternation, and collecting troops and resources on every side, attacked and harassed the christians with perpetual wars. During many years they opposed the enemy with valour: but when Atabec Zenghi, after a long siege, had taken the city of Edessa, and seemed disposed to attack Antioch, the courage of the christians began

word, which the Europeans did not correctly understand. And whoever is sensible, how low a people may sink under the influence of superstition, will not deem the idolatry of the Thibetians full proof, that the Grand Lama and Prester John could not be the same person. At least, if reliance may be put upon the account of the Angustinian eremite George, (of which Gatterer's Algem. Hist. Bibl. contains an extract,) it was in the beginning of the twelfth century, that the regal power in Thibet was first joined with that of the Grand Lama: which is a new argument in favour of Fischer's opinion. See the Hist. Bibl. vol. viii. p. 191.

Schl.—But this hypothesis of Fischer seems to be fully subverted by the arguments of Mosheim and Paulsen, Hist, Tartaror. Eccles. p. 137, &c. See Schroeckh's Kirchengesch. vol. xxv. p. 192. Tr.]

4 Atabec was an official title given

Atabee was an official title given by the Seljukian emperors or Sultans to the lieutenants or viceroys whom they placed over certain provinces. The Latin historians of the crusades, of whom a catalogue is collected by Jac. Bongarsius, call this Atabee Zenghi, Sanguinus. See Barth. Herbelot, Biblioth. Orientale, article Atabeck, p. 142. to fail. They therefore implored the succour of the christian kings of Europe, and with tears supplicated for new armies of crusaders. The Roman pontiffs favoured these petitions, and left no means untried to persuade the emperor and the other sovereigns to undertake another expedition to Palestine.

§ 9. This new crusade was long a subject of debate in some of the popular assemblies and in the councils. At length, under the pontiff Eugene III., the celebrated abbot of Clairval in France, St. Bernard, a man of immense influence, brought the question to an issue. For as he, in the year 1146, preached the cross, (as the phrase then was,) in both France and Germany, but especially in a public assembly of the French at Vezelay, and promised, in the name of God, great victories, and a most prosperous issue of the enterprise, Lewis VII., king of the French, his queen, and a vast number of nobles who were present, devoted themselves to the sacred war. Conrad III., emperor of the Germans, at first resisted the admonitions of St. Bernard: but after some delay, he followed the example of the French king. Both, therefore, proceeded towards Palestine, with very numerous armies, by different routes. But the greater part of both armies perished miserably on the road, either by famine or by shipwreck, or by the sword of the Muhammedans; to whom they were betrayed by the perfidious Greeks, who feared the Latins more than they did the Muhammedans. Lewis VII. left his country in the year 1147, and arrived at Antioch in the month of March in the following year, with a small army, and that exhausted by its sufferings. Conrad commenced his march in the month of May, 1147, and in November of the same year joined Lewis at Nice, having lost the greater part of his troops by the way. Both proceeded to Jerusalem in the year 1148; and they led back to Europe the few soldiers that survived, in the year 1149. For these princes were unable to effect any thing, among other causes, on account of the disagreement between them. The only effect of this second crusade was, to drain Europe of a great portion of its wealth, and of a vast number of its inhabitants 5.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Besides the historians of the crusades mentioned by Bongarsius, see vi. p. 399, 404, 407, 417, 451, &c. Jac.

§ 10. Yet the unhappy issue of this second crusade did not render the christian cause in the East absolutely desperate. If the christian princes had attacked the enemy with their combined strength, and acted in harmony, they would have had little to fear. But all the Latins, and especially their chiefs, abandoning themselves without restraint to ambition, avarice, injustice, and other vices, weakened each other by their mutual contentions, jealousies, and broils. Hence a valiant general of the Muhammedans, Salaheddin, whom the Latins call Saladin, viceroy, or rather king, of Egypt and Syria, assailed the christians in the most successful manner, captured Guy of Lusignan, the king of Jerusalem, in the fatal battle of Tiberias, A. D.

Gervais, Histoire de l'Abbé Suger, tom. iii. p. 104. 128. 173. 190. 239, &c. This Suger, a famous abbot of St. Denys, was left by Lewis VII. to govern his kingdom during his absence. Vertot, Histoire des Chevaliers de Malle, tom. i. p. 86, &c. Jo. Jac. Mascov, de Rebus imperii sub Conrado III. [The French army of crusaders consisted of rising 100,000 armed men, of whom 70,000 were mounted cuirassiers, and the rest infantry. The German army was of about the same number. The emperor moved first, pursuing a direct course through Hungary, Bulgaria, and Thrace, to Constantinople, where he was to wait for the arrival of the king. But the Greek emperor received him coldly; and by artifices induced him to cross the Dardanelles, and proceed towards Palestine. The Grecian guides assigned him, led him into defiles and dangerous positions in Lycaonia, where the Muhammedans attacked and nearly destroyed his army. After the loss of all his baggage, he was obliged to turn back with but a handful of men. The French army proceeded from Metz, crossed the Rhine at Worms, and the Danube at Ratisbon, passed through Hungary, and arrived safely at Constantinople. There they were told the German army had proceeded on, and were very successful against the infidels. Lewis now passed the straits, and was at Nice when Conrad returned with the remnant of his ruined army. The sovereigns continued together for a few days, and

commenced their march southerly along the coast. But the emperor thinking it not honourable for him to attend a camp in which he had no command, returned to Constantinople, and afterwards embarked for the holy land. Lewis led his army through Asia Minor, bending his course into the interior to avoid passing the large rivers near their mouths. The Muhammedans hovered around him, cut off his supplies, and at length attacked him in the mountains of Laodicea to great advantage, destroyed a large part of his army, and came near to capturing the king himself. At length he arrived with the wreck of his army at Attalia, the capital of Pamphylia, where the Greeks drained them of their resources, and so embarrassed their proceeding by land, that the king, with part of his troops, was obliged to embark on board the few vessels he could obtain, leaving the remainder of his army to fight their way by land, if they could. Those he thus left, all perished. He and those with him arrived safe in Palestine. The emperor also rejoined him with a few troops. Their united forces formed but a small army; yet they would have been able to reduce Damascus if the christian princes of the East had not disagreed, and thus embarrassed their operations. The siege was abandoned; the sovereigns visited Jerusalem as pilgrims, and at length returned to Europe, with less than a tenth part of the men that had enlisted in the crusade. Tr.]

1187; and in the same year reduced Jerusalem under his power . After this ruinous campaign, the hopes of the christians in the East rested wholly on the aid to be derived from the kings of Europe. And this aid the Roman pontiff obtained for them, after much and repeated solicitations: yet the issue did not equal his designs, or his wishes and efforts.

§ 11. The third crusade was commenced by the emperor Frederic I., surnamed Barbarossa; who, with a large army of Germans, traversed the provinces of Greece, in the year 1189, and after surmounting numerous difficulties in Asia Minor, and vanquishing the forces of a Muhammedan king resident at Iconium, penetrated into Syria. But the next year, while bathing in the river Saleph, which passes by Seleucia, he lost his life, in a manner unknown; and a great part of his soldiers returned to Europe. The others continued the war, under Frederic, the son of the deceased emperor: but the plague swept off very many of them, and at length, their general, the emperor's son, in the year 1191, when the rest dispersed, and very few of them returned to their own country '.

§ 12. The emperor Frederic was followed, in the year 1190, by Philip Augustus, king of France, and Richard, surnamed the Lion-hearted, king of England. Both these went by sea, and reached Palestine, with selected troops, in the year 1191. Their first battle with the enemy was not unsuccessful: but in July of that year, after the reduction of the city of Acre, the king of France returned to Europe; leaving, however, a part of his troops in Palestine. After his departure, the king of England prosecuted the war with vigour, and not only vanquished Saladin in several battles, but also took Jaffa and Cesarea, cities of Palestine. But being deserted by the French and Italians, and moved also by other reasons of great weight, he, in the year 1192, concluded a truce with Saladin, for three years, three months, and three days; and soon after left

<sup>6</sup> See the Arab Bohadin's Life of Saladin; which Alb. Schultens published in Arabic, with a Latin translation, Lugd. Bat. 1732. fol. c. xxxiv. &c. p. 69, &c. Add Herbelot, Biblioth. Orientale, artic. Salaheddin, p. 742, &c.

Palestine with his troops. Such was the issue of the third crusade; which drained Germany, England, and France, both of men and money, but afforded very little advantage to the christian cause in Asia.

§ 13. During these wars of the christians with the Muhammedans for the possession of the holy land, arose the three celebrated equestrian or military orders; whose business it was to clear the roads of robbers, to harass the Muhammedans with perpetual warfare, to afford assistance to the poor and the sick among pilgrims to the holy places, and to perform any other services which the public exigences seemed to require'. The first of these orders, the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, derived their name from a hospital in the city of Jerusalem consecrated to St. John the Baptist, in which certain pious and charitable brethren were accustomed to receive and afford relief to the needy and the sick visitants of Jerusalem. After the establishment of the kingdom of Jerusalem, this hospital gradually acquired, from the liberality of pious persons, larger revenues than were requisite for the object of relieving the poor and the sick; and its president or master, Raymund du Puy, about the year 1120, with his brethren, offered to the king of Jerusalem to make war upon the Muhammedans, at his own expense. The king approved the plan: and the Roman pontiffs confirmed it by their authority. Thus at once, and to the surprise of all, from being administerers to the poor and the sick, who were removed from all bustle and noise, they became military characters; and the whole order was divided into three classes, knights, or soldiers who were of noble birth, and whose business it was to fight for religion; priests, who conducted the religious exercises of the order; and serving brethren, that is, soldiers of ignoble birth. This order exhibited the greatest feats of valour; and thus procured immense wealth. After the loss of Palestine, the knights passed into the island of Cyprus: afterwards they occupied the island of

gabr. Daniel, Histoire de France, tom. iii. p. 426, &c. Rapin Thoyras, Histoire d'Angleterre, tom. ii. p. 251, &c. [Hume's Hist. of England, ch. x. vol. i. p. 403, &c.] Marigny, Histoire des Arabes, tom. iv. p. 285, &c.

garage des Arabes, tom. iv. p. 285, &c.

garage The writers who treat of these three orders, though not all, are enumerated by Jo. Alb. Fabricius, Bibliograph. Antiquar. p. 465, &c.

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Rhodes, and held it a long time: when expelled from Rhodes by the Turks, they obtained from Charles V. the possession of the island of Malta, where their grand master still resides <sup>1</sup>. [In the year 1798, the knights of Malta betrayed the island to the French fleet, then carrying Buonaparte to Egypt. The English immediately after commenced a blockade of the island, which lasted two years; when the island fell into the hands of the English, who have held it ever since. The order lost the greater part of its revenues during the French revolution; and from the time Malta was surrendered to the French, has been sinking into insignificance; and is now, A. D. 1830, nearly, if not altogether, extinct. Tr.]

§ 14. The second order was wholly military; that is, it did not embrace both soldiers and priests. It was called the order of Templars, from a house situated near the temple of Solomon in Jerusalem, which Balduin II., the king of Jerusalem, gave to the knights, temporarily, for their first residence. The order commenced A. D. 1118, at Jerusalem; and had for its founders Hugo de Paganis (Hugues des Payens), Godfrey de S. Amore (or St. Omer), and seven others, whose names are not known. Its full establishment and its rule it obtained A. D. 1128, from the council of Troyes in France 2. These knights were required to defend the christian religion by force of arms, to guard the highways, and to protect the pilgrims to Palestine from the cruelties and robberies of the Muham-

<sup>1</sup> The most recent and best history of this order, is that composed by Renat. Aubert de Vertot, by order of the knights, and published first at Paris, and afterwards at Amsterdam, 1732. 5 vols. 8vo. Add Hipp. Helyot, Histoire des Ordres, tom. ii. p. 72, &c. <sup>2</sup> See Jo. Mabillon, Annales Benedict. tom. vi. p. 159, &c. [Mabillon there says: "Their rule was taken almost verbatim from that of St. Benedict, and consisted of the same number."

tending, by his military duties, he shall repeat thirteen Pater nosters, in place of matins, nine in place of vespers, and seven in place of each of the minor canonical hours. For each deceased brother, 100 Pater nosters shall be said daily for seven days; and his allotment of food and drink (his rations) during forty days shall be given to some poor person. The knights may eat flesh thrice a week, on the Lord's day, Tuesdays, and Thursdays; the other four days they must abstain from flesh; and on Fridays must be content with quadragesimal fare. Each knight may have three horses, and one squire. No one may either hawk or hunt. See Fleury's Histoire de l'Eglise, liv. lxvii, cap. 55. Tr.]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See Jo. Mabillon, Annales Benedict, tom. vi. p. 159, &c. [Mabillon there says: "Their rule was taken almost verbatim from that of St. Benedict, and consisted of the same number of chapters, viz. 72. Many persons suppose that it was drawn up by St. Bernard." Their rule received modifications from time to time: but their earliest regulations were the following. The knights shall attend the entire religious services, by day and by night: and if any one is prevented from at-

medans. By its valour this order likewise acquired great fame and vast wealth; but at the same time, by its pride, luxury, cruelty, and other vices, incurred peculiar odium; which rose so high at last, that the order was wholly suppressed by a decree of the pontiff and of the council of Vienne 1.

§ 15. The third order, that of the Teutonic knights of St. Mary of Jerusalem, was similar to the first, by requiring care of the poor and the sick, as well as warfare. It originated A. D. 1190, at the siege of Acre or Ptolemais: yet some place its obscure beginnings somewhat earlier, and at Jerusalem. During this siege some pious and benevolent Germans undertook to provide accommodations for sick and wounded soldiers; and the undertaking so pleased the German princes who were present, that they concluded to establish an association for that object, to be composed of German knights. The Roman pontiff, Colestine III., afterwards approved of the society, and confirmed it by formal enactments. None were to be admitted into this order except Germans of noble birth; and those admitted were to devote themselves to the defence of the christian religion and the holy land, and to the care of the poor and the sick. At first, the austerity of the order was very great, clothing and bread and water being the only recompense of the soldiers for the labours they endured. But this rigour soon ceased, as the wealth of the society increased. When the order retired from Palestine, it occupied Prussia, Livonia, Courland, and Semigallia; and though it lost those provinces at the Reformation, yet it retained a part of its estates in Germany 4.

Historia Ordinis Teutonici, Vindob. 1727. fol. see Peter von Dusburg's Chroni fol. see Peter von Dusburg's Chronicon Prusia, edited with the notes of Christopher Hartknoch, Jena, 1679. 4to. Hipp. Helyot, Histoire des Ordres, tom. iii. p. 140, &c. The Chronicon Ordinis Teutonici, in Ant. Matthus Analecta Veteris Ævi, tom. v. p. 621. 658. ed. nova. The Privilegia Ordinis Teutonici, in Jo. Peter Von Ludwig's Reliquia Manuscript. tom. vii. p. 43.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> See Matth. Paris, Historia Major, p. 56, &c. for an account of the origin of the order. Peter de Puy, Histoire de l'Ordre militaire des Templiers, which was republished with many additional documents, Brussels, 1751. 4to. Nic. Gürtler, Historia Templariorum Militum, Amstel. 1691. 8vo. [For a list of more recent writers, see Winer's Handb. d. Theologischen Literatur, Leips. 1826. p. 184. Tr.]
<sup>4</sup> In addition to Raymund Duell's p. 184. Tr.]
In addition to Raymund Duell's

## CHAPTER II.

ADVERSE EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

- § 1. Adverse events in the West.—§ 2. In the East.—§ 3. Prester John slain.
- § 1. Neither the Jews, nor the polytheists, could give the christians of the West so much trouble as formerly. The former were accused by the christians of various crimes, pretended or real; so that their efforts were directed, not so much to make opposition to the christians, as to defend themselves, in the best manner they could, against their attacks. Such of the polytheists as remained in the North of Europe,—and they were considerably numerous in several places,—frequently made great slaughter among the christians <sup>1</sup>. But the christian kings and princes, who were in their vicinity, gradually brought their rage under restraints; and they did not cease from waging war upon them till they had deprived them both of their independence and of their religious freedom.
- § 2. The writers of that age are full of their complaints of the cruelty and rage of the Saracens against the christians in the East. Nor is there any reason to question their veracity. But most of them have omitted to state the great causes of this cruelty; which were, for the most part, on the side of the christians. In the first place, the Saracens had a right, according to the laws of war, to repel violence by violence: nor is it easy to see with what face the christians could require of this nation, which they attacked with large armies, and slaughtered, that it should patiently receive blows and not return them. Besides, the christians in the East committed abominable crimes, and did not hesitate to inflict the most exquisite sufferings and distress upon the Saracens. And can

Helmold, Chronicon Slavor. lib. i. p. 195, 196. 201. Peter Lambecius,
 e. xxxiv. p. 88. e. xxxv. p. 89. e. xl. p. Res Hamburg. lib. i. p. 23.
 99. Lindenbrog, Scriptor. Septentrion.

any think it strange that they should deem it right to retaliate? Lastly, is it a new and surprising thing that a nation, not distinguished for mildness and gentleness of temper, when provoked by the calamities of what was pronounced a holy war, should be severe upon their subjects, who were united with their enemies in religion?

§ 3. A vast change in the state of the christians, in northern Asia, took place near the close of this century, in consequence of the victories of the great Genghiskan, commander of the Tartars. For this descendant of the Mongles, or Moguls, a hero who has had few equals in any age, attacked David, or Ungchan, the brother, or son, or at least the successor of the celebrated Prester John, and himself called by that name, and having conquered him in battle slew him 2: then assailing the other princes, who ruled over the Turks, the Indians, and the inhabitants of Cathai, he either slew them, or made them tributary: and after this, invading Persia, India, and Arabia, he overturned the Saracenic empire, and established that of the Tartars in those countries a. From this time the reputation of the christian religion was greatly diminished in the countries which had been subject to Prester John, and his successor David; nor did it cease to sink, and to decline gradually, till it was wholly prostrated by either Muhammedan errors or the fables of paganism. Yet the posterity of John, for a long time after this, held, in the kingdom of Tangut, in which his original sect was, some degree of power, though much restricted, and not independent; and these continued to adhere to the christian religion \*.

<sup>2</sup> Respecting the year in which Genghiskan invaded and conquered Prester John, the Greek, Latin, and oriental writers disagree very much. Most of the Latin writers fix on the year 1202; and thus refer the event to the thirteenth century. But Marco Paulo, the Venetian, de Regionibus Oriental. lib. i. c. 51, 52, 53, and others, state that it took place in the year 1187; and their authority I choose to follow. Demetrius Cantimir, prince of Moldavia, deviates from both; and in his preface to the History of the Ottoman empire, p. xlv. tom. i. French ed., states, on the authority of the Arabians, that

Genghiskan did not invade the territories of his neighbours till the year 1214.

1214.

3 Petit de la Croix, Histoire de Genghiz Can, Paris, 1711. 12mo. p. 120, 121. Barthol. Herbelot, Biblioth. Orientale, artic. Genghizkhan, p. 378. Jos. Sim. Asseman, Bibliotheca Oriental. Vaticana, tom. iii. pt. i. p. 101 and 295, &c. Jean du Plan Carpin, Voyage en Tartarie, cap. v. in the Recuell des Voyages au Nord, tom. vii. p. 350.

4 Asseman, Biblioth. Orient. Vaticana, tom. iii. pt. ii. p. 500. &c. [Mosheim.

Asseman, Biblioth. Orient. Vaticana, tom. iii. pt. ii. p. 500, &c. [Mosheim, Historia Tartaror. Eccles. cap. ii. p. 29, &c. Tr.]

## PART II.

THE INTERNAL HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

### CHAPTER I.

#### THE STATE OF LEARNING AND SCIENCE.

- § 1, 2. State of learning and science among the Greeks.—§ 3, 4. Among the Latins.—§ 5. Study of the civil law.—§ 6. Canon law.—§ 7. Philosophy among the Latins.—§ 8. Disagreements among the philosophers.—§ 9. Contests of the dialecticians. The realists and nominalists.
- § 1. Among the Greeks, though the times were calamitous, and revolutions and intestine wars were very frequent, the study of literature and the liberal arts was highly honoured. This was attributable to the patronage and the literary zeal of the emperors, especially the Comneni; and likewise to the vigilance of the Constantinopolitan patriarchs, who feared, lest the Greek church would lack defenders against the Latins, if her priests should neglect learning. The learned and luminous commentaries of Eustathius, bishop of Thessalonica, upon Homer and Dionysius [Periegetes], show that men of the best talents applied themselves diligently to the study of classic literature and antiquities 1. And the many respectable historians of the

Rome, 1550. 4 vols. fol. and Basil, 1560. 3 vols. fol. He also wrote a good commentary on the geographical poem of Dionysius Periegetes, Gr. Paris, 1577. fol. He wrote nothing on theology, so far as is known. Tr.]

F f

VOL. II.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> [Eustathius was archbishop of Thessalonica in the year 1185, when his eloquence saved that city from demolition by its Sicilian conquerors. He was alive in 1194. His excellent commentary on *Homer* was published,

events of their own times, John Cinnamus', Michael Glycas', John Zonaras', Nicephorus Bryennius', and others', are proof that neither the disposition to benefit succeeding ages, nor

<sup>2</sup> [John Cinnamon was secretary to Manuel Comnenes, a grammarian and was alive A. D. 1183. He wrote the history of the two Comneni, John and Manuel, comprising events from A. D. 1118 to A. D. 1176. The first part is very concise; the latter a full history; very concise; the latter a full history; and both are written with fidelity, and in a good style. The best edition is that of Car. du Fresne, in six books, Paris, 1670. fol. Tr.]

<sup>5</sup> [Michael Glycas was a native of Sicily, and flourished A. D. 1120. His Annales Quadripartiti is a work not six historical.

only historical, but also philosophical, and theological. Part I. describes the creation of the world in six days; Part II. extends from the creation to the birth of Christ; Part III. to Constantine the Great; and Part IV. to the

tine the Great; and Part IV. to the death of Alexius Comnenus A. D. 1118. It was published Gr. and Lat. with notes by Labbé, Paris, 1660. fol. Glycas also wrote Disputatiunculæ II.; and likewise many epistles, of which fragments are preserved. Tr.]

4 [John Zonaras, who flourished about A. D. 1118, was a native of Constantinople, and for many years in public civil life; but being bereft of his wife and children, he retired to a monastery, and solaced himself by writing nastery, and solaced himself by writing for posterity. His Annals, or Compen-dious History, is in three parts: the first treats of the Jews, from the creation to the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus; the second gives the Roman history from the founding of Rome to Constantine the Great, abridged chiefly from Dion Cassius; the third part brings the history of the Greek empire down to the death of Alexius Com-nenus, a. D. 1118. The best edition is that of Car. du Fresne, Gr. and Lat. Paris, 1686. 2 vols. fol. Zonaras also wrote commentaries on the apostolic canons, on some canonical epistles of the Greek fathers, and on the canons of the councils; all of which were pub-lished Gr. and Lat. Paris, 1618, and

with Beveridge's notes, in his Pandeta Canonum, Oxon. 1672. fol. Some tracts and epistles of Zonaras have likewise

been published. Tr.]

<sup>5</sup> [Nicephorus Bryennius was the husband of the celebrated female historian, Anna Comnena, and of course son-in-law to the emperor Alexius Comnenus, who raised him to the rank of Cæsar. He was much concerned in the public transactions from A. D. 1096 the public transactions from a. D. 1096 till a. D. 1137, the probable year of his death. He wrote the Byzantine history, in four books, from a. D. 1057 to a. D. 1081, published Gr. and Lat. with notes by Peter Poussin, Paris, 1661. fol. and by Car. Du Fresne, subjoined to the history of John Cinnamon, Paris, 1670. fol. Tr.]

6 [Anna Comnena, the daughter of the emperor Alexins Companys a

the emperor Alexius Commenus, a woman of superior talents and learning, was born A.D. 1083, lost her mother in 1118, and her husband in 1137. After this, she commenced writing her history of her father's reign, from A. D. nistory of ner father's reign, from A. h. 1069 to 1118, which is properly a continuation of her husband's history. She completed it A. D. 1148, and called it Alcrias, or de rebus ab Alcrio patre gestis, libri xv. It is a well-written history; and important, as giving a minute account of the first crusaders with whom she had personal know-ledge. The best edition, is that of Poussin, Gr. and Lat. with a Glossary, Paris, 1651. fol. or rather its reprint by Du Fresne, subjoined to Cinnamon, Paris, 1670. fol. Constantinus Manasses, about A. A. 1150, wrote a compendious history, or

Chronicon, in verse, from the creation to A. D. 1081, which he addressed to Trene, the sister of the emperor Manuel Comnenus: published Gr. and Lat. Leyden, 1616. 4to. and Paris, 1655.

Neophytus, a Greek presbyter and monk, who flourished a. p. 1190, com-posed a narrative of the calamities of Cyprus, when taken by the English

the ability to write with skill, were wanting to many among the Greeks'.

- § 2. No one took more pains to excite and cherish the love of philosophy than Michael Anchialus, patriarch of Constantinople\*. The philosophy to which he was attached appears to have been that of Aristotle: for the cultivators of philosophy among the Greeks were chiefly employed in expounding and improving this; as appears, among other specimens, from Eustratius' exposition of Aristotle's Ethics and Analytics'. Yet the Platonic philosophy was not wholly neglected. On the contrary, it appears that many, and especially those who embraced the principles of the mystics, much preferred this philosophy before the peripatetic; and they considered Plato as suited to men of piety and candour, while Aristotle was suited to wranglers and the vain-glorious. And their disagreement soon after gave rise to the noted controversy among the Greeks, respecting the comparative merits of the Platonic and the Aristotelian philosophy.
- § 3. In a great part of the western world extraordinary zeal was awakened in this age for the prosecution of literature, and the cultivation of every branch of learning: to which some of the pontiffs, and the kings and princes, who could see the

crusaders, A. D. 1191; published Gr. and Lat. by Cotelier, Monumenta Ecoles. Graca, tom. ii. p. 457.

The preceding list contains the most

noted Greek historians of this century.

Tr.1

Tr.]

7 [If the term be taken in its greatest latitude, including not merely the historians of the Greek empire, and in the Greek language, but also historians of the Greek church; then it must include the monk Nestor, the father of Russian history; who flourished at Kiow, in the latter part of the eleventh century, and first part of the twelfth, and whose annals have procured reputation to professor Schöeser. See his Probe Russicher Annalen, Bremen and Gotting.

1768. 8vo. Schl.]

\* Theodorus Balsamon, Profat. ad

Theodorus Balsamon, Præfat. ad Photii Nomocanomen; in Henry Justell's Bibliotheas Juris Canon. veteris, tom. ii. p. 814.—[Michael Anchialus was patriarch of Constantinople from

A. D. 1167 to A. D. 1185. According to Balsamon, he was a consummate philopher: and it is certain that he was a fierce antagonist of the Latins. He has left us five synodal decrees; published Gr. and Lat. in the Jus Gr. Rom. lib. iii. p. 227. He also composed a Dialogue, which he had with the emperor Manuel Comnenus, upon occasion of the arrival at Constantinople of legates from the Roman pontiff; some extracts from which are published by Leo Allatius, de Consean, &c. lib. ii. c. 3. § 2. c. 5. § 2. and c. 9. § 3. Tr.]

<sup>9</sup> [Eustratius was metropolitan of Nice, about A. D. 1110; and was reputed a learned man, as well as a distinguished theologian. His comments on Aristotle's Ethics, and on the latter part of his Analytics, have been published. His tract against Chrysolanus, de Processione Sp. Sancti, still exists in MS. besides (as is said) some other tracts on the same subject. Tr.]

utility of learning in improving and establishing society, contributed by their authority and their munificence. Hence associations of learned men were formed, in many places, for teaching the various branches of human knowledge; and as the youth resorted to them in great numbers, eager for instruction, those higher schools, which the next age called Universities, were now created. Paris exceeded all the other cities of Europe in the number of its learned men, and of its schools of various kinds, as well as in the concourse of its students. Hence, in this city, about the middle of the century, arose a literary institution similar to ours of the higher order, though rude and imperfect as yet, and which time gradually moulded into form and brought to perfection 1. Nearly at the same time a distinguished school for the various sciences was founded at Angers by the efforts and care of Ulger, the bishop; though here jurisprudence appears to have held the first rank 2. There was already at Montpelier a very celebrated school for the civil law, and for medical science 3. In Italy the school of Bologna, which had its commencement anterior to this century, now possessed high renown. It was chiefly resorted to by the students of the Roman law, both civil and ecclesiastical; and especially after the emperor, Lotharius II., re-instated it, and conferred on it new privileges 4. In the same country the medical school of Salerno, which had before been very celebrated, now allured an immense number of students. so many schools were rising up in Europe, the sovereign pon-

with such an ornament, But most writers contend that this diploma is a fabrication; and they adduce strong proofs, that the school of Bologna was not more ancient than the eleventh century, and that its principal enlargement was in the twelfth century, particularly in the time of Lothair II. See Car. Sigonius, Historia Bononiensis; as published with notes among his Works: Lud. Ant. Muratori, Antiquitates Italica Medii Ævi, tom. iii. p. 23. 884. 898. and especially, the very learned God. Ge. Keufel's elegant History of the University of Bologna, written in German, Helmst. 1750. 8vo. Compare Just. Henr. Böhmer's Praf. ad Corpus Juris Canonici, p. 9. &c. not more ancient than the decenth cen-Corpus Juris Canonici, p. 9, &c.

<sup>\*</sup> Cæs. Egasse De Boulay, Historia Acad. Paris. tom. ii. p. 463, &c. Steph. Pasquier, Recherches de la France, livr. iii. c. xxix. Peter Lambecius, Historia \* Biblioth. Vindob. lib. ii. c. v. p. 260. Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. ix. p. 60—88. 1 Cas. Egasse De Boulay, Historia

ix. p. 60—88.

<sup>2</sup> Boulay, Historia Acad. Paris. tom.
ii. p. 215. Pocquet De la Livoniere,
Diss. sur l'Antiquité de l'Unicersité
d'Angers, p. 21, &c. Angers, 1736. 4to.
<sup>5</sup> Histoire Générale de Languedoc,
par les Bénédictins, tom. ii. p. 517, &c.

<sup>4</sup> The inhabitants of Bologna tell us,
their university was founded as early
se the 60h century by Theodosius II.

as the fifth century, by Theodosius II., and they show the diploma of that emperor, by which he enriched their city

tiff, Alexander III., enacted a special law, in the council of Rome, A. D. 1179, requiring schools to be every where set up, or to be re-instated, if they had before existed, in the monasteries, and in the cathedral churches: for those which had formerly flourished in these situations, through the negligence of the monks and the bishops, were either wholly prostrate or much decayed. But the daily increasing fame and glory of the higher schools, or universities, rendered this law of little effect: for the majority flocking to those new seats of learning, the monastic and cathedral schools gradually declined and came to nothing.

§ 4. Among the benefits derived from these many literary associations, at their very commencement, was this, that not only were the boundaries of human knowledge extended, but a new division of the branches of it took place. Hitherto all learning had been confined to what were called the seven liberal arts; three of which, grammar, rhetoric, and dialectics, comprised what was called the Trivium; and the other four, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy, were called the Quadrivium. Most persons were contented with the Trivium; but those who wished to be thought learned men of the first rank, ascended to the Quadrivium. To these [seven liberal] arts were now added, besides the study of languages, (for which few had much taste,) theology,-not, however, the old and simple theology, which was destitute of system and connexion, and rested solely on texts of scripture, and sentences from the ancient fathers, but philosophical, or scholastic theology; also, jurisprudence, or civil and canon law; and lastly, medicine, or physic, as it was then called 6. For, as peculiar schools were now devoted to these sciences, they were of course placed in the list of studies which merited the attention of men of erudition. And when this was done, the common distribution of the sciences was to be changed. Hence the seven liberal arts were gradually included under the term philosophy; to which

was in the twelfth century applied particularly to medicinal studies, and it has also preserved that limited sense in the English language." Macl.]

<sup>5</sup> See Böhmer's Jus Eccles. Protes-

tantium, tom. iv. p. 705.

["The word physica, though, according to its etymology, it denotes the study of natural philosophy in general,

were added, theology, jurisprudence, and medicine. And thus these four Faculties, as they are called, were, in the next century, formed in the universities.

§ 5. In Italy the reputation and authority of the old Roman law revived, and it caused all other systems of law then in use to go into desuetude, after the discovery, at the capture of Amalphi, A. D. 1137, by the emperor, Lotharius II., of the . celebrated copy of the Pandects, or Digest, of which there had been very little knowledge for many centuries, and which the emperor now presented to the city of Pisa. From this time the learned began to study the Roman law with more eagerness; schools also were opened for the study of this law in the university of Bologna; and afterwards likewise in other cities of Italy, and also beyond Italy. The consequence was, that whereas men had previously lived under various laws, and every gentleman had been at liberty to choose which he would obey, whether the Salic laws, or those of the Lombards, or of the Burgundians, &c. the Roman laws gradually obtained the ascendancy, through the greater part of Europe, and excluded all others. It is an old opinion, that Lotharius II., at the instigation of Irnerius, or Guarnerus, the first teacher of the Roman law in the university of Bologna, published a decree, that all should thenceforth obey the Roman law only, the others being abrogated. But learned men have snown, that this opinion is supported by no solid evidence 7.

§ 6. The civil law being placed among the sciences to be taught in the schools, the Roman pontiffs and their friends deemed it not only useful but necessary, that the canon law, or that which regulates the affairs of the church, should have the same privilege. There existed, indeed, some collections of canons, or ecclesiastical laws; but there was not one among them that was complete and fit to be expounded in the schools;

his Antiquit. Ital. Medii Ævi, tom. ii. p. 285, &c. On this subject, George Calixtus had a warm controversy with Barth. Nihusius, who adhered to the common opinion respecting Irnerius and Lotharius. The history of this controversy is given by Jo. Möllerus, Cimbria Litterata, tom. iii. p. 142, &c.

<sup>7</sup> See Herm. Conringius, de Origine Juris Germanici, cap. xxii. Guido Grandus, Epist. de Pandectis, p. 21. 69. ed. Florence, 1737. 4to. Henr. Brencmann, Historia Pandectar. p. 41, &c. Lud. Ant. Muratori, Praf. ad Leges Longobardas; in his Scriptores Rerum Italicar. tom. i. pt. ii. p. 4, &c. and in

in consequence both of their want of arrangement and their deficiency in copiousness of matter. Hence Gratian, a Benedictine monk, born at Chiusi, and now residing at Bologna, in the monastery of St. Felix and Nabor, about the year 1130, compiled from the writings of the ancient doctors, the epistles of the pontiffs, and the decrees of councils, an epitome of canon law, suitable for the instruction of youth in the schools . The Roman pontiff, Eugene III., was highly pleased with the work: and the doctors of Bologna received it with applause, and immediately adopted it as their guide in teaching; and their example was followed, first, by the university of Paris, and then by the other universities. The most learned men of the Romish church acknowledge that Gratian's Decretum, as it is commonly called, or his Concordia discordantium Canonum, as the author himself called it, is full of numberless faults and mistakes '. Yet, as it admirably strengthens and supports the power of the Roman pontiffs, it has become in

of Gratian himself, nothing more is known than is stated in the text. He completed his Decretum about A. D. 1151. It is divided into three parts. The first part is subdivided into one hundred and one Distinctiones; in which he treats of law in general, and canon law in particular, in the first twenty Distinctions; and then proceeds to treat of the different orders of the clergy, their qualifications, ordination, duties, and powers. The second part is subdivided into thirty-six Causes, each embracing several Questions, which are treated of in one or more chapters. This part properly contains the rules and principles of proceeding in the ecclesiastical courts, in all the varieties of causes that occur. The third part is much shorter than either of the preceding. It is divided into fice Distinctions; and treats of the consecration of churches, worship, the sacraments, fasts and festivals, images, &c.—This work (which, with the Decretals of Gregory IX. in five books, the Liber series Decretalium of Boniface VIII., the Constitutions of Clement V., and the Estracagantes of John XXII. and others, constitutes the Corpus Jurie Canonici, and forms more than one

half of the whole,) is a compilation from genuine and spurious canons, decrees, and decisions, without much discrimination; and is so carelessly made, that the authors are frequently confounded, and one cited for another. It is therefore no great authority; nor is it regarded as such by modern canonists. Though favourable to the pretensions of the Roman pontiffs in the main, yet it is against their claims in several particulars; and this may have tended to sink its credit with both Catholies and Protestants. After all, it was a noble work for the age in which it was compiled, and justly entitles its author to the appellation of the father of canon law. Tr.]

See, among others, Anton. Augustinus, de Emendatione Gratiani, cum Observationibus Steph. Baluze et Gerh. van Mastricht, Arnheim, 1678. 8vo. [Numerous errors and mistakes having been discovered in the Decretum of Gratian, on which Augustinus wrote a treatise, it was subjected to a careful revision, by order of the court of Rome, and then published with all the corrections that could be ascertained, by authority of Gregory XIII. A. D. 1580.

a measure sacred, and still retains that high authority which it unreasonably acquired in that illiterate and barbarous age 1.

§ 7. All the Latins who wished to rank among learned men eagerly studied philosophy. Most people, by the middle of the century, divided philosophy, taking the word in its broadest sense, into theoretical, practical, mechanical, and logical. Under theoretical philosophy was comprehended theology, in that form in which it is pursued under the guidance of reason, that is, natural theology; also mathematics and physics. To practical philosophy belonged ethics, economics, and politics. Mechanical philosophy embraced the seven arts of common life, including navigation, agriculture, and hunting. Logic they divided into grammar, and the art of reasoning: and the latter they subdivided into rhetoric, dialectics, and sophistics. Under the head of dialectics they included that branch of metaphysics which treats of general ideas. This distribution of the sciences was generally approved; yet some wished to separate mechanics and grammar from philosophy: but others opposed this, because they would have all science to be included under the name of philosophy 2.

§ 8. But the teachers of these several branches of philosophy were split into various parties or sects, which had fierce contests with each other 3. In the first place, there was a three-fold method of teaching philosophy. (I.) The old and simple

cion. And, if I do not misjudge, the fragments of the *Kalendarium*, which have been published, bear manifest marks of pious fraud.

<sup>2</sup> These statements we have derived from several sources; but especially from Hugo of St. Victor, *Didascal*. lib. ii. cap. ii. p. 7, &c. *Opp.* tom. i. and from the *Metalogicum* of John of Salisbury, in various passages.

from the Metalogicum of John of Salisbury, in various passages.

See Godofr. De S. Victore, Poem on the sects of philosophers in this age; published by William Le Beuf, Diss. sur l'Histoire Ecclés. et Civile de Paris, tom. ii. p. 254, &c. Boulay, Historia Acad. Paris, tom. ii. p. 562, &c. Ant. Wood, Antiquitates Oxonienses, tom. i. p. 51. John of Salisbury, Metalogicum, and Policraticon, passim.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Gerh. van Mastricht, Historia Juris Ecclesiastici, § 293. p. 325. and Just. Henr. Böhmer, Jus Eccles. Protestant, tom. i. p. 100, &c. and especially, his Preface to his new edition of the Corpus Juris Canonici, Halle, 1747. 4to. Alexand. Machiavel, Observationes ad Sigonii Histor. Bononiensem, tom. iii. Opp. Sigonii, p. 128, &c. Hehre adduces many new things, respecting Gratian and his labours, from a very ancient Kalendarium Archigymnasii Bononiensis: but these statements are much questioned. Nor has that famous Kalendarium yet been published, of which the Bolognians tell us so much, and of which they have repeatedly promised to give the world a copy, and thus end controversy respecting it. This fact increases suspi-

method, which did not go beyond Porphyry, and the Dialectics ascribed to St. Augustine; and which advised, that few persons should study philosophy, lest divine wisdom should become adulterated with human subtleties. (II.) The Aristotelian, which explained and elucidated the works of Aristotle. Latin translations of some of the books of Aristotle were now in the hands of the learned'; though these translations were rude, obscure, and ambiguous, so that those who used them in teaching, often fell into strange incongruities and absurdities. (III.) The free method, by which men attempted to investigate latent truth, by their own ingenuity, aided, however, by the precepts of Aristotle and Plato. But those who pursued this method, commendable as it may be in itself, for the most part, misemployed their ingenuity, and wearied themselves and their disciples with idle questions and distinctions. These various opinions, contests, and defects of the philosophizers, induced many to hold all philosophy in contempt, and to wish to banish it from the schools.

§ 9. But none disputed more subtly, or contended more fiercely, than the *dialecticians*; who, being occupied exclusively with *universals*, as they were called, or general ideas, confined their whole science to this one subject, and explained it in different ways. There were, at this time, two principal

4 Robert De Monte, Appendix ad Sigebert. Gemblacensem; published by Luc. Dachery, subjoined to the Opp. Guiderti de Novigento, ad ann. 1128. p. 753. "Jacobus Clericus de Venecia transtulit de Græco in Latinum quos-dam libros Aristotelis, et commentatus est, scilicet Topica, Analyt. priores et pesteriores, et Elenchos. Quamvis antiquior translatio super eosdem libros haberetur." Thomas Becket, Episolar. lib. ii. ep. xciii. p. 454, ed. Bruxell. 1682. 4to. "Itero preces, quatenus libros Aristotelis, quos habetis, mihi faciatis exscribi.—Precor etiam iterata supplicatione, quatenus in Operibus Aristotelis, ubi difficiliora fuerint, notulas faciatis, eo quod interpretum aliquatenus suspectum habeo, quia licet cloquens fucrit alias, ut sæpe audivi,

minus tamen fuit in Grammatica institutus."

See John of Salisbury, Polioration,
p. 434, &c. and Metalogicum,
p. 814,
&c., and passim.
John of Salisbury,
an elegant

John of Salisbury, an elegant writer of this century, pleasantly says, in his Policraticon, see de Nugis Curialium, lib. vii. p. 451. "He (the philosopher) is prepared to solve the old question about genera and species; and while he is labouring upon it, the universe grows old: more time is consumed upon it, than the Cæsars spent in conquering and subduing the world: more money is expended, than all the wealth which Crœsus ever possessed. For this single subject has occupied many, so long, that after consuming their whole lives upon it, they have

sects among them, Realists and Nominalists; each of which was subdivided into several minor parties. The Nominalists of this age were, indeed, inferior in numbers, and in authority, to the Realists; yet they were not without followers. To these was added a third sect, that of the Formalists; which took, in a sense, middle ground between the disputants. But they really did no good; for they cast no light on the subject, and therefore only furnished new matter for controversy'. Those devoted to the study of the medical art, astronomy, mathematics, and the kindred sciences, continued to repair to the schools of the Saracens in Spain: and many books of the Arabians were translated into Latin '. For the high reputation of the Arabic learning, joined with zeal for the conversion of the Spanish Saracens to christianity, induced many to apply themselves to the study of the Arabic language and litera-

not understood either that or any thing

else."

7 John of Salisbury, Policrat. lib. vii. p. 451, 452. "Some, (the Formalists,) with the mathematicians, abstract the forms of things; and to them refer whatever is said about universals. Others (the Realists) examine men's sensations of objects; and maintain, that these go by the name of univer sals. There were also some, (the Nominalists,) who held that words constitute the genera and species; but their opinion is now exploded, and with the authors of it, has disappeared. Yet there are still some treading in their steps, (though they blush to own their master and his opinions,) and adhering only to names, what they take away from things and from sensations, they attribute to words."—The sect of Formalists, therefore, is more ancient than John Duns Scotus, whom the learned have accounted the father of the Formalists. See also John of Salisbury's Metalogicum, lib. ii. c. xvii. p. 814, &c. where he recounts the contests of these sects. "Alius (says he, among other things,) consistit in rocibus, licet hee opinio cum Roscelino suo fere jam evanuerit; alius sermones intuetur;

alius versatur intellectibus," &c.

alius versatur intellectibus," &c.

8 Gerhard of Cremona, a celebrated Italian astronomer and physician, removed to Toledo in Spain, and there translated many Arabic books into Latin. See Muratori, Antiq. Italica Medii Ævi, tom. iii. p. 936, 937. Peter Mirmet, a French monk, went among the Saracens in Spain and Africa to learn geography. See Lu. Dachery, Spiciley. Veter. Scriptor. tom. ix. p. 443. old ed. Dan. Merley or Morlach, an Englishman, fond of mathematics, went to Toledo in Spain, and thence brought away to his own country many went to Toledo in Spain, and thence brought away to his own country many Arabic books. See Ant. Wood's Antig. Oxonienses, tom. i. p. 56, &c. Peter the Venerable, abbot of Clugni, went into Spain, and having learned the Arabian language, translated into Latin the Koran, and a life of Muhammed. See Jo. Mabillon, Annoles Benedict. tom. vi. lib. lxxvii. p. 345. And this Peter (as he himself tells us, Billioth. Cluniacens. p. 1109.) found in Spain, on the Ebro, Robert Retenensis, an Englishman, and Herman, a Dalmatian, as well as others, pursuing the study of astrology. Many other examples of the kind may be collected from the records of this century.

## CHAPTER II.

HISTORY OF THE TEACHERS AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHURCH.

- § 1. Lives of the clergy.—§ 2. Efforts of the pontiffs to aggrandize themselves. The contest respecting investitures.—§ 3, 4, 5. Its progress.—§ 6. Compromise between the pontiff and the emperor. - § 7. Two popes: Anacletus and Innocent.—§ 8. The other pontiffs of this century.—§ 9. Renewal of the contest under Hadrian IV. and Frederic Barbarossa.-- § 10, 11. Contests in the election of pontiffs.—§ 12. Contest of Alexander III. with Henry II.—§ 13. Alexander advances the Roman see by various arts.- § 14. His successors.-§ 15, 16. The rest of the clergy and their vices.—§ 17. Contentions between the Cistercians and Cluniacensians.—§ 18. Lives of the canons.—§ 19. New monastic orders.—§ 20. Præmonstratensians.—§ 21. Carmelites.—§ 22. The Greek writers.—§ 23. The Latin writers.
- § 1. Wherever we turn our eyes, we discover the traces of dishonesty, ignorance, luxury, and other vices; with which both the church and the state were contaminated, by those who wished to be regarded as presiding over and taking the lead in all religious matters. If we except a few individuals, who were of a better character, and who lamented the profligacy and vices of their order; all of them, disregarding the salvation of the people, were intent on following their base propensities, increasing their wealth and honours, encroaching and trampling upon the rights of sovereigns and magistrates, and living in luxury and splendour. Such as wish to investigate this subject, may consult Bernhard's five books of Meditations addressed to the pontiff Eugene, and his Apology addressed to the abbot William; in the first of which works, he censures and deplores the shameful conduct of the pontiffs and bishops, and in the last the base lives of the monks 1.

p. 490. 690, &c. where he treats at large of the morals of the ecclesiastics and comobites. [Hume (History of therhonus, de corrupto Eccesses p. 430. Usus, c.c. where he decades six status; in Baluze, Miscellanea, tom. v. large of the morals of the ecclesiastics p. 63, &c. Gallia Christiana, tom. i. p. 65, &c. Gallia Christiana, tom. i. p. 265. 273, &c. Eng. ch. x. a. p. 1189.) says of Richard Boulay, Historia Acad. Paris. tom. ii. I., king of England, when about to

<sup>1</sup> Gerhohus, de corrupto Ecclesias

§ 2. The Roman pontiffs, who were at the head of the Latin church, laboured during the whole century, though not all with equal success, to retain the possessions and authority they had acquired, and likewise to extend them still farther; while on the contrary, the emperors and kings exerted themselves to the utmost to diminish their opulence and their power. Hence arose perpetual jarring and warfare between the empire and the priesthood, (as it was then expressed,) which were a source of great public calamity. Pascal II., who was created pontiff at the close of the preceding century, reigned securely at the commencement of this; nor was the opposing faction, that sided with the emperors, sufficiently powerful to fix an imperial pontiff in the chair of the deceased Guibert'. Pascal, therefore, in a council at Rome, A. D. 1102, renewed the decrees of his predecessors against investitures, excommunicated Henry IV. anew, and stirred up enemies against him wherever he Henry resolutely withstood these menaces and machinations: but two years after, A. D. 1104, his own son, Henry V., took up arms against his father, under pretence of religion; and now all was over. For after an unsuccessful campaign, he

enter on his crusade to Palestine, that he "carried so little the appearance of sanctity in his conduct, that Fulk, curate of Neuilly, a zealous preacher of the crusade, who from that merit had acquired the privilege of speaking the boldest truths, advised him to rid himself of his notorious sins, particularly his pride, ararice, and roluptuousness, which he called the king's three favourite daughters. You conned well, replied Richard, and I hereby dispose of the first to the Templars, of the second to the Benedictines, and of the third to my prelates." Such a sarcasm from a monarch, shows the notoriety of clerical persons. In the preceding chapter, a. d. 1189, Mr. Hume says: "We are told by Giraldus Cambrensis (cap. 5. in Anglia Sacra, vol. ii.) that the monks and prior of St. Swithun threw themselves, one day, prostrate on the ground and in the mire, before Henry II., complaining, with many tears and much doleful lamentation, that the

bishop of Winchester, who was also their abbot, had cut off three dishes from their table. How many has he left you! said the king. Ten only, replied the disconsolate monks. I myself, exclaimed the king, never have more than three; and I enjoin your bishop to reduce you to the same number." Tr.]

2 [On the death of Guibert, or Clement

In the death of Guibert, or Clement III., the antipope, A.D. 1100, his friends chose one Albert for his successor. But he was taken, the very day of his election, and confined by Pascal in the monastery of St. Lawrence. Theodoric was next chosen in his place; who also fell into Pascal's hands, 105 days after his election, and was ahut up in the monastery of Cava. The friends of Guibert then chose Magrinulph, or Silvester IV., for pope; but he was obliged to leave Rome, and died shortly after. Thus Pascal was soon left in quiet possession of St. Peter's chair. See Bower's Lives of the Popes, vol. v. p. 350. ed. Lond. 1761. Tr.]

was compelled by his son to abdicate the throne, and died friendless and forsaken, at Liege, A.D. 1106. Whether the son was induced to engage in this war with his father, by his ambition of reigning, or by the instigation of the pontiff, does not appear. But it is certain, that *Pascal* absolved the son from his oath of obedience to his father, and very zealously

supported and defended his cause 3.

§ 3. But this political revolution was far from answering the expectations of Pascal. For Henry V. could by no means be induced to give up the right of investing bishops and abbots, although he conceded to the colleges of canons and monks the power of electing them. Hence the pontiff, in the councils of Guastalla in Italy and Troves in France, A. D. 1107, renewed the decrees which had been enacted against investitures. The controversy was now suspended for a few years; because Henry was so occupied with his wars, that he had no leisure to pursue it. But when his wars were closed, A. D. 1110, he marched with a large army into Italy, to settle this protracted and pernicious controversy at Rome. As he advanced slowly towards Rome, the pontiff, finding himself destitute of all succour, offered to compromise with him on these conditions; that the king should relinquish the investiture with the staff and the ring, and the bishops and abbots should restore to the emperor the royal benefices, (beneficia regalia,) which they had received since the times of Charlemagne, namely, the power of levying tribute, holding lordships, coining money, and the like. Henry V. acceded to these terms, in the year 1111: but the bishops, both of Italy and Germany, vigorously opposed them. A violent conflict having taken place, in the very church of St. Peter, at Rome, Henry caused the pontiff to be seized, and conducted as a prisoner to the castle of Viterbo. When he had lain there some time, a new convention was formed, as was unavoidable, in which the pontiff conceded to the king the right of giving investiture to bishops and abbots, with the staff

ratio, &c. in Dachery's Spicileg, tom. ii, p. 914,) states, that the pontiff wrote a letter to young Henry, criminating his father, and exhorting him to aid the church against him. Tr.]

We have here consulted, in addition to the original sources, those excellent historians, whom we mentioned in the preceding century. [See note 7 p. 329.—Hermann De Tournay (Nar-

and ring. Thus, peace being concluded, the pontiff placed the imperial diadem upon the head of *Henry* 4.

- § 4. This peace, which was extorted by force and arms, was followed by greater commotions, and more painful conflicts. In the first place, at Rome, violent tumults were raised against the pontiff; who was accused of betraying the interests of the church, and of basely shrinking from his duty. To quiet these tumults, Pascal assembled a council in the Lateran palace, A. D. 1112; and before that council humbly confessed his fault in forming such a convention with the emperor, and submitted the matter to the pleasure of the council. The council rescinded the compact formed with the emperor \*. After this, in various synods and councils, both of France and Germany, Henry was excluded from communion, and was even classed among the heretics; than which nothing at that day was more to be dreaded 6. The princes of Germany likewise made war upon him in several places in behalf of the church. To bring these many and great evils to a termination, Henry again marched an army into Italy, in the year 1116, and held a convention at Rome A.D. 1117, the pontiff having escaped by flight to Benevento. But the Normans came to the aid of the pontiff, and Pascal boldly prepared for war against the emperor, and made preparations for an assault upon the city Rome. Important events were now anticipated, when the pontiff closed his life in the year 1118.
- § 5. A few days after the death of Pascal, John Cajetan, another Benedictine monk from the monastery of Monte Cassino, and chancellor of the Romish church, was created pontiff, and assumed the name of Gelasius II. In opposition to him Henry set up another pontiff, Maurice Burdin, archbishop of Braga in Spain, who chose the name of Gregory VIII. Gela-

and acknowledged a council to be his superior. The council also disapproved of the acts of the pontiff

of the acts of the pontiff.

<sup>6</sup> See Jac. Gervaise, Diss. sur l'Hérésis des Incestitures; which is the fourth of those he has prefixed to the History of the Abbot Suger, p. lix.

the Abbot Suger, p. lix.

7 See Steph. Baluze, Vita Mauritii
Burdini; in his Miscellanea, tom. iii. p.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Besides the writers already mentioned, Jo. Mabillon, Annales Benedict. tom. v. p. 681, and tom. vi. p. 1, deserves to be consulted, and on each of the years of these and the subsequent transactions.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Here again, this pontiff, like Gregory VII., in the Berengarian controversy, placed his authority in subordination to the decisions of a council,

sius, therefore, finding himself not safe at Rome, or in Italy, retired into France; and soon after died there, at Clugni. The cardinals who had accompanied him, as soon as he was dead, elected Guido, archbishop of Vienne, count of Burgundy, and a relative of the emperor, for sovereign pontiff, and he took the name of Calixtus II. It was fortunate, both for the church and the state, that this man was made head of the church. A man of noble birth, and of elevated views, he prosecuted the contest with the emperor with no less vigour than success, both by decrees of councils and by other means; reduced Rome under his power; took the emperor's pontiff prisoner and cast him into prison; and fomented civil wars in Germany. At the same time possessing more liberal views than his predecessors in the papal chair, and having no obstinacy of character, he did not reject moderate counsels, and could relax something of the demands of his predecessors, for the sake of restoring peace now so ardently desired.

§ 6. Thus, after multiplied efforts, contests, excommunications, and threats, peace was ratified between the pontiff's legates and the emperor, in the diet of Worms, A. D. 1122, on the following conditions: that, hereafter, bishops and abbots should be freely chosen by those whose right it was to elect; but in the presence of the emperor or of his representative?: that if the electors disagreed among themselves, the emperor should interpose, and using bishops as his counsellors should end the contest: that the person elected should take the oath of loyalty to the emperor, receive what were called the regalia from his hand, and perform the duties due to him on account of them; and that the emperor should use a different mode of

monks, an inflexible obstinacy and pertinacity. But as soon as a man of a better character and of a liberal mind ascended the chair of St. Peter, things assumed a different aspect, and there was a prospect of peace.

9 From this time, therefore, the

9 From this time, therefore, the people in Germany have been excluded from the election of bishops. See Peter De Marca, de Concordia Sucerdotii et Imperii, lib. vi. c. ii. § 9. p. 783. ed. Böhmeri.

If I do not greatly misjudge, this unhappy contest between the emperors and the pontiffs, respecting the investiture of bishops and abbots, would not have been carried on with so much asperity, not have been protracted so long, if men of liberal views and education had been at the head of the church. But during half a century, five monks had governed the church—men born in obscurity, of coarse manners, and incapable of yielding at all, that is, possessing the characteristic fault of

conferring the *regalia* from that before practised, and should no longer confer human prerogatives by the *staff* and the *risg*, which were the emblems of sacred or divine power, but by a sceptre '. This *Concordat*, as it is commonly called, was solemnly confirmed the next year in the Lateran council; and it continues in force to our times, although there has been some dispute between the pontiffs and the emperors respecting its true import '.

§ 7. Calixtus did not long survive this pacification; for he died A.D. 1124. His place was filled by Lambert, bishop of Ostia, known among the pontiffs by the name of Honorius II. Nothing memorable was done by him. At his death, A.D. 1130, there was a schism in the church of Rome; for a part of the cardinals chose Gregory, the cardinal of St. Angelo, whose pontifical name was Innocent II.; but another part of them created Peter de Leon pontiff, who was called Anacletus The party of Innocent was the weaker one at Rome and in Italy; he therefore fled into France, and remained there two years. But he had the strongest party out of Italy; for, besides the emperor Lotharius, the kings of France, England, and Spain, and some others, induced especially by the influence of St. Bernard, the particular friend of Innocent, joined themselves to his party; while Anacletus had for supporters only the kings of Sicily and Scotland. The schism was terminated by the death of Anacletus, A. D. 1138; after which Innocent reigned alone, till the year 1143, and celebrated several councils, among which was the second Lateran, A.D. 1139 3.

§ 8. After the death of *Innocent*, *Guido*, cardinal of St. Mark, under the name of *Cœlestine* II., reigned during five months in peace. His successor, *Lucius* II., who formerly was *Gerhard*, a regular canon, governed the church during

regalia. See Jo. Hil. Hoffmann, ad Concordatum Henrici V. et Callisti II. Wittemb 1739. 4to.

¹ See Muratori, Antiq. Ital. Medii Ævi, tom. vi. p. 76. Jo. Schilterus, de Libertate Eccles. German. lib. iv. c. iv. p. 545, &c. Cæs. Rasponus, de Basilica Lateranensi, lib. iv. p. 295, &c.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> It was contested among other things, whether the consecration should precede, or follow, the collation of the

Wittemb. 1739. 4to.

<sup>3</sup> In addition to the common Historians of the popes, see Jo. De Lannes, Histoire du Pontificat du Pape Innocest II. Paris, 1741. 8vo.

eleven months; but not prosperously. For he was disturbed in various ways by the tumultuous Romans; and in attempting to quell one of their insurrections, he was killed by the stroke of a stone. His successor, Eugenius III., formerly Bernhard, a Cistercian monk, and a very distinguished disciple of the celebrated St. Bernhard, abbot of Clairval, came to the government of the church A. D. 1145, and during nine years encountered similar troubles and dangers, until his death 1152. For he was repeatedly driven from Rome, and at one time passed a long exile in France 4. Anastatius IV., previously Conrad, bishop of Sabino, had a more tranquil reign; but it was of short duration; for he died A. D. 1154, after filling the chair one year and four months.

§ 9. Under his successor, Hadrian IV., who was an Englishman, and a regular canon, and whose true name was Nicolas Breakspear, the contentions between the emperors and the Roman pontiffs, which were apparently settled in the times of Calixtus II., broke out anew. Frederic I., surnamed Barbarossa, [Red-Beard,] as soon as he was chosen emperor, A. D. 1152, explicitly declared his intention to maintain the imperitorial authority and prerogatives throughout the empire, and especially in Italy; and set bounds to the immense power and wealth of the pontiffs and of the clergy at large. Hadrian, in view of this emergency, concluded it to be his duty to defend the authority and majesty of the church. Hence, when the emperor was to be crowned, A. D. 1155, first, a contest arose respecting the functions of a groom, [holding the pope's stirrups when he mounted or dismounted his horse,] which the pontiff would have Frederic perform. Then followed other disputes and controversies between them, in relation to public matters, which were fiercely agitated by letters. These con-

had done, they determined to restore the ancient Roman republic, and to re-instate the Roman senate in all its ancient grandeur. Such being their object, all their movements were of course sedition against the pontiffs as temporal sovereigns, See G. J. Planck's Geschichte d. Christl. Kirchl. Gesell-schaftverfassung, vol. iv. p. 324, &c. and the authors referred to in note a chap. v. § 10. of this century. Tr.]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> [These tumults at Rome originated from a strong party of citizens, who adopted the principles of Arnold of Brixen, (see cap. v. § 10. below,) and wished to shake off the yoke of priestly government, and restore the ancient form of the Roman empire. After an unsuccessful application to the emperor of Germany, to make Rome his residence, and to there exercise the same powers as the old Roman emperors

tests being in a measure settled, others followed of equal magnitude and difficulty, in the year 1158, when the emperor, in order to set bounds to the daily increasing wealth of the pontiff, the bishops and the monks made a law, that no fiefs should be transferred to another person without the knowledge and consent of the lord of whom they were held i; and also exerted all his powers to reduce the minor states of Italy under his authority. An open rupture seemed about to take place, when the pontiff was removed by death, on the first of September, A. D. 1159 i.

§ 10. When a new pontiff was to be elected, the cardinals were divided into two factions. The one, which was the more numerous, created Roland of Sienna pontiff; the other, the less numerous, elected Octavianus, cardinal of St. Cæcilia. Roland assumed the name of Alexander III.: his competitor. that of Victor IV. The emperor, who, for various reasons, disliked Alexander, gave his support to Victor. The council of Pavia, summoned by the emperor, A. D. 1160, decided according to the emperor's pleasure. Victor, therefore, prevailed in Germany and Italy; and Alexander had to quit Rome and Italy, and to retire to France. In the midst of the commotion and strife, Victor died at Lucca, A. D. 1164. But another pontiff was immediately elected by order of the emperor; namely, Guido, cardinal of St. Calixtus, who assumed the name of Pascal III., and who was acknowledged by the princes of Germany. in the diet of Wurtzburg, A. D. 1165. Alexander, however, returned from France to Italy, prosecuted his cause with some success, and in the Lateran council at Rome, A. D. 1167, deposed the emperor, whom he had before repeatedly excommunicated, and absolved his subjects from their oath of allegiance to him. But not long after, Rome was taken by the emperor, and Alexander was obliged to flee to Benevento, and leave the chair of St. Peter in the hands of Pascal.

§ 11. The prospects of Alexander seemed to brighten up, when the emperor, after losing the greater part of his army by

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> See Muratori, Antiquitates Ital. Medii Ævi, tom. vi. p. 239, &c. where he shows, that by this and other laws, Frederic first opposed a barrier to the power of the clergy.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> These events are carefully investigated by the illustrious count Bünau, History of Frederic I. written in German, p. 45. 49. 73, &c. 99. 105, &c.

a pestilential disease, was obliged, against his inclinations, to retire from Italy, and when Pascal was removed by death, A. D. 1168. But his expectations were soon disappointed. For the opposite faction elected John, abbot of Struma, pontiff, with the title of Calixtus III.; and the emperor, though absent in Germany, and occupied with various wars and contests, supported the new pontiff as far as he was able. And after settling a degree of peace in Germany, the emperor, A. D. 1174, marched again into Italy with a fine army; intending to chastise the cities and republics which had revolted from him. If success had attended this expedition of the emperor, he would doubtless have compelled Alexander to give place to Calixtus. But he met with disappointments and reverses; and after several years spent in alternate defeats and partial victories, being discouraged by adversities and difficulties, he concluded a peace with Alexander III., and a truce with his other enemies, at Venice, in the year 11777. Some tell us, that the pontiff, placing his foot upon the neck of the suppliant emperor, repeated the words of David, Ps. xci. 13. [" Thou shalt tread upon the lion and the adder:" &c.] But most of the moderns consider the report as entirely unsupported .

§ 12. Alexander III., whose conflict with Frederic I. procured him fame, had also considerable contest with Henry II., king of England, in the case of Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury. In the council of Clarendon, A. D. 1164, several regulations were enacted, by which the extent of the regal power, in respect to the clergy, was more accurately defined, and the prerogatives of the bishops and clergy were circum-

596, in the Life of Galdinus of Milan; which two ecclesiastics acted as arbi-ters and legates in negociating this

<sup>7</sup> These transactions are well illus-7 These transactions are well illustrated by count Bünau, in his Historia Frederici I. p. 115—242. To which add, Fortunatus Olmi, Istoria della cenuta a Venetia Occultamente nel. an. 1177, di Papa Alessandro III. Venice, 1629. 4to. and Lud. Ant. Muratori, Antiq. Ital. Medii Æri, tom. iv. p. 249, &c. Origines Guelphica, tom. ii. p. 379, &c. Acta Sanctor. tom. i. April. p. 46, in the Life of Hugo, abbot of Bonneval; and tom. ii. April. p.

peace.

See Bünau's Life of Frederic I. p.
242. Char. Aug. Heumann, Posciles
tom. iii. lib. i. p. 145. Biblioth. Italique,
tom. vi. p. 5. 16, and the writers mentioned by Casp. Sagittarius, Introd. in
Historiam Eccles. tom. i. p. 639. tom. ii. p. 609.

scribed within narrower limits . Thomas refused to submit to these regulations; because, in his opinion, they were preju-

<sup>9</sup> See Matth. Paris, Historia Mojor, p. 82, 83, 101, 102, 104. Dav. Wilkins, Concilia Manuellia. p. 82, 33. 101, 102. 104. Day. Wilkins, Concilia Magna Britannia, tom. i. p. 434, &c. [These articles of Clarendon, or constitutions, as they are called, were drawn up by the king, and ratified in a full assembly of the great lords, barons, and prelates of the nations. The civilina wideled a ready execution them. lians yielded a ready assent to them; and most of the prelates were disposed to do the same. But Becket long refused, and at last, very reluctantly, subscribed to them. And of this compliance scribed to them. And of this compliance he afterwards repented, and obtained absolution from the pontiff; who, at the same time, disapproved most of the articles, and pronounced them null and void. The articles, as exhibited in Harduin's Concilia, tom. vi. pt. ii. p. 1607, &c. with the papal approbation or disapprobation subjoined to each, are as follow.

1. If any controversy respecting an advowson and right of presentation to churches, shall arise between laymen, or between clergymen and laymen, or between clergymen only, it shall be tried and determined in the court of our lord the king. Condemned by the

pontiff.

2. Churches belonging to a fief of

2. Churches belonging to a fiel of our lord the king, cannot be conferred in perpetuity, without his consent and approbation. Tolerated by the pontiff.

3. Clergymen cited and accused of any matter, or notification by the king's justiciary, must appear in his court, and answer there to whatever the king's court shall require him to answer. So also whatever the king's justiciary shall send into the court of the holy church to see how it is there treated. And if a clergyman shall be convicted or shall confess guilt, the church must no longer protect him. Condemned.

4. It shall not be lawful for arch-

bishops, bishops, or parsons, to go out of the kingdom without license from of the kingdom without license from our lord the king. And if they go out, and our lord the king see fit, they shall give security, that they will not, while going, while absent, or while returning, bring any evil or damage to our lord the king, or to the realm. Condemned. 5. Excommunicated persons ought not to give bonds to remain [where they are], nor to promise by oath [to do so], but only to give bonds or a pledge to abide by the decision of the church, that they may be absolved. Condensed. Condemned.

Condemned.
6. Laymen ought not to be accused, except by certain and legal accusers and witnesses in presence of the bishop: (yet so that the archdeacon may not lose his right, nor any thing accruing to him thereby.) And if the characters inculpated are such that no one dares, or is willing, to accuse them; the sheriff, at the bishop's instance, shall cause twelve lawful men of the vicinage or the village, to swear before the or the village, to swear before the bishop that they will discover the truth according to their conscience. Tolerated.

7. No one who holds of the king in capite, nor any one of the barons his servants, shall be excommunicated, nor the lands of any one of them be laid under an interdict, till application has been made to our lord the king, if

had under an interest, thi application has been made to our lord the king, if he is within the realm, or to his justiciary, if he be out of it, that he may see justice done: and so, that what belongs to the king's court may be there decided, and whatever belongs to the ecclesiastical court may be remitted to it for decision. Condensed.

8. Appeals, should they be made, ought to he from the archdeacon to the bishop, and from the bishop to the archbishop; and if the archbishop should fail to do justice, recurrence should be had, lastly, to our lord the king, that so the controversy may be terminated in the archbishop's court, by a precept from the king, and so that it go no farther without the king's consent. Condensed.

9. If a challenge arise between a clerk and a layman, or vice versa, con-

clerk and a layman, or vice versa, concerring any tenement which the clergy-man would have to be an eleemesy-nary, and the layman a lay fee, it shall be determined by the award of twelve lawful men, before the king's justiciary, whether the tenement be an eleemosynary, or a lay fee. If the award be

dicial to the divine rights, both of the church at large and of the Roman pontiffs. Hostility now took place between the king and the archbishop; and the latter fled into France to Alexander III., who was then an exile there. The pontiff and the king of France procured a sort of reconciliation, and Thomas returned to England. But, as no means could induce him to yield to the wishes of the king, four of the courtiers, doubtless with the king's privity, assassinated him in the church, before

that it is eleemosynary, the plea shall be in the ecclesiastical court: but if a lay fee, then, unless both claim tenure under the same bishop or baron, the plea shall be in the king's court; but if both claim to hold of the same bishop or baron, the plea shall be in his court; but so that the party which before had seisin, shall not lose his seisin on account of the award made. Condemned.

count of the award made. Condemned.

10. Whoever belongs to any royal city, castle, borough, or manor of the king, if cited by the archdeacon or bishop for any crime for which he is amenable to them, if he will not make satisfaction upon their summons, they may indeed place him under an interdict; but they may not proceed to excommunicate him, till application has been made to the king's chief officer of the village, that he may, by law, bring him to make satisfaction. And if the king's officer fail in his duty, he shall lie at the king's mercy, and thenceforward the bishop may coerce the accused according to ecclecoerce the accused according to ecclesiastical law. Condemned.

11. Archbishops, bishops, and all parsons of the realm, who hold of the king in capite, are to look on their possessions as baronies from the king; and therefore are to be responsible to the king's justiciaries and officers, and are to follow and perform all the customs and duties prescribed by the king; and, like other barons, they ought to be present as other barons are, at the trials in the king's court, till

are, at the trials in the king's court, fill the proceedings come to relate to deprivation of life or of limbs. Tolerated.

12. When an archbishopric, bishopric, abbacy, or priory, of the king's demesnes, becomes vacant, it ought, to be in his hands; and he shall receive all its rents and issues, just as of his

demesnes: and when the church is to be provided for, the king is to send his mandate to the chief parsons of the church, and the election is to be made, church, and the election is to be made, in his chapel, with his assent, and by advice of the king's parsons whom he shall call together for that purpose. And the person elected, before he is consecrated, shall there do homage and fealty to the king, as to his liege lord, for his life and limbs and earthly honour, saving however the honour of his order. Condemned.

13. If any one of the great men of the kingdom shall refuse justice to an

18. If any one of the great men of the kingdom shall refuse justice to an archbishop, a bishop, or an archdeacon, in regard to himself or those that belong to him, the king is to enforce justice. And if it should happen that any one wrongs the king of his rights, the archlyishops on hishors and each any one wrongs the king of his rights, the archbishops, or bishops, and archdeacons ought to enforce justice, [by their ecclesiastical decisions,] so that satisfaction may be made to the lord the king. Tolerated.

14. The chattels of those found guilty

of high crimes in the king's courts, (qui sunt in regis forisfacto,) are not to be retained in any church, or churchyard, to the obstruction of justice to the king: because those chattels belong to the king, whether they are found in churches or out of them.

15. Pleas of debt are to be made in the king's court, whether due upon contract or not. Condemned.

16. The sons of tenants in villanage are not to be ordained, without the consent of the lord on whose manor they are found to have been born. Tolerated.

See Guthrie's General History of England, vol. i. p. 509. and Harduin's Concilia, tom. vi. pt. ii. p. 1607. Tr.]

the altar, in the year 1170 1. The king, after various altercations, had to make such expiations for this crime as the pontiff

¹ Guil. Stephanides, Historia Thomae Cantuariensis, in Tho. Spark's Scripteres Rerum Anglicar. London, 1723.
fol. p. 4. Christ. Lupus, Epistolæ et Vita Thomae Cantuar. Epistolæ item Alexandri III., Ludovici VII., Henrici II., in hac causa, ex MS. Vaticano, Bruxellis, 1682. 2 vols. 4to. and in the Works of Lupus. Natalis Alexander, Selecta Historiæ Eccles. Capita, sæc. xii. diss. x. p. 833, &c. Thomas Stapleton, Tres Thomae, seu res gestæ Thomæ Apostoli, S. Thomae Cantuariensis, et Thomae Mori, Colon. 1612. 8vo.—[Thomas was the son of a London merchant, and educated at Oxford and Paris. Having entered into the service of Having entered into the service of Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, he was sent to Bologna to study canon law. On his return he was made archlaw. On his return he was made archdeacon of Canterbury; and not long after, the king called him to court, and made him lord chancellor of England. On the death of Theobald, A. D. 1162, the king made him archbishop of Canterbury. While chancellor, he had served the king with great ability, and lived in great splendour. But he now assumed an austere mode of life, and became a strenuous defender of the pretended rights of the church, and a rigid disciplinarian. To restrain the rigid disciplinarian. To restrain the usurpations of the clergy, the king caused the constitutions of Clarendon to be enacted. Against these and all other attempts of the king to reform abuses, Thomas made strenuous opposition; and exerting his high powers as primate of all England, and posas primate of all England, and pos-sessing great and shining talents, and at the same time supported by the pope and by the king of France, he was able to thwart all the plans of king Henry. The king therefore caused him to be prosecuted for malconduct while chancellor. He was also arraigned for contempt of the king, and condemn-ed, in a grand council of the nation, at Northampton, a. D. 1164. Becket now appealed to the pope, contrary to the laws of the realm; and soon after fled to France. Protected by the pontiff and the king of France, he treated Henry with insolence; and at length,

through the mediation of the pontiff and the king of France, Henry and Becket were so far reconciled, that the Becket were so far reconciled, that the latter was permitted to return to his see. But he now carried matters with a high hand, dealt out his anathemas and censures, and resisted all attempts of the king to restrain the exorbitant power of the clergy. The king was now in Normandy. The archbishop of York, and several noblemen, whom Becket had excommunicated, repaired to the king, complaining of the treatto the king, complaining of the treat-ment they received from Becket. The archbishop remarked to him, that, so long as Becket lived, the king could long as Becket lived, the king could never expect to enjoy peace and tran-quillity. The king, being violently agitated, burst forth into an exclama-tion against his servants, whose want of zeal, he said, had so long left him exposed to the machinations of that exposed to the macintations of this ungrateful and imperious prelate. Four gentlemen of his household, overhearing the exclamation, immediately formed the resolution to assassinate Becket. They asked leave to go to England, and set out forthwith, without apprising the king of their designs. Soon after they were gone, the king conjectured, from some circumstances and after they were gone, the king conjectured, from some circumstances and
remarks of the men, what they intended to do; and he sent messengers
after them, commanding them not to
lay hands on the primate. But the
messengers arrived too late; the deed
was done. The king was now greatly
distressed, and took every possible
means to clear himself of suspicion,
and to pacify the pope. The assassins
fled to Rome, did penance, and obtained absolution from the pope, on condition of perpetual exile. The king also
made his submission to the pope; and
with much difficulty obtained absolution some years after.—See Hume's
History of England, ch. viii. vol. i. p.
322—361. ed. Philad. 1810. Rapm
Thoyras, Hist. of Eng. and Collier's
Ecoles. Hist. of Eng. vol. i. p. 370.—
The works of Becket consist of his correspondence, or Letters, in six Books, respondence, or Letters, in six Books, collected by John of Salisbury, and edited by Christian Lupus, Brussels,

dictated; and the assassinated Thomas was, in the year 1173, enrolled among the martyrs, or the glorified saints of the highest order 2.

§ 13. Alexander III. employed not only arms but also art, and the influence of councils and laws, to establish the independence of the church, and especially to confirm the power of the Roman pontiffs. For (I.) in a council at Rome, A. D. 1179, called the third Lateran council, in order to avoid the commotion so often produced by the election of a new pontiff, he ordained that the right of voting should belong exclusively to the cardinals; and that the person who had the votes of two-thirds of the college of cardinals should be considered the legitimate pontiff. This constitution has continued to the present time. Thus, from that period, the election of pontiffs assumed the forms which it still retains; and not only the people, but also the clergy of Rome, were wholly excluded from any participation in it. (II.) He was the first of all the pontiffs, who, in the same council, sanctioned a crusade against heretics, who were then troubling the church at large, and especially certain provinces of France 3. (III.) He took from bishops and councils the right of designating the persons who might be worshipped as saints; and placed canonization, as it is called, among the greater causes; that is, such as are to be decided solely by the pontiff's. (IV.) Omitting some things of minor importance, we add this only, that he actually put in operation the power, claimed by the pontiffs since the time of Gregory VII., namely, that of creating kings. For in the year 1179, he conferred the title of king on Alphonsus I., duke of

1682. 4to. with a Quadrilogus, or the fourfold life of Becket, by Heribert his chaplain, William of Canterbury, Alan, abbot of Deoche, and John of Salisbury. Tr.]

2 Boulay, Historia Acad. Paris. tom. ii. p. 328, &c. and for his festival, p. 397. Dom. Colonia, Historie Littér. de la Ville de Lavon. tom. ii. p. 349, &c.

is stumbled that Mosheim and others should call this the third Lateran council; when it appears there had been six or eight councils previously held there. But there was no mistake made by Mosheim. This was the third general council of the Lateran; all the preceding, except two, having been pro-

<sup>4</sup> The subjects of pontifical elections and conomization were discussed under the eleventh century, p. 361, and notes

tom. B. p. 329, de. p. 397. Dom. Colonia, Histoire Littér. de la Ville de Lyon, tom. ii. p. 249, &c. <sup>3</sup> Sec Natalis Alexander, Selecta Hist. Eccles. Capita, secul. xii. diss. ix. p. 819, where he treats at large of this council; also Harduin's Concilia, tom. vi. pt. ii. p. 1671, &c. [Dr. Maclaine

Portugal, who had previously, under Lucius II., made his territory tributary to the church of Rome 5.

\$ 14. Lucius III., who was previously Ubald, bishop of Ostia, was the first pontiff elected solely by the cardinals, according to the regulations of Alexander III. His reign, which commenced A. D. 1181, was a turbulent one: for he was twice driven from Rome by the citizens; who, doubtless, would not bear with a pontiff, elected contrary to the ancient custom, or without the concurrence of the clergy and people. He therefore died an exile, at Verona, A. D. 1185. His successor, Hubert Crivelli, bishop of Milan, known among the pontiffs by the name of Urban III., died of grief, on account of the conquest of Jerusalem by Saladin, A. D. 1187, after performing nothing of much importance. The next pontiff, Gregory VIII., previously Albert of Benevento, and chancellor of the church of Rome, died in the second month of his pontificate. After him, Clement III., previously Paul, bishop of Palestrina, [Præneste, near Rome,] reigned longer; for he continued to the fourth year, and died A. D. 1191: yet few of his deeds are worth the notice of posterity 7. More famous was Calestine III., who was, before his election, Hyacinth of Rome, and cardinal deacon: for in the year 1194, he laid under an interdict the emperor Henry VI., and Leopold duke of Austria, for having imprisoned king Richard of England, on his return from the holy land; and also, Alphonso X., king of Gallicia and Leon, on account of an incestuous marriage: and he commanded, though without effect, Philip Augustus, the king of France, to

nicate Frederic; but the people of Verona, where he resided, would not allow of such a transaction in their city.

allow of such a transaction in their city. See Schmidt's Kirchengeschichte, vol. vi. p. 249, &c. Tr.]
7 [The most important of his acts, was his compromise with the citizens of Rome, by which he gave the city a new form of government, yet retained the supreme power in his own hands. He therefore made Rome the place of his residence; whereas his three immehis residence; whereas his three immediate predecessors had been unable to reside there. See Baronius, Annales, ad ann. 1183. no. 23. Tr.]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Baronius, Annales, ad ann. 1179. Innocent III. Epistola, lib. i. ep. 49. tom. i. p. 54. ed. Baluze. [It should be remembered, that Alexander III. only confirmed the title of king to Alonly confirmed the time of any phonsus; it having long before been applied to him by his army, and by some neighbouring princes. See Pagi, some neighbouring princes. See Pagi, Critica in Baron. ad ann. 1139. § 23.

Tr.1

<sup>6</sup> [He was the personal enemy of the emperor Frederic I., and quarrelled with him till the day of his death. But he could not coerce him, because the German bishops adhered to the emperor. He once resolved to excommu-

receive back his repudiated wife Ingelburg. But this pontiff, and nearly all the others of the present century, were outdone and eclipsed by the pontiff elected near the end of the century, A. D. 1198, namely, Lothair, count of Signi, a cardinal deacon, who assumed the pontifical name of Innocent III. But his reign will properly be described under the following century.

§ 15. Of the flagitious conduct, the frauds, the ignorance, and the corruption of the inferior bishops, the priests, and the deacons, the whole history of these times, and the laws of the ecclesiastical councils, afford ample testimony . It is not strange, therefore, that the monks were in higher repute than the secular clergy; for, being bound by their vows and by their respective rules of life, they had fewer opportunities of commit-And yet these monks, who claimed pre-eminence ting crimes. in the church, and despised and inveighed against both the secular clergy and the regular canons 1, had in most places departed entirely from their institutions and rules, and exhibited

• [Though the king did not retreat when the interdict was laid on him, yet as the pope, and the king of Den-mark, who was brother to Ingelburga, continued to prosecute the matter, Philip concluded to end the contest by restoring his queen. See Daniel's Hist. of France, in Eng. vol. i. p. 426, &c. Tr.]

1 The ecclesiastics of that are

[" The ecclesiastics of that age had renounced all immediate subordination to the magistrate: they openly pretended to an exemption in criminal ccusations from a trial before courts of justice; and were gradually intro-ducing a like exemption in ciril causes. Spiritual penalties alone could be inflicted on their offences: and as the clergy had extremely multiplied in England , and many of them were consequently of very low characters, crimes of the deepest dye, murders, robberies, adulteries, rapes, were daily committed with impu-nity by the ecolesiastics. It had been found, for instance, on inquiry, that no less than a hundred murders had, since the king's accession," [A. D. 1154 —1163.] "been perpetrated by men of that profession who had never been alled to account for those offences; (Neubr. p. 394.) and holy orders were

become a full protection for all enor-A clerk in Worcestershire mities. having debauched a gentleman's daughter, had at this time proceeded to murder the father; and the general indignation against this crime moved the king to attempt the remedy of an abuse which was become so palpable, and to require that the clerk should be delivered up, and receive condign punishment from the magistrate. (Füz-Steph. p. 33. Hist. Quad. p. 32.) Becket insisted on the privileges of the church; and confined the criminal in the bishop prison, lest he should be seized by the king's officers; maintained that no greater punishment could be inflicted on him than degradation. And when the king demanded that immediately after he was degraded he should be tried by the civil power, the primate asserted that it was iniquitous to try a man twice upon the same accusation, and for the same offence." Hume's Hist. of England, vol. i. chap. viii. reign of Henry II. p. 333, 334. Tr.]

See the epistle of Rupert Tuiti-

ensis, in Edm. Martene's Theosens Ascolotor. tom. i. p. 285, &c. who places the monks before the apostles themselves.

to the public, patterns of vice and wickedness, rather than of virtue 2. The Cluniacensians were for a long time the best and most devout among the Benedictines: but under their abbot Pontius, being loaded with wealth and riches by the liberality of the pious, they entirely laid aside their former strictness, and copied after the base lives of the other Benedictines. And, although some of the succeeding abbots endeavoured to cure the evil, their efforts fell far below their wishes and their expectations; nor could the primitive sanctity of Clugni ever be restored 3.

\$ 16. Among the Cistercians, who were neither so old nor so rich an order as the Cluniacensians, there was far more appearance of innocence and sanctity. Hence a large share of the respectability which the Cluniacensians had enjoyed, was transferred to the Cistercians; and they increased daily in numbers, wealth, and power. No man in this age contributed more to the advancement of this order, than the celebrated abbot of Clairval, St. Bernard; a man of immense influence throughout christian Europe; one who could effect whatever he pleased, often merely by his word or nod, and could dictate even to kings, what they must do. He is therefore justly called the second parent and founder of the Cistercian order: and this order, both in France and in Germany, was called from him the Bernardine order 4. A hundred and sixty monasteries owed their origin or their regulations to him; and when he died, he left seven hundred monks in his monastery of Clairval. Among his disciples there were many who became archbishops and bishops, besides one sovereign pontiff, Eugene III.

an abbey. Schl.] Also Bernhard's Considerationes ad Eugenium, lib. iii. Also Bernhard's

Considerationes ad Eugenium, lib. iii. c. 4.

<sup>2</sup> See, besides many others, Edm. Martene's Amplissima Collectio Momentor. Veterum, tom. ix. p. 1119.

<sup>4</sup> See Jo. Mabillon, Annales Ordinis Benedict. tom. vi. passim; and in his life of St. Bernard, prefixed to his edition of Bernard's works. Angelus Manriquez, Annales Cistercionses; nearly throughout the second vol. and in a part of the third.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See Nigel Wireker, an English poet of much wit, who lived about the poet of much wit, who lived about the middle of this century, in his Speculum Stultorum, or Brunellus; a poem often published, and in which he severely lashes the several orders of monks of his age, sparing almost none except the Carthusians. [This poem, among other editions, was published at Frankf. 1602, and at Wolfenbuttle, 1602. 8vo. In it an ass is represented as wishing to exchange his short tail for a long one indicative of a monk assiring after one; indicative of a monk aspiring after

§ 17. But this prosperity of the Cistercians excited the envy of the Chiniacensians; and produced, first strong dislike, and afterwards open quarrels, between these two opulent and powerful orders. Each of them followed the rule of St. Benedict; but they differed in dress, and in the regulations superadded to the rule. The Cluniacensians accused the Cistercians of too great austerity; and, on the other hand, the Cistercians taxed the Cluniacensians with having abandoned their former sanctity and regular discipline; which was strictly true. St. Bernard, the oracle and guardian of the Cistercians, in the year 1127, first attacked the Cluniacensians in writing. St. Peter Maurice, abbot of Clugni, replied to him with much modesty. The controversy was now propagated farther, and extended over other countries of Europe. To this contest, another of greater warmth was added, respecting tithes. In the year 1132, Innocent II., among other new privileges conferred on the Cistercians, exempted them from the payment of tithes on their lands: and as many of these lands had paid tithes to the Cluniacensians, they were greatly offended at this indulgence of the pontiff, and entered into warm controversy, both with the Cistercians, and with the pontiff himself. In the year 1155, this controversy was in some way adjusted; but how, does not clearly appear 6.

§ 18. Of the regular canons, whose origin was in the preceding century, many spent their time much better than the crowd of monks did; and they were not unserviceable to the church by keeping schools, here and there, and by performing other offices?. And as the pious and the good therefore treated them with much kindness, and as they were often put

Histoire Ecclésiast. liv. lxvii. § 49, 50.

S. Bernhardi Apologia, (for so his book is entitled,) among his Opera, tom. i. p. 523-533. The reply of Peter Cluniacensis, surnamed Venera-Peter Cluniacensis, surnamed Venerabilis, is extant among his epistles, lib. i. ep. 28. in the Biblioth. Cluniacens. tom. i. p. 657—695. Add the Dialogus inter Cluniacensem et Cisterciensem; published by Edm. Martene, Thesaur. Ancolotor, tom. v. p. 1573—1613. Compare Mabillon, Annales Bened. tom. vi. p. 80, &c. and Manriquez, Annales Cisterciens. tom. i. p. 28, &c. [Fleury, ]

Tr.]

See Angel. Manriquez, Annales

Mabil-6 See Angel. Mauriquez, Annales Cisterviens. tom. i. p. 232, &c. Mabillon, Annales Benedict. tom. vi. p. 212. 479. and his preface to the Opp. S. Bernhardi. Jo. de Lannes, Histoire du Pontificat d'Innocent II. p. 68, &c. 79, &c. Jo. Nic. Hertius, de Exemptione Cisterc. a decimis.
7 See the Histoire Littéraire de la France, tom. ix. p. 112, &c.

in possession of the goods of the vicious monks, the latter loaded them with abuse. The canons, on the contrary, assailed the monks both orally and in writings; and maintained, that they ought to be excluded from sacred offices and honours, and to live in their cloisters, secluded from the intercourse of men. Hence a long and bitter controversy arose between the monks and the canons, respecting their comparative merits and rank; in which both parties went to extremes. On the side of the monks, among others, the following eminent men, in particular, engaged ardently in the contest, namely. Peter Abelard, Hugo of Amiens, and Rupert of Duytz: the cause of the canons was defended, among others, by Philip Harveng, abbot of Good Hope . The relics of this old controversy are visible at the present day.

§ 19. To the Benedictine order, a new sect was added, near the commencement of this century; namely, the order of Fontorrand [Fontis Ebraldi], so named from the place where its first monastery was erected, on the confines of Angers and Tours, then a wild spot beset with thorns. Its founder was Robert of Arbriscelles, first an eremite, and then a monk; who prescribed for his followers, of both sexes, the rule of St. Benedict; but with the addition of some singular and very austere Among these regulations, one very noticeable, regulations. and altogether peculiar, was, that he united the monasteries for the two sexes, and subjected both the men and women to the government of a female; professedly in accordance with the example of Christ, who commended St. John to the care of his mother, and would have him to obey her as a mother'.

Benedictine fraternity, labours after a sort to invalidate it; in his Annales Benedict. tom. v. p. 423. Concerning this Robert, and his order, see the Acta Sanctor. tom. iii. Februar. p. 593, &c. Dion. Sammarthanus, Gallia Christiana, tom. ii. p. 1311, &c. Peter Bayle, Dictionnaire, tom. ii. art. Fonterrand, p. 1187, &c. Hipp. Helyot, Histoire des Ordres, tom. vi. p. 83. On the present state of Fontevrand, see Moleon. Voyages Liturgiques, p. 108. Moleon. Voyages Liturgiques, p. 108, &c. and Martene's Voyage Littéraire de deux Bénédictins, pt. ü. p. 1, &c.

<sup>\*</sup> See Lamberti Epistola; in Mar-tene's Thesaurus Anecdotor. tom. i. p.

tene's Thesaurus Anecdotor. tom. 1. p. 329, &c.

9 Abselardi Opp. p. 228. ed. Paris, 1616. 4to. Martene's Thesaurus Anecdotor. tom. v. p. 970. 975. 1614, &c. and his Amplissima Collectio, tom. ix. p. 971, 972. Phil. Harvengii Opera, p. 385, Duaci, 1621. fol.

1 Peter Abelard, Opera, p. 38, whose testimony is confirmed by the form still retained by the order, and is placed beyond all doubt; notwithstanding Jo. Mabillon, from his zeal for the

Robert was equally successful with the other founders of new [monastic] sects in those times: for the novelty of the institution, and the singularity of its form, allured great numbers to embrace it. But he fell under strong suspicion of having too great and unlawful familiarity with females; from which his modern disciples use all the means in their power to vindicate his character <sup>2</sup>.

§ 20. Norbert, a German, and subsequently archbishop of Magdeburg, attempted to restore the discipline of the regular canons, which was now sinking in many places, and wholly prostrate in others. For this purpose, in the year 1121, he established a new sect, at Premontré in Champagne ; which recommending itself by sobriety of life and manners, and cultivating literature and the useful arts, at once extended itself throughout Europe, and in a little time acquired immense riches . But this prosperity of the order soon extinguished

2 The Epistles of Godfrey of Vendome, and of Marbod, in which Robert is severely censured, are well known. In what manner these accusations are answered by the monks of Fontevraud, may be learned from Jo. De la Mainferme, Clypeus nascentis Ordinis Fontebraldensis, Paris, 1684. 8vo. and his Dissertationes in Epistolam contra Robertum de Arbrissello, Salmurii, 1682. 8vo. There was a dispute on this subject with Peter Bayle. See the Dissertation Apologicityne pour le Bienheureux Rob. d'Arbrisselles sur ce qu'en a dit M. Bayle; Anvers. 1701. 8vo. not to mention Mabillon, Annales Bened. tom. v. and vi. p. 9, 10, and many others.—
["In the year 1177, some nuns of this order were brought into England, at the desire of Henry II., who gave them the monastery of Ambresbury in Wiltshire. They had two other houses here; the one at Eaton, and the other at Westwood in Worcestershire."

Macl.—The founder of this order, Robert, or Rodbert, was born about a. d. 1047, at Arbrissel, seven leagues from Rennes; became doctor of divinity at Paris in 1074; assisted the bishop of Rennes; was made archpresbyter in 1085; formed a college of regular canons in 1094, became famous as a preacher; resigned an abbacy in 1098, to travel and preach; set up the

monastery of Fontevraud in 1100; and employed several succeeding years in travelling about France, and establishing monasteries, till his death in the year 1117. His order was confirmed by the pontiff in 1113; and Bertrade (formerly queen of France,) was the first lady abbess. She died in 1115. About a. D. 1700, the order was divided into four provinces, those of France, Aquitaine, Auvergne, and Bretagne; which collectively contained fifty-seven priories. See Bayle, Dictionnaire, art. Fonterraud. Tr.]

Aquitaine, Auvergne, and Bretagne; which collectively contained fifty-seven priories. See Bayle, Dictionnaire, art. Fonteraud. Tr.]

<sup>3</sup> [Premontré, the original seat of this order, is placed by Dr. Mosheim and by Helyot, in Champagne; by Dr. Maclaine, in Picardy; and by some maps, in the Isle of France. It is situated, indeed, near the borders of all three; but according to Busching's Geography, (vol. ii. p. 373. ed. 5. Hamb. 1764.) the last mentioned is the true location; for Premontré belongs to the Laonnois, a dependence of the government of the Isle of France. Von Einem.]

<sup>4</sup> ["The religious of this order were strives a poor, that they had nothing

4 ["The religious of this order were at first so poor, that they had nothing they could call their own, but a single ass, which served to carry the wood they cut down every morning and sent to Laon in order to purchase bread. But in a short time they received so

r primitive zeal, and plunged the *Præmonstratensians* into kinds of vice. They follow the rule, which is called *Augustine's*, but with some slight alterations, and the addition of certain severe laws, whose authority, however, and innee did not long survive their author's.

21. About the middle of the century, one Berthold, a dabrian, with a few companions, migrated to mount Carnel Palestine], and in the place where the prophet Elias of old aid to have hid himself, built a humble cottage, with a pel, in which he and his associates led a laborious and solilife. As others continued to unite themselves with these dents on mount Carnel, Albert, the patriarch of Jerusalem, the commencement of the next century, prescribed for an arule of life; which the pontiffs afterwards sanctioned their authority, and also changed in various respects, and n it was found too rigorous and burdensome, mitigated ably c. Such was the origin of the celebrated order of

donations, and built so many steries, that, thirty years after undation of this order, they had more a hundred abbeys in France and Germany. In process of time, the order increased so prodigiously, that it had monasteries in all parts of christendom, amounting to 1000 abbeys, 300 provostships, a vast number of priories, and 500 nunneries. But this number is now greatly diminished. Besides what they lost in protestant countries, of 65 abbeys that they had in Italy, there is not one now remaining." Macl.]

ing." Mad.]

See Hipp. Helyot, Histoire des Ordres, tom. ii. p. 156. and the writers cited by him. Chrysostom van der Sterre, Vita S. Norberti Pramonstratensium Patriarchæ, Antw. 1658. 8vo. Ludov. Hugo, Vie de S. Norbert; Luxemb. 1704. 4to. Add Jo. Launoy, (though sometimes uncandid,) Inquisitio in privilegia Ordinis Pramonstrat. cap. 1, 2. in his Opp. tom. iii. pt. i. p. 448, &c. On the present state of the place and the monastery of Premontre, see Martene's Voyage Littéraire de deux Bénédictins, tom. ii. p. 49, &c. ["The Præmonstratenses, or monks of Premontre, vulgarly called White Canons, came first into England A. D. 1146.

Their first monastery, called New-House, was built in Lincolnshire, by Peter De Saulia, and dedicated to St. Martial. In the reign of Edward I. the order in question had twenty-seven monasteries in England." Macl.]

4 I have here followed, principally,

I have here followed, principally, Dan. Papebroch, an accurate writer on this subject, and well supported by authorities; in the Acta Sanctor. Antwerp. mense Aprili, tom. iii. p. 774—802. It is well known that the Carmelites moved a great contest with this learned Jesuit, at the court of Rome, for disparaging the dignity and antiquity of their order. The history of this long contest is given by Hipp. Helyot, Histoire des Ordres, tom. i. p. 282, &c. It was terminated in the year 1698 by Innocent XII., who imposed silence on both parties. [The Carmelites accused Papebroch before the pontiff, Innocent XII., alleging that the volumes of the Acta Sanctor. which bore his name, were full of errors. The pontiff referred the case to the Congregation of the Index. The Carmelites, being in high repute in Spain, brought these books before the Inquisition of that country, in the year 1691: and by that tribunal, the 14 volumes for March, April, and May,

Carmelites, or, as it is commonly called, the order of St. Mary of mount Carmel: which subsequently passed from Syria into Europe, and became one of the principal mendicant orders. The Carmelites themselves reject with disdain this account of their origin, and most strenuously contend, that the holy prophet Elias, of the Old Testament, was the parent and founder of their society. But they are able to persuade very few, (or rather none, out of their society,) that their origin was so ancient and illustrious; and many, even in the Romish communion, treat their pretensions with great severity.

§ 22. We will now mention the principal writers, both Greeks and Latins. Among the former, the most noted in after times were, *Philip* Solitarius, whose *Dioptra*, or dispute between the soul and the body, is sufficiently known? Eustra-

were condemned A.D. 1695. Papebroch and his friends, however, obtained liberty to offer to the Inquisition a vindication of the volumes; but all their controversial writings with the Carmelites were in the year 1697 proscribed by the Inquisition. The next year, the pope interposed, commanding both parties to be silent, and to drop the whole controversy. Tr.]

7 Of the many Carmelite writers, who have treated upon this subject, the most concise and neat is Thomas Aguinas, a French Carmelite: in his

7 Of the many Carmelite writers, who have treated upon this subject, the most concise and neat is Thomas Aquinas, a French Carmelite; in his Dimertatio Histor. Theol. in qua Patriarchatus Ordinis Carmelitarum Prophetw Elice Vindicatur; Paris, 1632. 8vo. The modern writers on this controversy

The modern writers on this controversy with Papebroch, are far more tedious.

3 See J. Harduin's Opp. Posthuma, p. 642, &c. Jo. Baptist Labat, Voyage en Espagne et Italie, tom. iii. p. 87. Courayer, Examen des Défauts Théologiques, tom. i. p. 455, &c. [The pretensions of the Carmelites to an antiquity reaching back to the times of Elijah, are ridiculous in the extreme; and it is astonishing that they should dare hazard their reputation, by advancing such pretensions. The rule prescribed to them by Albert, A. D. 1205, consisted of sixteen articles; and it required them to confine themselves to their cells, except when at work, and to spend their time in prayer; to possess no individual property; to fast from the feast of the

holy cross till Easter, except on Sundays; to abstain from eating flesh altogether; to labour with their hands; and to observe total silence from vespers till the tierce of the next day. This rule was mitigated considerably by Innocent IV. On the conclusion of peace with the Saracens, a. d. 1229, the Carmelites left Syria. Some of them went to Cyprus; others to Sicily; and others to France. They came to England in 1240; and had about forty houses in that country. In the 16th century, St. Theresa, a Spanish lady, undertook to reform the order. This divided them into two classes. The Carmelites of the ancient observance were called the migrated, or moderate; the reformed, or those of the strict observance, were called bare-footed Carmelites, because they went bare-footed. The former were distributed into footy provinces, subject to one general. The latter quarrelled among themselves; and became divided into the congregation of Spain, containing six provinces; and the congregation of Italy, embracing all the rest. Tr.]

<sup>9</sup> [Little is known of this Greeian monk, who flourished about A. D. 1105. His Dioptra, or Dialogue between the soul and the body, on the principles which should regulate man's life, is extant only in the Latin translation of Pontanus, Ingoldstadt, 1604. 4to. and in the Biblioth. Patrum, tom. xxi. Tr.]

, who defended the cause of the Greeks against the Latins, explained some books of Aristotle 1. Euthymius Ziaabe-, who, on account of his Panoply against all heretics, and expositions of the scriptures, may be ranked among the cipal writers of the age '. John Zonaras, whose Annals, some other works, are still preserved . Michael Glycas, also devoted himself to history and to some other species writing . Constantine Harmenopolis, a respectable writer both civil and canon law 5. Andronicus Camaterus, a auous polemic against the Latins and the Armenians, who opposed to the Greeks . Eustathius of Thessalonica, the t learned Greek of his times, and the well-known comtator on Homer'. Theodorus Balsamon, who expended labour in expounding and digesting the civil and eccleical laws of the Greeks \*.

e note 9 p. 435. Tr.] Richard Simon's Critique de la reque des Auteurs Ecclés. par Pin, tom. i. p. 318, 324. [Eu-is was a monk, highly esteemed xius Comnenus for his crudition; ourished about A. D. 1116.

z unoplia dogmatica orthodoxa fidei adversus omnes Hæreses, is a compilation from the Fathers, made by order of the emperor, and with the aid of several assistants, in defence of the doctrine of the Greek church against all its opposers. It is divided into two parts, and twenty-four tituli, or chapters; published (but not entire) by Gregoras, at Tergovist in Wallachia, 1710. fol. His commentaries on the Psalms, and on the four Gospels, were published together, in Gr. Verona, 1530, and the latter, by Matthæi, Leips. 1792. 8vo. All his works, ever published, are extant in the Latin, in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. xix. Tr.]

2 [See note 4 p. 434.

<sup>3</sup> [See note <sup>4</sup> p. 434. Tr.]
<sup>4</sup> Some have placed Glycas as late
as the fifteenth century. See Jo. Lami,
Disc. de Glyca; prefixed to his Delicie
Virorum eraditor, tom. i. [See a notice
of him, in note <sup>3</sup> p. 434. Tr.]
<sup>5</sup> [Constantine Harmenopolis was a

learned civilian and judge at Thessa-lonica. Cave and others suppose he flourished A. D. 1150; but some place him two centuries later, or about A. D.

1380. His best work is his Πρόχης νόμων, or manual of civil law, edited, Gr. and Lat. with notes, Geneva, 1587. 4th. His Epitome Divinorum Sacrorum Canonum, Gr. and Lat. is in Leunclav's Jus Gr. tom. i. So also his Liber de Sectis Hærcticis, and some other traces.

[Andronicus Camerterus was prefect at Constantinople, and filled other high offices under Manuel Comnen A.D. 1156, and was distinguished for Adversus Latinos Liber, or a Dialogue between Manuel and the Roman cardinals then at Constantinople, respecting the procession of the Holy Spirit; also a dispute of the emperor with Peter, an Armenian doctor; and a

reter, an Armenian doctor; and a tract on the two natures of Christ, and other subjects. Tr.]

7 [See note 1 p. 433. Tr.]

8 For a fuller account of all these writers, see Jo. Alb. Fabricius, Bibliothea Graca. [Theodorus Balsamon was descript normally large the second proposition of the second part of the second par was deacon, nomophylax, chartophylax, and librarian of the great church at Constantinople; and afterwards patriarch of Antioch, though he never took possession of his see, it being in the hands of the Latins. He flourished nands of the Latins. He flourished A. D. 1203, or all lived till A. D. 1203, or longer. He was the most learned Greek of his times, and a powerful adversary against the Latin church.

§ 23. The following may be considered as the principal Latin writers.—Bernard, abbot of Clairval, from whom the Cistercian monks took the name of Bernardins. He was a

His works are commentaries on the apostolic canons, the councils and canonical epistles of the fathers: (edited, Gr. and Lat., by Justell, and still better by Beveridge, Oxon. 1672. fol.)—Commentaries on the Nomorot.)—Commentaries on the round-canon of Photius, (edited, Gr. and Lat. by Justell, 1615. 4to. and in the Bib-bioth. Juris Canon. tom. ii.) A collection of ecclesiastical constitutions; (in the Biblioth. Juris Canon. tom. ii.) and several other treatises on particular points and questions in ecclesiastical law: which wore notification. aw; which were published by Leunclay, and Cotelier.

The other Greek writers of this cen-

tury were the following.
Nicetas Seidus, an antagonist of the Latins, A. D. 1110; from whom Leo Allatius has made some extracts; de Consensu, &c. lib. i. c. 14, &c.

Nicetas Bizantinus, a philosopher, i. e. a monk, a. D. 1120; who wrote a Defence of the synod of Chalcedon against the prince of Armenia; which is quoted by Leo Allat. ubi supra, and published entire, Gr. and Lat. in the Gr. Orthod. tom. i.

Georgius, metropolitan of Corcyra, A.D. 1136, distinguished himself as a writer and negociator in the controversy with the Latins.

Antonius Melissa, a Greek monk, a. D. 1140; author of Libri ii. Locorum Communium, de virtutibus et vitiis; compiled from the fathers; edited Gr. and Lat. by Gesner, Tiguri, 1546. fol. and Geneva, 1609. fol.

Isaac, patriarch of the greater Armenia, flourished, perhaps, A. D. 1150; author of two Invectives against the Armenians; Gr. and Lat. in Auctuar.

Nov. tom. ii.

Lucas Chrysoberges, a monk and patriarch of Constantinople, A. D. 1155. (alii, 1148) to 1167; author of some Synodal decrees, at Constantinople, A. D. 1166; published by Leunclav, Jus Gr. Rom. lib. iii.

Basil Achridenus, metropolitan of Thessalonica, A. D. 1155; author of an epistle to pope Hadrian IV.; who solicited him to renounce the Greek atriarch of Constantinople, A. D. 1155.

church, and connect himself with the Latin; extant, Gr. and Lat., in the Jus Gr. Rom. lib. v.

Michael, a rhetorican and protec-dicus of the great church of Thessa-lonica, A.D. 1160; who fell into the heresy of the Bogomils, and afterwards renounced it. A short confession of his faith is published by Leo Allat. de Consensu, &c. lib. ii. c. 12.

Alexius Aristenus, Nomophylax and

Economus of the great church of Constantinople, A. D. 1166. A Symposis Canonum, with the scholia of this ecclesiastic, is in Beveridge's Pandecta

Canonum, Oxon. 1672. fol.

Theorianus, a Greek theologian, sent by the emperor Manuel Comnenus, A. D. 1117, to bring the Armenians to the Greek faith. His successful discussion with Nauses, the Armenian patriarch, put into the form of a dialogue, was published Gr. and Lat. by Leunclav, 1578. 8vo. and then in Ducæus, Auctuarium, Paris, 1624. tom. i.

Simeon, Magister and Logothets, about A. D. 1170. To him some ascribe the Synopsis Canonum, on which Alexius Aristenus wrote Scholia; but the work,

John Phocas, a native of Crete, first a soldier, and then a monk, and a married presbyter. In the year 1185 he made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem and the holy places; and on his return, wrote a concise and accurate account of what he saw, entitled Compendiaria descriptio locorum ab urbe Antiochia usque Hierosolymam, nec non Syriæ et Phæniciæ; edited Gr. and Lat. by Leo Allat. Symmict. pt. i. p. 1. Colon. 1653. 8vo.

George Xiphilinus, patriarch of Constantinople, A. D. 1193—1199; was author of Decretum de Juribus Territoriorum; extant, Gr. and Lat., in the Jus Gr. et Rom. lib. i. p. 283.

John Camaterus, patriarch of Constantinople, A. D. 1199—1206. His Decretum de Nuptiis Consobrinorum, was published, Gr. and Lat. by Leunclav, in the Jus Gr. Rom. lib. iv. p. 285.

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man of genius and taste, and of correct views in many respects; yet superstitious, and lacking in judgment; one who was able to conceal a great thirst for dominion under the garb of extraordinary piety, and who did not scruple to load with false accusations such as happened to incur his displeasure . Innocent III., the Roman pontiff, whose epistles and other productions contribute to illustrate the religion and discipline of the age 1. Anselm of Laon 2, a man of acuteness and a skilful dia-

<sup>9</sup> The works of St. Bernard have been splendidly edited by Jo. Mabillon, with learned prefaces to his treatises, containing much valuable information; and an appendix containing the ancient biographies of him: [printed at Paris, 1666. 2 vols. fol. and 8 vols. 8vo. and a. p. 1690. 6 vols.—St. Bernard was born of honourable parentage, at Fontaine, near Dijon, A.D. 1091, and educated at Chatillon, where he dis-tinguished himself much as a scholar. At the age of twenty-two he renounced the world and became a Cistercian monk. In the year 1115, he was cre-ated abbot of the newly erected monas-tery of Clairval, or Clairvaux, in the territory of Langres, where he spent the remainder of his life, and acquired the remainder of his life, and acquired an influence almost unbounded throughout Europe. He was remarkably austere in his mode of living, and wholly absorbed in practical religion. His eloquence was bold, thrilling, and irresistible; for, his conceptions were vivid, his language clear and strong, and his zeal determined and unyielding. In the year 1127, he attended the council of Troyes, and did much to procure the establishment of the order of knights Templars. From the year 1130, he Templars. From the year 1130, he espoused the cause of Innocent II. against his competitors; and for ten years supported that pontiff, and at last procured him a complete triumph. In the year 1140, he assailed Abelard, and contributed much to destroy his reputation and influence, and to reduce reputation and innuence, and to reduce him to a state of wretchedness. In 1146, he set himself to rouse Europe to a new crusade, and actually per-suaded the king of France, and the emperor of Germany, to march large armies to the holy land. The complete failure of the crusade, contrary to his predictions, much lowered his reputa-

But he defended himself, tion. But he defended himself, by ascribing the failure to the sins of the crusaders. In 1147, he procured the condemnation of the heresy of Gilbert, bishop of Poictiers. The same year, he assailed the Petrobrusians, and drew off many persons from that heresy. He also attacked and routed the Aposoff many persons from that heresy. He also attacked and routed the Apostolici. In 1151, he exposed the arrogance and pride of the Roman pontiffs. He died A. D. 1153, in the sixty-third year of his age; was sainted; and reported to have wrought innumerable miracles, both before and after his decease.—A prolix life of him was written by several of his contemporaries. The best modern history of his life is that of Aug. Neander, Berlin, 1813. 8vo. in German, entitled St. Bernard and the age in which he lived. Milner's Life of Bernard, which makes up nearly the whole of his church history of the twelfth century, is worth reading, though written with partiality. His works are nearly all on practical religion, and consist chiefly of letters and discourses. Tr.]

1 The Epistles of Innocent III. were republished by Steph. Baluze, in 2 vols. fol. Paris, 1682. [He was pontiff from A. D. 1198 to 1216; and will be noticed more particularly in the following century. Besides his Letters, he wrote a number of Tracts and Discourses, chiefly of a practical and devotional character; also a commentary on the seven penitential Psalms; three Books on the contempt of the world; and six Books on the mysteries of the

Books on the contempt of the world; and six Books on the mysteries of the

and six Books on the mysteries of the mass. But none of these are now of much value. Tr.]

<sup>2</sup> [Anselm of Laon, was a school-master, and dean of the cathedral of Laon, about A. D. 1103, and died A. D. 1117. Abelard, his pupil, represents him as neither learned nor discrimi-

lectician. By him was educated Abelard, famous, in that age, for the acuteness and elegance of his genius, the extent of his erudition, his dexterity as a disputant, and the misfortunes which befel him . Godfrey, or Geoffry, of Vendome, who has

nating, but a man full of words, without much meaning. (See Abelard's Hist. of his own sufferings, c. 3.) He was author of the Glossa interlinealis, or interlinear and marginal notes to the Old and New Testaments, derived the Old and New Testaments, derived from the writings of the fathers; often published; e. g. Lugduni, 1528, Antw. 1634, &c. The commentaries on Mat-thew and John, on the epistles of Paul, the Apocalypse, and the Canticles, pub-lished among the works of Anselm of Canterbury are by some ascribed to

lished among the works of Anselm of Canterbury, are by some ascribed to Anselm of Laon. Tr.]

See Peter Bayle, Dictionnaire, art. Abelard, tom. i. p. 18. and tom. iii. art. Paraclet, p. 2174. Jac. Gervais, Vie de Pierre Abelard, Abbé de Rusy, et de Héloisse, Paris, 1728. 2 vols. 8vo. The works of Abelard, comprised in one volume 4to. were published by Francis Amboise, Paris, 1616. But a collection twice, or even thrice as large might be made: for, cui non dictus Hylas?—[Abelard was born of noble parentage, at Palais, near Nantes, A. D. 1079. He first studied under Rosceline, founder of the sect of Nominalists. Distinguished as a scholar, he removed to Paris, at the age of twenty, to study to Paris, at the age of twenty, to study dialectics under William de Champeaux. After a while, he began to dispute with his teacher; and, as many of his fellow students awarded to him of his fellow students awarded to him the victory in several cases, his master became jealous of him, and they partical. In a. D. 1099, he opened a school of his own at Melun, ten leagues from Paris; and his school being thronged, he removed it to Corbeil, to be nearer Paris. The school of his former master, and present rival, declined fast. But soon after, the health of Abelard failed; and he had to retire for two years. On resuming his school at Corbeil, he completely run down his rival Champeaux. Abelard down his rival Champeaux. Abelard next removed to Laon to study theology under Anselm. Here again the pupil outshone the master, and became his rival. He now came to Paris, and

lectured with vast applause, on theology and philosophy, to a great con-course of students from different coun-But now, at the age of forty, tries. But now, at the age of forty, he seduced the celebrated Heloise, a fatherless girl of eighteen, who was placed under his instruction. She bore him a son; and to pacify her enraged relatives, he privately married her. She, however, denied the marriage, lest it should destroy his prospects in the church; and retired to a monastery. Her nucle now hired ruffians. tery. Her uncle now hired ruffians, who entered his chamber by night, and inflicted on his person a disgraceful and cruel mutilation. Heloise then and cruel mutilation. Heloise then took the veil, and Abelard became a monk at St. Denys. He now resumed lecturing, and also published his "Theology." This work brought on him the charge of heresy, and was burned by order of the council of Soisons, A.D. 1121.—Still Abelard was popular as a St. Denys the founder of the church at Paris, was not the Dionysius of Athens, mentioned in the book of Acts, a new persecution commenced; and he retired from St. Denys, A.D. 1122, to a forest near Nogent in Champagne, where he lived in retirement. But students gathering around him there, a new monastery grew up, called that of the Paraclete. He had now six hundred pupils. Next, he was chosen abbot of St. Gildas de Ruys, near Abbot of St. Gildas de Ruys, near Vannes, where he spent many years. The convent of Argenteuil, where Heloise was, being dispersed, Abelard gave her the convent of the Paraclete, where she spent the rest of her life, a devout Abbess. Now the famous correspondence between Abelard and Herespondence between Abelard and Heloise took place; a correspondence which Mr. Pope has transformed and altered greatly in his poetic version. Abelard was again accused of heresy by St. Bernard and others, appealed to the pope, was condemned unheard, set out for Rome a. p. 1140, reached Clugny, where Peter the Venerable left us epistles and some dissertations '. Rupert of Duytz, the most famous expositor of the scriptures among the Latins of this century; a man generally of a sound judgment, and not destitute of imagination and taste 5. Hugo of St. Victor, a man of prolific mind, who has written on nearly all the branches of knowledge then cultivated, both sacred and profane, and who has said many things well 6. Richard of St. Victor, the cory-

received him kindly, procured from the pope his acquittal, and also effected a reconciliation between him and St. a reconciliation between him and St. Bernard. Abelard passed two years at Clugni, with reputation for piety and learning, and delivered acceptable lectures, though in declining health. He died there, in 1142, aged sixty-three years. The learned and candid Du Pin, in his Liecs of Eccles. Authors, cent. xii. ch. vii. after examining the fourteen charges of erroneous doctrine imputed to him, pronounces them all false, or frivolous, except the two folfalse, or frivolous, except the two fol-lowing, namely, the eleventh, that the Jews who crucified Christ, did no sin by that act; and the twelfth, that the power of binding and loosing belonged only to the inspired apostles, and ex-tended only to the church militant. The Catholics, generally, according to Bayle, have been less severe upon Bayle, have been less severe upon Abelard's character, than the Protestants. His seduction of his pupil all must condemn. It appears, also, that he was both vain and selfish. Neither do his writings display those masterly talents which his reputation as a lecturer would lead us to expect. His printed. would lead us to expect.—His printed Works contain four Epistles to Heloise; Works contain four Epistles to Heloise; seven Epistles to others; a history of his life, till A. D. 1134; his apology, or confession of faith; expositions of the Lord's prayer, the Apostles' creed, and the Athanasian creed; a reply to queries of Heloise; a tract against queries of Heloise; a tract against heresies; Commentaries on Romans, in five Books; thirty-two sermons; directions for the nuns of the Paraelete; and his Introduction to Theology, in three Books. Tr.]

\* [Godfrey was abbot of Vendome from A. D. 1093, till after A. D. 1129. He was a zealous supporter of Urban II., who created him a cardinal; and held an extensive correspondence with

held an extensive correspondence with pontiffs, cardinals, and bishops. His

works, comprising epistles in 5 books, 18 tracts, and 15 sermons, were published by Jac. Sirmond, Paris, 1610. 8vo., and then in the Biblioth. Patrus, tom. xxi. Tr.]

<sup>5</sup> Concerning Rupert of Duytz, (Tuitensis) besides the common historians, Jo. Mabillon treats particularly in his Annales Benedict. tom. vi. p. 19, 20. 42. 144. 168. 261. 282. 296; and also states the controversies into which he was brought. [Rupert was a he was brought. [Rupert was a German monk of St. Laurence, near Liege, and then abbot of Duytz, near Cologne. He commenced author, a. b. 1111, and died 1135. He was known as a polemic in his day; and was ac-cused of not holding the doctrine of cused of not holding the doctrine of transubstantiation; but perhaps falsely. He is chiefly known to us as a commentator on nearly the whole bible; but he also wrote twelve books on the rites of worship through the year; on the conflagration of Duytz; contemplations on death, 2 books; tracts on the will and omnipotence of God; the lives of some saints, &c. His works have been repeatedly printed; e. g. Paris, 1638. 2 tom. folio. Tr.]

6 See the Gallia Christiana, tom. vii. p. 661. His works were printed toge-

6 See the Gallia Christiana, tom. vii. p. 661. His works were printed together, in 3 volumes fol., Rouen, 1648. Derlangius has written expressly of him in his Diss. de Hugone a S. Victore, Helmst. 1746. 4to. Add Martene's Voyage Littéraire, tom. ii. p. 91, 92. [Hugo of St. Victor was born a. p. 1096; but whether at Ypres in the Netherlands, or in lower Saxony, has been contested. He was an Augustinian canon in the monastery of St. Victor, at Paris, where he died a. p. 1140, aged 44. So fully did he enter into the theological views of St. Augustine, and so exactly did he express them in his writings, that he was called Augustine the Second, and also the

phous of the mystics of that age; whose Arca mystica, in particular, containing the marrow of this sort of wisdom, was received with avidity . Honorius of Autun, a theologian and philosopher not without reputation . Gratian, a monk, to whom canon law was indebted for a new form and higher respectability'. William of Rheims, who composed various tracts to subserve the cause of piety 1. Peter Lombard, often called Master of the sentences, because he collected and arranged scientifically the theological opinions and decisions of the Latin Gilbert Porretanus, a theologian and philosopher,

Mouth of Augustine. He commented largely on all parts of the bible, wrote on Dionysius Areop., and composed many tracts and works on philosophical, theological, and practical subjects. But a considerable part of the works ascribed to him, and published as his, have been adjudged to other authors.

Tr.]

7 Gallia Christiana, tom. vii. p. 669.
[Richard of St. Victor was a Scotchman, but spent his life at Paris, being first a regular canon, and then for nine years prior of St. Victor, near the walls at Paris, till his death, a. p. 1173. He was the intimate friend of St. Bernard, and of Hugo of St. Victor. His wright. and of Hugo of St. Victor. His writings are numerous tracts and treatises tings are numerous tracts and treatises on practical and experimental religion, and on biblical and theological subjects; in all of which he spiritualizes almost continually. The best edition of his works is said to be that of Rouen, 1650, in 2 vols. folio. Tr.]

This celebrated writer is usually

called Honorius of Autun; but Jac. le Beuf has shown that he was a German, in his Diss. sur l'Histoire Françoise, tom. i. p. 254. [He was a presbyter and schoolmaster in the church of and schoolmaster in the church of Autun in Burgundia, and flourished about a. D. 1130. His works are an account of the ecclesiastical writers, compiled from Jerome, Gennadius, Isidore, and Beda; commentaries on the books of Solomon; a dialogue on predestination and free will; Gemma Anima, or on the mass and its ceremonies; on the visible creation, three monies; on the visible creation, three books; Elucidarium; on Heresies; on the philosophy of the world, four books; on the properties of the sun; a catalogue of the popes; all published in the Biblioth. Patrum, tom. xx. besides many pieces never published.

 [See note \*, p. 439.]
 [William of Rheims was, perhaps, rst a monk of Clairvaux under Berfirst a monk of Clairvaux under Bernard, and certainly was abbot of St. Thiery near Rheims, and then, during nine years, abbot of St. Nicosius at Rheims. In the year 1153, he resigned his abbaey, and became a Cistercian in the monastery of Signi. His works are, de Vita solitaria Liber; Speculum Fidei; Ænigma Fidei; Meditationum Liber; de contemplando Deo, Liber; de Natura Corporis et Animi Libri ii.; Dieputatio contra Petrum Abalardum; de Erroribus Gulielmi de Conchis, Liber; de Sacramento Altaris Tractatus; Expositio in Cantica Canticorum; Commentarius in Epist. ad Romanos; and de vita Sti Bernardi, Liber. All, except the last, are in the Biblioth. Cisterciensis, tom. iv. Tr.]

<sup>2</sup> Gallia Christiana, tom. vii. p. 68. [Peter Lombard was born at a village near Novaria in Lombardy; whence his surname of Lombard. He first studied at Bologna, and then went to

his surname of Lombard. He first studied at Bologna, and then went to France to study theology, being recommended to the notice and kind offices of St. Bernard. At Paris he acquired high reputation as early as A. D. 1141; was made professor of divinity there; and 1150 bishop of Paris, till his death A. D. 1164. Besides his notes or commentary on the Psalms, and his collections from the fathers on the epistles of Paul, he composed a very celebrated of Paul, he composed a very celebrated system of divinity, extracted from the fathers, especially from Hilary, Am-brose, Jerome, and Augustine, entitled the Sentences, and divided into four

who is said to have explained some points in theology erroneously 3. William of Auxerre, much celebrated for his Summa Theologica, or system of theology . Peter of Blois, whose epistles and numerous tracts are still read with some advantage 5. John of Salisbury, a man of genius and learning, who united eloquence with the study of philosophy and theology; as is manifest from his Metalogicus, and his books de Nugis Curialium 6. Peter Comestor, author of the Historia Scholas-

This work was the text-book in theology for some ages; and in its general arrangements, has served for a model nearly to the present day. The basis of his distribution is the maxim of Augustine, that all knowledge is either of things or of signs; and that things are divisible into such as are to things are divisible into such as are to be enjoyed, and such as are to be used. Accordingly, in the first book, he treats of things which are to be enjoyed; viz. God, the supreme good of man, his nature, attributes, and subsistence in three persons. In the second book he treats of things to be used; viz. the creation, its production by the power of God; the formation of angels and men, the apostasy of angels, and the men, the apostasy of angels, and the fall of man; of grace and free will, original and actual sin; &c. In the third book he treats of the incarnation and sacrifice of Christ, redemption, faith, charity, and good works, as con-ditions of salvation. The fourth book treats of the signs or sacraments of treats of the signs or sacraments of the church; except that in the seven last sections he treats of the day of judgment and the future state. See Du Pin's Auteurs Ecclésiastiques, cen-tury xii. cap. xv. Tr.]

<sup>3</sup> [Gilbert de la Porrée (Porretanus)

was a Frenchman of Aquitain, rector of the school at Paris, canon, and A. D. 1141, bishop of Poietiers, till his death, A. D. 1154. This distinguished scholar and philosopher advanced some views and philosopher advanced some views in theology, and particularly respecting the Trinity, which were new and strange to his contemporaries, and which caused him to be charged with heresy. See the next chapter, § 11. His notes on the Psalms, commentaries on the epis-tles of Paul, and treatise on the Trinity, are said to exist in manuscript, All that has been published, is his epistle to the abbot of St. Florentius, appended

to the works of Guibert by Dachery.

Tr.]

Le Bœuf, Diss. sur la Somme Théo-logique de Guillaume d'Auserre; in P. Malet's Continuation des Mémoires Malet's Continuation des Mémoires d'Histoire et de Littérature, tom. iii. pt. ii. p. 317. [He was archdeacon of Beauvais, and died at Rome, a. p. 1230. Schl.—But Schroeckh (Kirchengesch. vol. xxviii. p. 157.) places him near the end of the thirteenth centure. Tr.

him near the end of the tury. Tr.]

5 [Peter of Blois (Blæsensis) was born at Blois, studied the liberal arts at Paris, civil and canon law at Bologns, and theology at Chartres under John of Solichure. Perhans he was made and theology at Chartres under John of Salisbury. Perhaps he was made a canon at Chartres. In 1167 he went to Sicily, and became tutor, and afterwards secretary to William II., king of Sicily. Soon after, on the banishment of his friend the archbishop of Palermo, he returned to France, and was invited over to England, where he was made archdeacon of Bath, arch-Palermo, he returned to France, and was invited over to England, where he was made archdeacon of Bath, archdeacon of London, and chancellor to the archbishop of Canterbury. After a life of industry and virtue, he died in England, a. p. 1200. His works, consisting of 183 epistles, 65 sermons, and 17 tracts on various subjects then exciting interest, were published, Paris, 1667. fol. He also continued the history of Ingulphus of Croyland, to the year 1118. Several other works of his are lost. See Du Pin, Auteurs Ecclésiostiques, cent. xii. ch. xi. Tr.]

<sup>6</sup> [John of Salisbury, in Wiltshire, England, one of the brightest geniuses of the age. He was a pupil of Abelard in 1136, and afterwards an intimate friend of Thomas Becket, whom he accompanied in his exile for seven years; but he disapproved of Becket's resistance to the king of England. He returned to England; but on the death

tica, or that epitome of the history contained in the Old and New Testaments, which was formerly studied by the youth in the schools'. The names and merits of the other Latin writers may be learned from the works devoted to this subject \*.

of Becket, A. D. 1172, he again went to France; and in 1179, was made bishop of Chartres, where he died three years after. His works are, Polycraticus, or on the Fopperies of courtiers, in eight books; in which he displays much knowledge of the world, great wit, and wery just views of men and things;

Metalogicum, in four books, an acute
and learned treatise on logic, philology, and learned treatise on logic, philology, and philosophy; the life of St. Thomas of Canterbury; several hundreds of episties; and a commentary on Paul's episties. These works have been published separately; but never all together. Tr.]

7 [Peter Comestor was a native of Troyes, and a priest and dean in that city; then chancellor of the university of Paris. Toward the close of life he retired to the monastery of St. Victor, where he died A. D. 1188. Numerous manuscript sermons of his still exist. Historia Scholastica is a biblical history of the world, from the creation to the end of the book of Acts, in sixteen

books. Tr.]

[The Latin writers of this century, omitted by Dr. Mosheim, are the fol-

Gilbert, or Gislebert, surnamed Crispin, a monk of Bec, at the commencement of the century. He travelled to Rome, and had a dispute with a Jew, which he afterwards committed to writing, and entitled de Fide Ecclesion Judgos. He also wrote contra Judgos Liber; and a great number of Homilies, which are still preserved in manuscript. He died A. D. 1117.

Leo Marsicanus, librarian of Monte Cassino, and cardinal deacon, A. D. 1101. He died after A. D. 1115, having been very active and devoted to the holy see. He left a chronicle of the monastery of Cassino, in three books, from the time of St. Benedict to A. D. 1055; also some sermons and lives of saints which were never published.

Guibert, or Gilbert, abbot of St. Mary

at Nogent, in Laon; flourished A.D. 1101, and died A.D. 1124. He wrote a tract on the composition of sermons; morals on Job; de Pignoribus sanctorum, libri iii., several other tracts; and Gesta Dei per Francos, or history of the cru-sades, from their commencement to A. D. 1100, in nine books; published in Bongarsius' Collection, tom. i.

Robert, a Benedictine monk of St. Remigius, at Rheims. He was in the first crusade; and wrote a history of it from A. D. 1095 to 1099, in nine books; extant in Bongarsius' Collection,

Hugo, abbot of St. Flavinius, in Burgundy; flourished A. D. 1101. He wrote Chronicon Virdumense, in two parts; the first, from the birth of Christ to A. D. 1002, and the second, to A. D. 1102, published by Labbe, Biblioth. Nov. MS. tom. i.

Rodulphus Ardens, chaplain to William IV., duke of Aquitain, A. D. 1101. He left sermons on the lessons for the year; published, Cologne, 1604. 2 vols. Švo.

Theodoric, abbot of St. Trudo, in the diocess of Laon, who died in exile, at Ghent, A. D. 1107. He wrote the life of St. Trudo; and of four or five other saints

Sigebert Gemblacensis, a monk and Sigebert Gemblours, A. D. 1101, a par-tizan of the emperor Henry IV. in his contests with the pope. He wrote a contests with the pope. He wrote a Chronicle from A.D. 381, where Jerome ends, to A.D. 1112; printed among the Scriptores Germanici, Francf. 1585. fol. and by Aub. Mirceus, Antw. 1608. also de Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis; Epistola pro Ecclesiis Leodiense & Cameracensi, adv. Ep. Paschalis Papa; a life of Sigebert king of France; and some lives of saints. He died A.D. 1113.

Ælnoth, an English or Danish Augustinian monk of Canterbury; who spent most of his life in Denmark, and about A. D. 1105 wrote the life and passion of St. Canuta, king of Den-

Odo of Cambray, a schoolmaster at Orleans, abbot of St. Martin of Tours, chosen bishop of Cambray a. D. 1105, but refused investiture from the emperor Henry IV. He wrote an exposition of the canon of the mass; and several other tracts; extant in the Biblioth. Patrum, tom. xxi.

Petrus Alfonsus, once Moses, a dis-tinguished Spanish Jew. After his conversion, A. D. 1106, he wrote a dia-logue against the Jews; in the Biblioth.

Patrum, tom, xxi.

Patrum, tom. xxi.
Stephen Harding, an English monk
of Sherburn. He travelled in Scotland, France, and Italy; became first
a Benedictine, then a Cistercian in
France, where he was made abbot, A. D. 1109, and died A. D. 1134. He composed regulations for the Cistercians, and some other monastic pieces.

Peter, Grossolanus or Chrysolanus, archbishop of Milan, A. D. 1110—1116, which office he was obliged to abdicate. He was sent as a papal legate to Con-stantinople; and has left us an ora-tion, addressed to the Greek emperor, Alexius Comnenus, on the procession of the Holy Spirit: extant, Latin, in Baronius, Annal. ann. 1115, and Greek and Latin, in Leo Allat. Orthod. Graca, tom, i.

Gille, or Gillebert, an Irish bishop, who died a. p. 1139. He has left us Libellus de statu ecclesiæ; et Epistolæ II. in Ussher's Epistolar. Hibernicar. Syl-

loge, p. 77.

Berengosus, abbot of St. Maximin, without the walls, Treves; flourished about A. D. 1110. He wrote de Laude et Incentione Crucis Dominica; and several discourses; extant in the Bibmonastic discourses; extant in the Bib-

lioth. Patr. tom. xii.

Franco, a schoolmaster, Benedictine monk, and abbot, at Laon; about A. D. 1111. He wrote de Gratia Dei Libri 1111. He wrote de Gratia Dei Libri XII. (in the Biblioth. Patrum, tom. xxi.) and some other pieces, among which was a tract on the quadrature of the circle, and another on the princi-ples of arithmetic.

John, archbishop of Lyons, who, A. D. 1112, had a contest with his suffragans respecting lay-investitures, which he wished to suppress. His epistle to them on the subject, is in Harduin's Concilia, tom. vi. pt. ii. p. 1919.

Stephen I, bishop of Augsburg, L.D. 1113—1129; and then a monk of Clugni. He wrote a tract de Sacramento Altaris, &c. in the Biblioth. Potr. tom. xx. p. 1872.

Baldric, a native of Orleans, and a monk and abbot of Angers, A.D. 1095; and archbishop of Dol, A.D. 1114—1131. He wrote Historia Hierosolymitana, in four books. It is a history of the first cruesde, from A.D. 1095 to milana, in four books. It is a history of the first crusade, from a. p. 1095 to 1100; and is extant among the Gesta Dei per Francos, and among the Historici Francici of Duchesne, tom. iv. He wrote also the life of Hugo, archbishop of Ronen; and the life of Robert d'Arbrissell, founder of the order of Fontavened. order of Fontevraud.

order of Fontevraud.

Earnulph, a monk of Beauvais, whom
Lanfranc invited over to England,
where he was successively prior of
Canterbury, abbot of Peterborough, and
bishop of Rochester; and died a. p.
1124, aged eighty-four. He wrote de
incestis Conjugiis, and de corpore et sanguine Domini; in Dachery's Spicileg.
tom iii

tom. ii.

Hermann, a converted German Jew, of Cologne, who was persecuted by his unbelieving friends, became a canon, was contemporary with St. Bernard, and an intimate of Rupert of Duytz.

and an intimate of Rupert of Puytz. He has left a tract respecting his own conversion; published by Bened. Carpzov. Lips. 1687.

Gelasius II. pope, A. D. 1118, 1119. He was nobly born at Cajeta, in Naples, educated at Monte Cassino, made chancellor and cardinal deacon at Rome. He had to fight for St. Peter's chair, and to abandon Rome: and died in the control of t and to abandon Rome; and died in

France. He has left us six epistles, and a life of St. Erasmus.

Florentinus, called Bravonius, an English monk of Worcester, who died a. p. 1118. That year he completed A. D. 1118. That year he completed his chronicle, from the creation to A. D. 1118; chiefly borrowed from Marianus Scotus; he also wrote a genealogy of the English kings; both published, Lond. 1592. 4to.

Callistus II. pope, A. D. 1119—1124, has left us thirty-five epistles, published in the Collections of councils, besides five more in Baluze, Miscell. tom. ii. and five sermons in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. xx.

Guigo, or Guido, of Dauphiny, a Carthusian monk, and prior, who flou-

rished A.D. 1130. He wrote Scala Claustralium, seu de modo orandi; Claustralium, seu de modo orandi; several epistles; a life of St. Hugo of Gratianopolis, &c.

Rodulph, abbot of St. Trudo, near Laon; about A.D. 1120. He wrote Chronicon Monasterii Sti Trudonis, in Spiciles. tom. vii.; also a life of St. Lietbert, bishop of Cambray; ibid.
Albert, or Alberic, a canon of the church of Aix, A. D. 1120. He wrote,

from the account of others, Historia Hisrosolymitanas expeditionis sub Gode-frido Bullionaso et aliis, in twelve books; from A. D. 1095 to 1120; published by Bongarsius, Gesta Dei per Francos, tom. i. p. 184.

Gusterius, Grandburg, Styled the

Chancellor, a Frenchman, A. D. 1120. He wrote a history of the capture of Antioch by the christians, A. D. 1115; and their loss of it, in 1119, when Guaterius himself was taken prisoner; extant in the Gesta Dei per Francos,

tom. i. p. 441.

Hug , a Benedictine monk of Fleury, A. D. 1120. He wrote a Chronicon, in six books, from Ninus, king of Assyria, to Lewis the Meek, A. D. 840 : and an Epilogue, embracing the transactions of Lewis the Meek: also two Books de

Regia Potestate, et Sacerdotali Dignitate. Robert, surnamed Retensis, an English student and traveller, who flourish-France, Italy, Dalmatia, and Greece, into Syria, where he stayed long, and acquired the Arabic language. Returning, he settled in Spain, studied astrology, and was made archdeacon of Pampeluna. He abridged the Koran, and translated it into Latin. Huet pronounces the translation a wretched

Eadmer, Edmer, Ediner, or Edmund, an English Benedictine monk, of Canterbury; the pupil, and friend, and biographer of Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury. He flourished A. D. 1121; and was for a time bishop of St. Andrew's, in Scotland; but resigned the see about A. D. 1124, and spent his old age at Canterbury. He wrote Hisont age at caneroury. He with Hastoria Novorum, size sui szouli, in six Books, from a. D. 1066 to 1122; which has been highly extolled; the life of St. Anselm, in two books; and a few tracts on moral subjects. All the above are printed with the works of Anselm. He also wrote the life of St. Wilfred, archbishop of York; extant in Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. seecul. iii. pt. i. Numerous other tracts, historical and religious, are said to exist

in manuscript, in the Library of Cor-pus Christi College, Cambridge.

Peter Maurice, the Venerable, born of a noble French family; first a sol-dier, and then a monk of Clugni, where vas abbot from A. D. 1123 to 1156. Pontius, the former abbot of Clugni, gave him trouble, during the first years of his abbacy. In 1126, he commenced preaching and writing against Peter De Bruis. In 1140, he received Abelard, and reconciled both Bernard and the pope to him. He visited Italy on important business, in 1145 and 1150, and was highly honoured by pope Eugene, and the citizens of Rome. He wrote Epistolarum Libri vi. Tracts against the Jews; against here and Islamism; against the Petrobrusians; on the transfiguration of Christ; translation of the Koras, procured by him; and a few other pieces; all published in the Biblioth. Cluniacensis, Paris, 1614, and the Biblioth.

Patrum, tom. xxii.
Fulcherius Carnotensis, a monk, or presbyter, who accompanied Robert, duke of Normandy, in the first crusade; of which he wrote a history, entitled Gesta Francorum Hierusalem peregrinantium, ab anno 1095, ad annum usque 1124, composed in a coarse style. was published, imperfect, in the Gesta per Francos; and complete Duchesne's Scriptores Francici, Paris,

1640. tom. iv. p. 816.
Honorius II. pope, a. p. 1124—1130, has left us eleven epistles.

Herveus, a Benedictine monk, of Dol, A. D. 1130, wrote a commentary on the epistles of Paul; attributed to St. Anselm, and printed among his works.

Innocent II. pope, A. D. 1130-

has left us fifty epistles.
Simeon, an Englishman, educated at Oxford, where he taught philosophy and theology. Afterwards, he became a Benedictine monk, and precentor in the cathedral of Durham. Here he examined carefully the remains of the library, which the Danos had much

De Horham continued to 1155, no which Rieger Haveden took while of his history. These on were published by in his Striptores X. Auglier, enn und sehnelmaster at many years, and then a it, under Peter Maurice. Las or 1130; and wrote do peris et amquinis Demini, prelum, Libri ili, extunt Patrus, tom, axi, beer things, not published. falmosbury, sus a native re, a Benedictine monk, and proceptur of the Malmesbury, where he from 1130 to 1142. He of the kings of Eugland, I books, from the first arrival of ere Baxons, A. R. 449, to the twentieth year of Henry I. v. p. 1127: a con-tinuation of it in two books, to v. p. 1143; a history of the English hishops. from the arrival of Augustine to his own times, in four books. These vorks were collected and published by Saville. Lond. 1506, fol. and Franct. 1601. His life of St. Aldhelm, hishop of Sherburn, in in Mahillon's Acta Sanctor, Ord. Bened, second, i. p. i. Some other works of this celebrated English historian, are said to exist still in manuscript. [His life of Aldhelm is also printed in Wharton's Anglia Sacra, ii. 1. There in an Athreviation of Amalarius by him, m MS, in a splendid volume of liturgical tracts presented by Henry VI. to All Souls college, Oxford. (W. W. IV. This contains the attack upon Rahan Maur, extracted in the Editor's Hometon Lectures (p. 414.); an impor-tent passage, because it is evidence of Malmeshury's adherence to the divinity orted under Lanfranc, and, there a cine to his treatment of Elfric.

top of Tarentum from

enter became an author. He for not adhering to Peter Leads, the became an author. He for not supering a France, and became a utilize and wrote a autilize a work to France, and became the cource of Durham, from a monk at Clairyana, under St. Beto 1995; which another found merd. In 1150, he was made pri the architahops of York; discuss of Chartress; which, lessever, and the English and Danish turned to Chartress; which, lessever, be resigned before his death, and remains a n. p. 730 to 1130; which Visely, subjected to his Soriptom Ordinis ( laterricado, p. 33%.

Peter, lorn at Rome, a. r. 1110, a student and monk at Monte Cassin, s.p. 1115-1127, then legate to the emperer Latharius, who employed him at his court till his death. He wrote de ciris illustribus monasterii Canisconi Libriu; Liber quartus Chronics Coniccon (a.r. 1996—1136.) de mote biboures Emanures; besides minerous trada never published.

Guerrie, a disciple of St. Hermard, a camp and schoolmaster at Tours, and then a Castereian abbot in the discusof Rheims; died a. n. 1107. He wrote sermons on the lessons for the year; perioted in an appendix to the works of Bermeri, and in the Bibliotic Person. tom, xxiii.

Philip Herveng, called Elsen mrins, abbot of Good Hope, in Hai manit, a. p. 1149; lied 1189. He wrote twenty-me -pistles : a mystic co mentary on the Canticles : Murals on the Canticles: on Nebuchadnesser's dream; on the fall of man; on the condemnation of Solomon ; as trace on the dignity and virtues of clergy-men; a life of Augustine; and lives of eight other saints; all published. Douav. 1629. foi.

Orderic Vitalia, an Englishman, bora at Attingham (in Shropshire), a.n. 1073. sent to Normandy at the age of eleven where he became a monk, descon, and presbyter, and flourished about a. a. 1140. He wrote an Ecclesiastical History, in twelve books, from the birth of Christ to v. p. 1142; published by Du Chesne, among his Scriptores Norman-

Arnulph, bishop of Luxen, in Normandy, A. D. 1141. He accompanied Lewis, king of France, in his crunde to Palestine, A.D. 1147; was made papal legate to England, in 1160, and much employed in public business, till near his death, A. D. 1182. Many of his sermons, epistles, and epigrams, were published at Paris, 1585. 8vo. and then in the *Biblioth*. Patrum, tom. xxii. Some others have since published.

Celestine II. pope, a. p. 1143, 1144, has left us three epistles. Lucius II. a. p. 1144, 1145, has left

us twelve epistles.

Amedeus, bishop of Lausanne, a. D. 1144—1158. He wrote eight homilies in praise of the virgin Mary; in the Biblioth. Patrum, tom. xx.

Otho, or Otto, of Frisingen; of royal German extract; and uncle to the emperor Frederick Barbarossa. He studied at Paris, became a Cistercian monk and abbot, was made bishop of Frisingen a. D. 1138, engaged in the second crusade a. D. 1147, resigned his bishopric in 1156, and died two years after. He wrote a chronological history of the world, from the creation to A. D. 1146, in eight books; with an eighth book on the general consumma-tion; also the life and reign of Fre-derick Barbarossa, in two books. Both have been often published, and par-ticularly among the German Historians, A. D. 1585 and 1670. tom. i.

Robert Pullen, or Pullus, a distinguished English theologian and scholar. He was made archdeacon of Rochester; but, to avoid the confusion of a civil war, retired to Paris, and studied there some time. He returned in 1130, and read lectures at Oxford for five years, and preached every Sunday. He afterwards returned to Paris; and being deprived of the revenues of his archdeaconry, he appealed to the pope, a. D. 1144, who invited him to Rome, and made him a cardinal. He died A. D. 1150. His only work, that has reached us, is Sententiarum de Trinitate Libri viii. It is a system of theology; but, unlike Peter Lombard's Senten it is not a mere compilation from the fathers, but a biblical and argumentative treatise, in which he shows himself a profound and orthodox divine. It was published by Mathoud, Paris, 1655, fol.

Eugene III. pope, A. D. 1145—1153, has left us eighty-nine epistles. John Burgundio, a native of Pisa, flourished A. D. 1148, died 1194. He translated many homilies of Chrysos-tom, John Damascenus de fide Ortho-

doxa, and Nemesius' eight books on philosophy.

Anselm, bishop of Havelburg in the

duchy of Brandenburg, A. D. 1149, author of three dialogues against the Greeks; published by Dachery, Spici-ley, tom. xiii.

Gilbert Folioth, an Englishman, abbot of Leicester, and A. D. 1149, bi-shop of Hereford, and A. D. 1161-1187, bishop of London. He was competitor with Thomas Becket for the see of Canterbury; and ever after, sided with the king against Becket. The king emking, against Becket. The king em-ployed him much. He was twice ex-communicated by the pope, which he did not regard. His commentary on the Canticles was published by Junius, Lond. 1638. 4to. and eight of his epistles are among the epistles of Becket,

tles are among the epistles of Becket, ed. Brussels, 1682.

Henry of Huntingdon, the son of a married English priest, canon of Lincoln, and archdeacon of Huntingdon; flourished a. D. 1150. He wrote Historia Anglorum, ab ipsis gentis primordiis usque ad Stephani regis mortem, (a. D. 1154,) Libris viii. published by Saville, Lond. 1696. fol. and Francf. 1601.

Ailred, Ealred, or Ælred, either a Scot or an Englishman; a Cistorian

Scot, or an Englishman; a Cistercian Scot, or an Englishman; a Cistercian monk and abbot of Revesby, in Lincolnshire; flourished A. D. 1150, and died in 1166. He wrote the life and miracles of St. Edward, king and confessor; genealogy of the kings of England; de bello Standardii tempore Stephani regis; Historia de sanctimoniali de Walthun: published by Twisden, Lond. 1652. Also sermons on the lessons for the year; thirty-one ser mons on Isaiah; speculum charitatis, libri iii.; Tractatus de puero Jesum duo-decenni; de spirituali amicitia, libri iii.: published in the Bibliotheca Cisterciana, om. v. and in the Biblioth. Patrum, tom, sxiii.

Alanus De Insulis, a Fleming, and Alanus De Insulis, a Fleming, and monk of Clairvaux; an abbot, and a. b. 1151—1167, bishop of Auxerre; but he resigned his bishopric, and retired to Clairvaux, where he died a. b. 1182. He wrote a life of St. Bernard, published by Mabillon, in the Opera

Galfrid, called also Arthur, bishop of St. Asaph a. b. 1151—1175; (Geoffrey of Monmonth) author of a history of Bri-tain, from the earliest times to his own

age, in twelve books; a work not in much repute; published, Paris, 1517. 4to. and among the Scriptores Britannia minores, Heidelb. 1587. fol.

Potho, a Benedictine monk, of Prum in the diocese of Treves, a. p. 1152. He wrote de statu domus Dei libri v. and de domo sapientiæ liber: in the Bibliotheca Patrum, tom, xxi.

Bibliotheca Patrum, tom. xxi.

Nicolaus, a Cistercian monk of Clairvaux, and secretary to St. Bernard; but being accused of forging letters in Bernard's name, he fled into Italy, and long aspersed the character of Bernard.

A book of his epistles is in the Biblioth.

Patrum, tom. xxi.: also a book of his sermons in the Biblioth. Cisterciensis, tom. iii.

Anastasius IV. pope, a. b. 1153, 1154, has left us thirteen epistles. Hadrian IV. (Nicolas Breakspear,) the only Englishman that ever filled the papal throne. Disappointed of an English monastery, he went to France, studied at Paris, became an Augustinian monk, prior and abbot, at St. Rufus, near Valence. Going to Rome on business, Eugene III. created him a cardinal, and bishop of Alba. In 1148, he was papal legate to Norway 1148, he was papal legate to Norway and Denmark. In 1154, he succeeded to the papal chair, till his death in 1159.

He has left us forty-four epistles. Elizabeth, a German Benedictine nun, and abbess of Schönhaugen, in the diocese of Treves, where she died a. D. 1165, aged thirty-six years. She wrote her *Visions or Revelations*, in three books; and a book of epistles: published, Cologne, 1628.

Ecbert, a German Benedictine monk,

and abbot of St. Florin, in Schoon-hoven; flourished a. b. 1154; and wrote thirteen Discourses against the Cathari; and the life of Elizabeth, his sister, the abbess of Schönhaugen. His discourses are in the *Biblioth*. Patrum, tom. xxiii.

Radulphus Niger, a Benedictine monk, in the diocese of Beauvais, who flourished a. D. 1157, (and not in the preceding century, as some suppose.) His commentary on Leviticus, in twenty books, published in the *Biblioth. Patr.* tom. xvii. has been much commended.
The commentary on the Canticles, ascribed to St. Gregory, and printed with his works, was the production of Radulph.

Zacharias, bishop of Chrysopolis, or a Præmonstratensian monk of St. Mara Preemonstratensian monk of St. Martin of Tours; a. D. 1157. He wrote four books of commentaries on the Movoriσσαρον, or Harmony of the four Gospels, by Ammonius of Alexandria; published, Cologne, 1535. fol. and in the Biblioth. Patrum, tom. xix.

Alexander III. pope, A. D. 1159— 1181, has left us 337 epistles. John De Hexham, a native of Hexham, in Northumberland, and an Augus-

tinian monk, a. d. 1160. He continued the history of Simeon Dunelmensis, from 1130 to 1155; see above, p. 473. Folmar, head of the monastery of Trieffenstein, in Franconia; about a. d. 1160. He opposed the received doctrine of transubstantiation for a time; but recanted. Some of his epistles were published by J. Gretser, subjoin-

denses, Ingolst. 1613. 4to.

Adam, a Scot, and regular canon of the order of Præmonstrants; flourished A. D. 1160; and died about A. D. 1180. He wrote a commentary on the rule of St. Augustine; a tract on the triple tabernacle of Moses; on the three kinds of meditation; and forty-seven sermons; published, Antw. 1659.

John Belethus, rector of the theo-logical school at Paris, a. D. 1162. (alii, a. D. 1328.) author of Rationale divinorum officiorum; published, Antw. 1570. 8vo. Lyons, 1583, and 1592. 8vo. Arnold Carnotensis, abbot of the

Benedictine monastery of Bonneval, in the diocess of Chartres; an intimate friend of St. Bernard, and still living
A. D. 1162. He wrote a number of
treatises on practical religion; published at the close of Cyprian's works, ed. Oxon. 1682.

Bonacarsus of Milan, teacher among the Cathari, A. D. 1163. His Vita Ca-tharorum Hareticorum is in Dachery's

Spicileg. tom. xiii.

Spicileg. tom. xiii.

Helmold, a presbyter of Lubec, and a canon; died A. D. 1170. He wrote Chronicon Sclavorum, from the times of Charlemagne, to A. D. 1168; published by Hen. Bangert, Lubec, 1659. 4to.

Godfrey Viterbiensis, an Italian of Viterbo; a presbyter, and secretary to the successive emperors, Conrad III., Frederic I., and Henry VI. He travelled much during forty years; and

became acquainted with Greek, Hebrew, and Chaldaic. His death was in 1186. He wrote a universal history, entitled Pantheon, or Chronicon universale, dedicated to pope Urban III.; extending from the creation to A. D. 1186; a work of vast compass; published by J. Pistorius, Scriptores rerum Germanicar, Francf. 1584.

Saxo Grammaticus, a Dane, born of an honourable family in Zeeland, dean of the cathedral of Roschild, and much esteemed by Absalom, archbishop of Lund, who sent him to Paris on busi-Lund, who sent him to Paris on business, and prompted him to write his history of Denmark. He flourished a. D. 1170; and died A. D. 1204. His Historiæ Danicæ libri xvi. from the earliest times to A. D. 1186, is written in a florid style, and is highly esteemed; est edited by S. J. Stephanius, Soræ,

Hildegardis, a German abbess of St. Rupert on the Rhine; born at Span-heim a. D. 1098, and died a. D. 1180. Her visions or revelations were solemnly approved and sanctioned by St. Bernard, by many leading bishops of France and Germany, by three different popes, and by a council at Troyes. She wrote Scivias, see Visionum sice Revelationum libri iii.; life of St. Robert, a confessor; thirty-eight epistles; Mis-cellanies; and an exposition of the rule of St. Benedict; published, Cologne, 1566; and most of them also, Biblioth.

Patrum, tom. xxiii. William of Tyre. Whether born in William of Tyre. Whether born in France, Germany, or Palestine, he is supposed to have been related to the kings of Jerusalem. He was made archdeacon of Tyre A. D. 1167; soon after was sent on business to Constantinople; in 1169, undertook a journey to Europe; on his return was tutor to Balduin, the prince; and a. D. 1174, archbishop of Tyre. In the year 1178, he was at the council of the Lateran; he was at the council of the Lateran; and he spent some months at Constan-tinople. In 1188, Jerusalem being taken by the Saracens, he went to Europe to solicit aid of the kings of England and France. He opposed the election of Heraclius to the bishopric of Jerusalem; who compassed his death by poison, but in what year, is unknown. He wrote a history of the crusades to Palestine, from A. D. 1095 to the year 1180, in twenty-three books (very highly esteemed); and published, Basil, 1549, and 1660, and by Bongarsius, Gesta Dei per Francos, tom.

i. p. 625.

Hugo Etherianus, a Tuscan, who went to Constantinople, and was pa-tronized by the emperor Manuel. He disputed strenuously against the Greeks. His tract on the intermediate state of the soul, and his three books on the procession of the Holy Spirit, against the Greeks, were published, Basil, 1543, and in the Biblioth. Patrum, tom. xxii. Richard Hagulstadiensis, a monk

and prior of Hauston (Hexham) in and prior of Hauston (Hexham) in Northumberland, England; flourished A. D. 1180, and died in 1190. He wrote Historia de statu et episcopis Ha-gulstadensis (Hauston) ecclesia; His-toria de gestis regis Stephani; and de bello Standardii, A. D. 1135; published by Twisden, Scriptores X. Anglici, Lond.

1652.

Lucius III. pope, a. p. 1181—1185, has left us *two* epistles. Peter Cellensis, abbot of the monas-Peter Cellensis, abbot of the monastery of Celles, near Troyes; and then of St. Remigius, at Rheims; and, A. D. 1182—1187, bishop of Chartres. He wrote de panibus liber; Mosaici Tabernaculi mystica expositio, libri ii.; de conscientia liber; Epistolarum libri ix.; de disciplina claustrali liber; and sermons on the lessons for the year; all published by the Repediction process. published by the Benedictine monks, Paris, 1671.

Paris, 1671.
Gaufrid, a French monk, prior and presbyter of Limoges, A. D. 1183; and author of a Chronicon, relating especially to the history of France from A. D. 996 to 1184; published by Labbé, Biblioth. Nov. M.S. tom. ii.

Balduin, an English schoolmaster, a Cistercian monk and abbot; bishop Cistercian monk and abbot; bisnop of Worcester, A. D. 1181; and archbishop of Canterbury, A. D. 1185—1191. He accompanied king Richard I. in his crusade, and died in the siege of Pfolemais. He wrote sixteen tracts on practical religion; de Commendatione Fidei, the regroupests allerie, all extent in et de sacramento altaris; all extant in the Biblioth. Cisterciens. tom. v.

Urban III., pope, a. p. 1185—1187; has left us five epistles. Gregory VIII., pope, a. p. 1187— 1187; has left us three epistles.

Clement III., pope, A. D. 1187—1191; has left us seven epistles.

Ceelestine III., pope, A. D. 1191— 1198; has left us acresices epistles. Stephen, a monk and abbot of Or-

Stephen, a monk and abbot of Orleans, and of Paris; one of the council of regents, during the crusade of Philip Angustus, A. D. 1190; and bishop of Tournay, A. D. 1192—1202. He wrote, between A. D. 1163 and the time of his death, two hundred and seventy-eight epistles; published, Paris, 1682. 8vo. also thirty-one sermons, chiefly on the festivals; and a commentary on the Decretam of Gratian; which are still in manuscript.

in manuscript.

William Neubergensis, or Neubrigensis, surnamed Parvus; born at Bridlington, in Yorkshire, A. D. 1136; a regular Augustinian canon in the monastery of Bridlington; where he died A. D. 1208, aged 72. He wrote, in a good Latin style, de rous Anglicis aut temporis libri v. from A. D. 1066 to the year 1197; best edited by J. Picard, Paris, 1610. 8vo.

Radulphus de Diceto, dean of St. Pau's, London. He was a traveller; flourished A. D. 1197; and wrote a brief Chronology from the creation to A. D. 1198; and Imagines Historiarum ab

anno 1148, ad annum 1200; both published by Twisden, Scriptores X. Anglici, London, 1652.

John Brompton, an English Cistercian monk and abbot, near York, A. D. 1198; the reputed author of the Chrosicos ab asso 588, ad assess 1198; published by Twisden, Scriptores X. Asglici, Lond. 1652.

glici, Lond. 1652.

Roger de Hoveden, a native of York, of illustrious English descent, one of the household of king Henry II., and then chief professor of theology at Oxford; flourished A. D. 1198; author of Annalism Anglicanorum libri ii. from A. D. 731 (where Beda ends) to A. D. 1202; published by Saville, Historici Anglici, Lond. 1595. fol. and Franci. 1601.

Galfrid, or Gualter Vinesauf, (de Vino Salvo,) a Norman English poet and historian, who flourished a. D. 1198; author of Historia, sive Itinerarium Richardi Anglorum regis in terrum sanctam; and Poemata de gloricso rege Richardo; published among the Historia Anglicana Scriptores, Oxford, 1687. tom. ii. also of some other works never published. Tr.]

## CHAPTER III.

### HISTORY OF RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

- § 1. Corrupt state of religion.—§ 2. Corruption of the mass of people, and extreme superstition, shown by examples.—§ 3. Scandalous traffic in indulgences.—§ 4. The pontiffs soon claim a monopoly of it.—§ 5. Biblical theology.—§ 6. Doctrinal theology.—§ 7. The proper scholastics.—§ 8. The biblical and dogmatic theologians.—§ 9. Opposers of scholastic theology.—§ 10. Its principal antagonist, St. Bernard.—§ 11. And others.—§ 12. State of moral or practical theology.—§ 13. Polemic theology.—§ 14. Controversies between the Greeks and the Latins.—§ 15. Slighter contests among the former.—§ 16. Their controversy respecting John xiv. 28.—§ 17. Concerning the God of Muhammed.—§ 18. Controversy among the Latins, respecting the Lord's supper.—§ 19. Concerning the immaculate conception of Mary.
- § 1. So many causes conspired to debase religion, and to tarnish and obscure its lustre, by the numberless inventions of human ingenuity, that it may seem strange it was not wholly destroyed. In the first place, the Roman pontiffs would have nothing taught which militated against their arrogated supremacy; and, therefore, required christianity to be explained and modified, so as to subserve that form of government which their predecessors had designated. Such as would not obey their laws, or showed that they regarded the holy scriptures more than the authority of the Romish see, were cruelly destroyed with fire and sword. Next, the priests and monks, finding it for their interest that the people should be entirely ignorant and undiscerning, amused them with a species of theatric shows, and placed all religion in empty ceremonies, corporeal austerities and inflictions, and respect and reverence for the clergy. The scholastic doctors united the precepts of the dialecticians with the dicta of the fathers, as constituting a standard of truth; and did not so much explain the principles of revealed religion, as dissect them all away. Their opposers, the mystics, maintained that the soul of one truly

pious does not move spontaneously, but by a divine impulse; and thus they did not merely set bounds to human ability, but destroyed it altogether.

§ 2. Hence, instead of religion, astonishing superstition and ignorance reigned every where among the people. Most persons placed more reliance upon relics,-generally false, or at least dubious and uncertain,-than upon Christ, or his merits, and upon prayers founded on his mediation 1. The rich, who were able themselves to build churches, or to contribute money to their erection and repair, esteemed themselves very happy, and the favourites of heaven: and the poor, who were unable to do so, cheerfully submitted to the offices of beasts, in transporting stones and drawing carts, whenever a church was to be built; and they expected eternal salvation for these voluntary hardships 2. Departed saints had more supplicants than God himself, and the Saviour of mankind: nor was there much inquiry, (as there was in after times,) howg lorified spirits obtain a knowledge of the prayers addressed to them. For the old notion, derived by the christians from the pagans, that the celestials often descend to this lower world, and linger about the places to which in their lifetime they were attached, prevailed universally, until the scholastic doctors gave this subject a particular discussion . If any man or woman, either from a disordered state of mind or from a design to deceive, laid claims to divine revelations, the people at large unhesitatingly believed, that God himself had conversed with them, in order to instruct the world. This is manifest from the examples of the celebrated German prophetesses, Hildegardis, abbess of Bingen, and Elisabeth, abbess of Schönaugen '.

<sup>1</sup> See Guibert of Nogent's three books, de pignoribus (thus they styled relics) sanctorum; in his works, published by Dachery, p. 327, &c. where this discerning man assails the superstition of his age.

this discerning man assaus the capesition of his age.

<sup>2</sup> See the tract of the abbot Haymo on this very custom; annexed by Mabillon to the sixth volume of his Annales Benedictini; and also those Annales D. 392. &c.

ands, p. 392, &c.

That I may not be thought to give a false representation, I will quote a very explicit passage from the life of

St. Altmann, bishop of Passau; in Sebast. Tegnagel's Collectio reter. mommentor. p. 41. "Vos licet, Saneti Domini, somno vestro requiescatis—hand tamen crediderim, spiritus vestros deesse locis, que viventes tanta devotione construxistis et dilexistis. Credo vos adesse cunctis illic degentibus, astare videliest orantibus, succurrere laborantibus, et vota singulorum in conspectu divina majestatis promovere."

word singularitis to conspect universe majestatis promovere."

4 See Mabillon's Annales Beneliet. tom. vi. p. 431. 529. 554. [See the notice of these prophetesses in the pre-

§ 3. This ignorance and superstition of the people, the rulers of the church basely abused for their own emolument, or to extort money: and each order of the clergy had its own peculiar artifices for fleecing the people of their property. The bishops, when they had occasion to raise money, either for good and laudable objects, or for base and criminal ones, allowed transgressors to buy off the penalties enjoined by the canons, by advancing money for certain religious purposes; that is, they published indulgences: and, what mighty enterprises, and what expensive works, were accomplished in this age, by means of indulgences, is known to all 5. The abbots and the monks, who had not this power, resorted to other means for raising money. They travelled about the villages, and through provinces, carrying in solemn procession the carcases and relics of holy men, which they allowed the people to see, to handle, and to kiss, by paying for the privilege. In this way, they often amassed as great gains as the bishops by their indul-

§ 4. The Roman pontiffs, perceiving what advantages the inferior bishops derived from their indulgences, concluded that the power of the bishops to remit ecclesiastical penalties, ought to be circumscribed, and the prerogative be almost wholly transferred to the Roman see. Accordingly, they began, as the necessities or convenience of the church, or their own interests required, to publish, not merely the common and ordinary, but likewise the entire and absolute, or the plenary, remission of all finite or temporal penalties; and they cancelled, not only the punishments which the canons and human tribunals inflict, but also those to be endured after death; which the bishops had never attempted to set aside '. They

Tr.]

Stephanus Obazinensis; in Baluze,
Miscellanea, tom. iv. p. 130. Mabillon, Annales Benedictini, tom. vi. p.

Innumerable examples of this mode of extorting money, may be col-lected from the records of this age. See the Chronicon Centulense, in Dache-ry's Spicilejium veter. Scriptor. tom. ii. p. 354; the life of St. Romana; ibid. p.

ceding chapter, note 8, p. 476 and 477. 137. Mabillon, Annales Benedict. tomwi. p. 342. 644. Acta Sanctor mensis Maii, tom. vii. p. 533. in the acts of St. Marculus; where a long journey of such relics is described. Mabillon, Acta Sanctor. Ord. Benedict, tom. iv. p.

Acta Sanctor. Ord., Benedict. tom. IV. p. 519, 520. and tom. ii. p. 732.

7 Jo. Morin, de Administratione sacramenti pomitentia, lib. x. cap. 10. 21, 22. p. 763, &c. Rich. Simon, Biblioth. Critique, tom. iii. cap. 33. p. 371. Jo. Mabillon, Preface to the 5th century of

first resorted to this power for the sake of promoting the crusades, and were sparing in the use of it; but afterwards, they exerted it for objects of far less importance, and of various kinds, and very often merely for their private emolument '. Upon the introduction of this new system, the ancient system of canonical and ecclesiastical penances was wholly subverted; and the books of canons and the penitentials being laid aside, transgressors were no longer under restraints. To support this proceeding of the pontiffs, an unheard of doctrine was got up in this century, which St. Thomas in the next century improved and perfected; namely, that there is an immense treasury of good works, which holy men have performed over and above what duty required; and that the Roman pontiff is the keeper and the distributor of this treasure; so that he is able, out of this inexhaustible fund, to give and transfer to every one such an amount of good works as his necessities require, or as will suffice to avert the punishment of his sins. This miserable and pernicious fiction, it is to be lamented, is still retained and defended.

§ 5. This century abounded in expositors of the holy scriptures, if one may judge from the multitude of works professedly of this character; but if we estimate them by their skill and ability, there were almost none at all. For very few inquired after the literal sense of the scriptures; and even these were destitute of the requisite means of ascertaining it. Both the Greeks and the Latins were governed entirely by the authority of the fathers; and compiled from their writings,

his Acta Sanctor. Ord. Bened. p. lxxi. &c. I designedly refer to none of the Protestant writers.

<sup>8</sup> Lud. Ant. Muratori, Antiq. Ital. Medii Ævi, tom. v. p. 761, &c. Franc. Pagi, Breviar. Romanor. Pontif. tom. ii. p. 60. Theod. Ruinart, Vita Urbani II. in his Opp. posthum. tom. iii. p. 333.

<sup>9</sup> [One considerable cause of this incompetence was, that the monks, among whom nearly all the learning of the age was to be found, held it to be unlawful to learn Hebrew from Jewish teachers. A certain monk (as we learn from the statutes of the Cistercians, A. D. 1198, no. 24 in Edm. Martene's Thesaur. Noc. Ancodot. tom. iv.p. 1292.) had learned Hebrew from a Jew; and the abbot of Clairvaux was directed to investigate the matter, and to bring the monk to punishment. The French Benedictines, in their Histoire Litteraire de la France, tom. ix. can find among the vast multitude of clergymen who made pilgrimages to Palestine, only three persons who, in that way, acquired a knowledge of the Arabic and Greek; namely, William of Tyre, one Philip, and the Englishman Adelard. See Semler's Hist. Eccles. Selecta Cop. tom. iii. p. 161. Schl.]

without discrimination or care, whatever seemed to throw light on the inspired volumes. The reader may inspect, among the Greeks, Euthymius Zigabenus' exposition of the Psalms, the Gospels, and the Epistles; though he offers many remarks of his own which are not contemptible; and among the Latins, the labours of Peter Lombard, Gilbert Porretanus, and Abelard, on the Psalms of David and on the Epistles of Paul. Nor is higher commendation due to the best Latin expositors of nearly the whole Bible in this century; such as Gislebert, for Gilbert, bishop of London, called the Universal, on account of the extent of his erudition 1; and Herveus, a very laborious Benedictine monk'. Somewhat superior to the rest of the Latins was Rupert of Duytz, who expounded various books of the scriptures; and with him may be coupled Anselm of Laon, who composed, or rather compiled, a Glossa, as it was called, on the sacred books. Those who chose not to tread in the steps of the ancients, and ventured to try the powers of their own genius, disregarding simplicity, searched after mysteries of every sort on the sacred pages. And in this species of interpretation, none excelled more than the mystic doctors, as they are called; for they explained the whole Bible, in conformity with the visions of their own minds, and the ideal systems of their own formation. Moreover, those interpreters who made dialectics and philosophy their study, pursued the same course in their expositions of the scriptures. This mode of interpretation may be seen, distinctly, in Hugo of St. Victor's Allegorical explanations of both Testaments, in Richard of St. Victor's Mystical Ark, in William of Nogent's Mystical commentaries on Obadiah, Hosea, and Amos ; and in some others.

§ 6. The most distinguished teachers of theology resided at Paris: and, of course, students in theology from all parts of Europe resorted to Paris, in order to attend the lectures of

by Gabr. Liron, Singularités Historiques et Littéraires, tom. iii. p. 29, &c. Add Mabillon, Annales Benedict. tom. vi. p. 477. 719.

<sup>2</sup> His Prologue on Obadiah was published by Mabillon, Annales Benedict. tom. vi. p. 637, &c

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Concerning him, see Guil. le Bouf, Mémoires concernant l'Histoire d'Auxerre, tom. ii. p. 486. [He wrote notes on all the Old and New Testaments, and likewise commentaries on certain books, none of which were ever published. Schl.]

An ample account of him is given

theologians who there taught. The professors of theology in France were divided into several sects. One sect was that of the ancient theologists, who supported their religious tenets simply by the declarations of holy scripture, and by the opinions of the fathers and the decisions of councils; and very rarely introduced any thing of human reasoning. Such, in this century, were St. Bernard, Peter the Chanter, Gualter of St. Victor, and others; who strenuously contended against the philosophic theologians. Not totally distinct from this sect, was that which was afterwards called by the name of the Positive and the Sententiarii: for these, following the example of Anselm of Canterbury, Lanfranc, Hildebert, and others of the preceding century, supported religious doctrines principally by citations from scripture and the writings of the fathers; but also resorted to reason and philosophy, especially for solving difficulties and refuting objections; and in the use of this resort, some of them were more moderate and cautious, and others less so. The first in this century, who thus explained the principles of religion systematically, is said to be Hugo of St. Victor; who was succeeded by many others. But the first rank in this species of labour belongs to Peter Lombard, that is, an Italian of Lombardy, and archbishop of Paris; whose four books of sentences, having appeared after the year 1162', at once acquired such authority, that all the doctors began to expound them. And some tell us, that all the doctors of much note, except Henry of Ghent, and a few others, commented upon this Master of the Sentences; as Lombard was called, on account of this work '.

§ 7. These Sententiarii, as they were called, though not without faults, nor entirely free from vain and futile speculations, yet resort to dialectical subtleties with moderation, and do not force the doctrines of revelation to yield submission to human sagacity. But, contemporary with them, arose another and more daring sect of theologians, who had no hesitation to apply the terms and the distinctions of the dialecticians to the

<sup>•</sup> Erpold Lindenbrog's Scriptores Re-

rum Septentrion. p. 25.

A host of these interpreters are exhibited by Ant. Possevin, Biblioth.

Selecta, tom. i. lib. iii. cap. xiv. p. 242. -[For a notice of Peter Lombard, and his books of the Sentences, see note 2, p.

truths taught by revelation, and to investigate the nature and relations of those truths by the principles of logic. The author of this mode of treating theology, which was afterwards called the scholastic, because it prevailed in nearly all the schools, was Peter Abelard, a man of great acuteness, who was first a canon, and a celebrated teacher as well of philosophy as of theology, and afterwards a monk, and abbot of Ruys'. Eager for the applause which he had obtained, others without number, in France, in England, and in Italy, pursued the same course. In this way, the peaceful religion of Jesus was soon converted into the science of wrangling. For these men did not explain any thing, but by multiplying divisions and distinctions obscured and perplexed the plainest truths; wearied both themselves and others with useless and abstruse speculations; so argued on both sides of the most important questions, as to leave them undecided; and, as there were many things in religion which were inadequately expressed in the phraseology of dialectics, they gave occasion for idle and vain-glorious disputants to invent new terms, and to perplex themselves and others with enigmatical trifles 7.

§ 8. From this time, therefore, the teachers of theology began to be divided into two classes, the biblical, who were called veteres, [the ancient,] and also, Dogmatici ac Positivi; and the scholastic, who were called the Sententiarii, and also, novi [the new]. The former interpreted the sacred volume in their schools, though for the most part miserably; and explained religious doctrines nakedly and artlessly, without calling reason and philosophy to their aid, and confirmed them by the testimonies of scripture and tradition. The latter did nothing but explain the Master of the Sentences, or Lombard; and they brought all the doctrines of faith, as well as the principles and precepts of practical religion, under the dominion of philosophy, and involved them in endless perplexities". And

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> This is acknowledged by Abelard himself; Epist. i. e. 9. Opp. p. 20. See also Jo. Launoy, de Scholis Caroli Magni, cap. lix. Opp. tom. iv. p. 67.

<sup>7</sup> See Caes. Egasse de Boulay, Historia Acad. Paris. tom. ii. p. 201, &c. p. 583, &c. Ant. Wood, Antiquit. Ox-

onienses, tom. i. p. 58. Jo. Launoy, de varia Aristotells Fortuna in Acad. Paris, cap. iii. p. 187, &c. ed. Elswich, Vi-temb. 1720, 8vo,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> See Boulay, Historia Acad. Paris, tom. iii. p. 657, &c.

as these philosophical or scholastic theologians were deemed superior to the others in acumen and ingenuity, young men admired them, and listened to them with the greatest attention; whereas the biblical doctors, or those of the sacred page, as they were called, had very few, and sometimes no pupils? This state of things prevailed generally, in the schools of

Europe, down to the times of Luther.

§ 9. But before these dialectical and metaphysical doctors could obtain such an ascendancy in the schools, they had to pass through many perils, contests, and disasters. For they were opposed on the one hand by the ancient divines; and on the other by the mystics, who supposed true wisdom is to be acquired, not by reasoning, but by silence and contemplation, and to be drawn from the inmost recesses of the soul. The old contest, therefore, between faith and reason, which had long been dormant among the Latins, was now revived, and produced great commotions every where. Of the patrons of the old theology, those who most violently assailed the scholastics, were Guibert of Nogent', Peter Cellensis', Peter Cantor, or the precentor of Paris3, and others; but especially Gualter of St. Victor, in his four books against the four labyrinths of France and the new heretics '. Of the mystics, Joachim, abbot of Flora's, Richard of St. Victor, and others, inveighed against

<sup>9</sup> Roger Bacon, in his larger work addressed to the Roman pontiff Clement IV. (published from the manuscript by Sam. Jebb, Lond. 1733. fol.) pt. ii. ch. iv. p. 28. says: "The Bachelor who lectures on the text (of Scripture), gives place to the lecturer on the Sentences, who is every where preferred and honoured by all. For he who lectures on the sentences, has the best hour for reading, according to his choice; he has also an associate, and a chamber among the religious: but he who lectures on the Bible wants these, and begs for an hour to read, such as shall please the lecturer on the Sentences. Also the man who lectures on the Sentences, disputes every where, and is accounted a Master; but the other, who lectures on the text, can not dispute, as was exemplified this year at Bologna, and in many other places; which is absurd. It is, there-

fore, manifest that the text is subordinate, in this faculty (theology), to the one dominant Sunana."—These words clearly show what estimation was then put upon the sacred volume, and what authority philosophical theology enjoyed. More remarks follow in Bacon well worth reading. He lived in the thirteenth century.

well worth reading. He lived in the thirteenth century.

1 Tropologies in Oseam; Opp. p. 203.
2 Opuscula; p. 277. 399. ed. Benedict.
3 In his Verbum Abbreviatum, site Summa; published at Mons, 1639. 4to. by Geo. Galopin; eap. iii. p. 6, 7.
4 By the four Labyrinths of France, he intends Abelard, Gilbert Porretamus, Lombard, and Peter of Poictiers, who

<sup>4</sup> By the four Labyrinths of France, he intends Abelard, Gilbert Porretamus, Lombard, and Peter of Poictiers, who were the principal dialectic theologians of this centary. See, respecting this work, which was never published, Boulay's Historia Acad. Paris. tom. ii. p. 619—659.

5 [Among his writings, is a book

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them; and especially against Lombard, notwithstanding he was much more moderate than the true and proper scholastics. The contention and discord were so great, that the sovereign pontiff, Alexander III., in a very numerous and solemn convention, A. D. 1164, condemned this immoderate licentiousness of disputing on sacred subjects \*; and in the year 1179, he censured and disapproved of some things in the writings even of Lombard \*.

§ 10. But there was no more potent adversary of the dialectic theologians in this century than St. Bernard; whose zeal was immense, and his influence equal to his zeal. He therefore contended against them, not only with words, but with deeds, with ecclesiastical councils, and positive enactments. Bitter experience of this was felt by Peter Abelard, the chief of the dialectic party at that time, and certainly a man of far more learning and acuteness than St. Bernard, though much inferior to him in influence. Bernard prosecuted him before the council of Soissons in 1121, and before that of Sens in 1140, accused him of many and very great errors, and at last procured his condemnation. Abelard was said to have greatly corrupted the doctrine of three persons in the Godhead, to have attacked the majesty of the Holy Spirit, to have spoken dishonourably of the offices of Christ and of the union of the two natures in him, to have denied the doctrine of divine grace; in short, to have nearly subverted all religion. some points, undoubtedly, Abelard expressed himself unsuitably and improperly; and his subtlety was not always without fault: but it is also manifest, that St. Bernard, wholly ignorant of philosophy, and distinguished rather for genius than for intellect, did not understand some of Abelard's propositions, and

against Lombard, de Unitate seu Ementia SS. Trinitatis; which was condemned in the fourth Lateran council, a. n. 1215. See the Histoire de l'Allé Joachim, surnommé le Prophète; Parin, 1745. 2 vols. 12mo. and Fabricius, Historia media et infim. Lat. lib. ix. p. 107. Schl.

<sup>107.</sup> Schl.]

Ant. Pagi, Critics in Barrnium, tom. iv. ad ann. 1164. no. xxi. p. 615.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Matth. Parin, Historia major, p. 118. Boulay, Historia Acad. Paris. tom. ii.

p. 402.

See Peter Bayle, Dictionnaire, artic.
Abdord, p. 18. Jac. Gervain, Via
& Abdord at de Heloise. Jo. Mabillon,
Annales Benedict. tom. vi. p. 83. 84.
224. 206. Edm. Martene, Theoremse
Anadolor. tom. v. p. 1120; and numerous others.

others of them he designedly perverted. For this good man used no moderation, either in praising or in censuring.

§ 11. Nearly the same fate attended Gilbert Porretanus. who, after teaching philosophy and theology with much reputation, at Paris and elsewhere, was made bishop of Poictiers. For his two archdeacons, Arnald and Calo, who had been trained in the schools of the ancient theologians, having heard him speak too metaphysically respecting the divine nature, accused him of blasphemy, before Eugene III., the pontiff, then in France; and to be more sure of success, they engaged St. Bernard on their side. Bernard, as was usual with him. prosecuted this business with the greatest vehemence, before the pontiff, first in the council of Paris, A. D. 1147, and then in that of Rheims, the following year. In the latter council, Gilbert, in order to end the contest, submitted his opinions to the judgment of the council and the pope. All the errors charged upon Gilbert, indicate too great fondness for nice distinctions, and a disposition to bring the doctrines and truths of revelation under the empire of dialectics. For he nicely distinguished, not in reality, but only in conception (statu rationis), as metaphysicians say, between the essence of God and God himself, and also between the properties of the divine persons and the persons themselves: and, relying on these distinctions, he denied that the divine nature became incarnate. To these he added other opinions, derived from the same source, which were rather fanciful and useless, than pernicious and false; but which the good Bernard, who was unaccustomed to such speculations, could not comprehend 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> See Jac. Gervais, Vie d'Abclard, tom. ii. p. 162. Jo. le Clerc, Biblioth. Ancienne et Moderne, tom. ix. p. 352, &c. Dion. Petavius, Dogmata Theol. tom. i. lib. v. c. 6. p. 217, &c. and St. Bernard himself in many parts of his works, which the index will point out. At last, after numerous vexations and sufferings, of which he himself has left a history, Abelard died a monk of Clugni, A. D. 1142. He was a great man, and worthy of a better age, and of better fortune. [See note <sup>3</sup>, p. 467. Tr.]

<sup>1</sup> See Boulay, Historia Acad. Paris. tom. ii. p. 223. 232, &c. Mabillon, Annales Benedict. tom. vi. p. 343, &c. 415. 433. Gallia (Aristiana Benedictinor. tom. ii. p. 1175. Matth. Paris, Historia major, p. 56. Petavius, Dognata Theologica, tom. i. lib. i. cap. viii. Longueval, Historie de l'Eglise Gallicane, tom. ix. p. 147, &c. [The acts of the councils which condemned the opinions of Gilbert, and which evince his great ingenuousness, are in Harduin's Collection, tom. vi. pt. ii. p. 1297. Schl.]

- § 12. The state of moral or practical theology must be apparent from what has been stated. Among the Greeks, Philip the Solitary has left us a tolerably neat tract, entitled Dioptra; in which he makes the soul to hold a dialogue with the body, and advances various thoughts calculated to promote piety. The other Greeks are not worth naming. The Latin divines. who treated of the duties of the christian life, were of two classes; the one scholastics, the other mystics. The former treated of the virtues, as they did of the articles of faith; that is, in a dry, metaphysical manner; and generally combined moral theology with dogmatic. The latter very often express themselves beautifully, and in a manner suited to move the soul; yet without method or discrimination, and not unfrequently they tarnish christian gold with the dross of Platonism. Most of those, also, who expounded the holy scriptures, may be classed among the moral writers. For, neglecting the literal sense, they forcibly accommodated the language of the sacred writers to the inculcation of internal holiness and the regulation of the life. This is manifest from Guibert's Morals on Job, Amos, and the Lamentations of Jeremiah; as well as from others.
- § 13. The passion for wrangling philosophy, or dialectics, which had seized both the Greeks and the Latins, rendered them both pugnacious. At the same time, it led men far away from the true method of discussing religious subjects. For they did not argue for the sake of elucidating the truth: but to confound and silence their adversary with subtle distinctions, with words without meaning, with the authority of names, and even with sarcasms and fallacies. Among the Greeks, Euthymius Zigabenus composed a prolix work against all heresies; which he entitled Pawplia. But, to say nothing of his vanity and extreme credulity, nearly all his proofs are derived, (as was the common fault of that age,) from the declarations of the earlier writers. Constantine Harmonypulus wrote a shorter book on the heretical sects. Zonarus inveighed against them in verse. Among the Latins, Honorius of Autun composed a book on the heresies; and Abelard attacked them all. The miserable and persecuted Jews were

assailed by many of the Latins; by Gilbert of Castillon , Odo, [of Cambray,] Peter Alfonsus, Rupert of Duytz, Peter Maurice, Richard of St. Victor, and Peter of Blois; the merits of whose works can be easily estimated by such as consider the character of that age. Against the Saracens, Euthymius, and some

others, appeared as polemics.

§ 14. The contests between the Greeks and the Latins, the subjects of which have already been mentioned, were carried on with great spirit on both sides. On the part of the Greeks, Euthymius, Nicetas, and others; and on the part of the Latins, among others, Anselm of Havelburg, Hugo Etherianus, and others, contended with zeal3. Negotiations for a compromise were repeatedly entered upon, both at Rome and at Constantinople; at the instance especially of the Greek emperors of the Comnenian family, who supposed the friendship of the Latins would be very serviceable to the Greeks, in the almost desperate state of their public affairs. But as the Latins aimed at nothing short of absolute dominion over the Greeks, and the Greek patriarchs could by no means be persuaded to subject themselves entirely to the Roman pontiffs, and to anathematize their ancestors, these negotiations for peace had the effect rather to irritate the feelings and increase the hostility of the parties, than to produce a reconciliation.

§ 15. The minor contests need not detain us long. The Greeks, by nature prone to contend and dispute, were almost never free from religious controversies. In this century, especially under Manuel Comnenus, who was a learned and overinquisitive emperor, some contests on religious subjects were excited by the emperor himself; and they produced more excitement among the oppressed people, than was consistent with the welfare of the state. In the first place, a long dispute arose, under this emperor, in what sense it might be said: the incarnate God was at the same time the offerer and the sacrifice. After a protracted discussion, during which the emperor had maintained an opinion at variance with the prevalent belief, the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> [Or, Gilbert, surnamed Crispin, a monk of Bec. See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 471. Tr.1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> See Leo Allatius, de perpetua Consensione Ecclesia Orientalis et Occident. lib. ii. cap. xi. &c. p. 644, &c.

emperor at length vielded, and came over to the generally received opinion. The consequence was, that many persons of high respectability, who had disagreed with the church, were deprived of their offices 4. What opinion was maintained by the emperor, and what was held by the church, on this subject, we are no where distinctly informed. But it is probable, that the emperor, and some other learned men, disagreed with the mass of the Greeks, in respect to the Lord's supper, and the oblation or sacrifice of Christ in that ordinance.

§ 16. Some years afterwards, a more violent dispute, respecting the import of Christ's words, John xiv. 28. Mg Father is greater than I, rent Greece into factions. As various explanations of this passage had long existed, and some new ones were advanced about this time, the emperor, who from an indifferent prince made but a poor theologian, added his explanation to the number; and, summoning a council, he wished to obtrude it upon all, as being the only true interpretation. He decided, that these words of Christ refer to the created and passible flesh of Christ (κατά την εν αὐτῷ κτιστην και παθητην σάοκα). And this decision, engraved on tables of stone, he set up in the great church; and made it a capital offence for any one to teach otherwise. But the authority of this decree expired with the emperor; and Andronicus, afterwards, strictly prohibited all curious discussions on religion, and on this subject in particular .

§ 17. Near the close of his life, the same emperor excited another controversy, respecting the God of Muhammed. catechetical books of the Greeks anathematized the ύλόσφυρον, (spherical or globular shaped,) and solid God of Muhammed. For thus the Greeks had translated the Arabic word elsemed; which is used in the Koran, applied to God; and which has indeed this signification, though it also signifies eternal?. This

where all modern translators, as well as the Muhammedan expositors, understand it to mean eternal. The passage, as translated by Sale, is this: "Sar, God is one Goo; the eternal Goo: he begetteth not, neither is he begotten: and there is not any one like unto him." It is probable that the Greek translator perverted the meaning of Muhammed,

<sup>4</sup> Nicetas Choniates, Annales, lib.

vii. § 5. p. 112. ed. Venice.

Nicetas Choniates, Annales, lib. vii. § 6. p. 113.

Nicetas, in Andronico, lib. ii. § 5.

p. 175.

7 Hadr. Reland, de Religione Mokommedica, lib. ii. § 3. p. 142.—[This word elsemed occurs in the Koran, Sur. exii.

execration the emperor ordered to be stricken out of those books, as being very offensive to the Muhammedans converted to christianity. The theologians resisted his order; alleging, that it was not God in general, but the error of Muhammed respecting God, that was anothematized; and that Muhammed affirmed, God is not begotten, nor doth he beget. After very tedious altercations, and various attempts to settle the dispute, the bishops in a council consented, that in the instruction of youth, the anathema should no longer be levelled at the God of Muhammed, but at Muhammed himself, his religion, and all his followers 8.

§ 18. Among the Latins, different opinions were maintained, and not merely in the schools, but also in books, respecting the Lord's supper. For, though all seemed disposed to shun connexion with Berengarius, yet many were not very far from him in sentiment; among whom may be named Rupert of Duytz, and others : because the great Berengarian controversy had not yet plainly determined the mode of Christ's presence. This same Rupert was involved likewise in other controversies, and especially with Anselm of Laon and William of Champeaux, and with their disciples after their death, respecting the will and omnipotence of God. The question was, whether God wills, and himself effects, whatever takes place; or whether he only permits certain things to take place, which he would not have to be. Rupert maintained the latter; his opposers the former. He was also censured for teaching, among other erroneous things, that the angels were created from darkness; and that Christ, at the last supper, did not present his body to Judas 1.

§ 19. Besides these and other private contests, there was a public controversy, about the year 1140, respecting what is called the immaculate conception of the virgin Mary 1. At this time, some French congregations began to observe the festal

in order to render him ridiculous.

Tr.]

8 Nicetas Choniates, Annales, lib. vii.

p. 113—116.

Boulay, Historia Acad. Paris. tom.
ii. p. 30, &c.

See Mengoz, Epistola; published by Martene, Thesaur. Ancedotor. tom.
i. p. 290. Jo. Mabillon, Annales Bene-

dict. [tom. v. p. 623, &c.] tom. vi. p. 20. 42. 168. 261, &c.

<sup>2</sup> [" The defenders of the immaculate

conception maintained, that the virgin Mary was conceived in the womb of her mother with the same purity that is at-tributed to Christ's conception in her womb." Macl.]

day consecrated to this conception; the English had observed it for some time previous, being led to it, as is reported, by Anselm of Canterbury. Of the more distinguished churches, that of Lyons was the first, or among the first, to observe this festival. St. Bernard being informed of the matter, addressed a letter to the canons of Lyons on the subject, in which he severely censured their conduct, and opposed the idea of such a conception. This brought on the controversy; some standing forth in defence of the Lyonnois and the festival, and others supporting the opinion of St. Bernard'. In this century, however, though the feelings of the parties grew warm, there was some moderation in the discussion. But after the Dominicans had fixed themselves in the university of Paris, the controversy was carried on with far more violence; the Dominicans defending the opinion of St. Bernard, and the university approving the practice of the church of Lyons.

# CHAPTER IV.

HISTORY OF RITES AND CEREMONIES.

§ 1. Rites of the Greeks.—§ 2. Rites of the Latins.

§ 1. That both the public and the private worship of God among the Greeks, through the influence of superstition, was enriched with various additional minute rites, is well attested. And the same passion infected all the christian communities of the East. Every distinguished individual among the patriarchs of the Greeks, the Nestorians, or the Jacobites, would immortalize himself by some change or amplification of the forms of worship. For the spirit of true religion and piety

lon, Annales Benedict, tom. vi. p. 1877. Dom. Colonia, Histoire l'Atthroles de la ville de Lyon, tom. ii. p. 288, Ac.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> See St. Bernard's Epistle, clxxiv. tom. i. p. 170, &c. Boulay, Ilistoria Acad. Paris. tom. ii. p. 136. Mabil-

being, from various causes, nearly extinct, their whole attention was directed to its external signs. One, therefore, ordered the prayers to be recited in a new manner; another changed the mode of singing; another ordained some new honours to be paid to the relics and the images of the saints; and another endeavoured to improve the dress and the manners

of the priests.

§ 2. What rites prevailed among the Latins in this century, and how they were interpreted, may be learned from Rupert of Duytz, de Divinis Officiis libri xii. The plan of this work does not admit of a detailed account of the additions to the public ceremonials 1. We, therefore, only remark, that the veneration for the virgin Mary, which had before been excessive, was not a little increased, after it began to be extensively inculcated, that she was conceived immaculately. For, notwithstanding Bernard and others opposed this doctrine, as we have stated, yet the judgment of the ignorant and superstitious multitude was much more effective than the decisions of the better-informed: and about the year 1138, a solemn

1 [We may add a few things to nder the account more full. The render the account more full. The adorning of churches with pictures and precious objects, was carried farther and farther. Even the floors were painted and adorned with saints and angels.—New churches were conse-erated with sprinkling, inscriptions, anointing, lighting up candles, and with a blessing; perhaps also with singing. The decayed altars that were repaired, must be consecrated anew. More than one altar was now to be found in the same church; for mention is made of the high altar. Altars were orna-mented with gold, silver, precious stones, and costly pictures. Before the stones, and costly pictures. Before the saints and images in the churches, expensive lamps and candles were kept burning, which were to be put out only during three days preceding Easter. Baptism was no longer administered as formerly, only at certain seasons of the year, but as often as there were subjects presented. The holy supper was still given in both the elements. Clement III. ordained that none but unleavened bread should be none but unleavened bread should be

used; and that the wine should be mixed with water. The bad custom of immersing the bread in the cup, and then distributing it, still continued. The doctrine of transubstantiation was The decribe of transporters wery generally received in the Latin churches; and the adoration of the host was a natural consequence. Vox churches; and the adoration of the host was a natural consequence. Vos Einem.—We are informed by Alberio, (in his Chronicon, ad ann. 1200.) that the Cistercian abbot Guido, whom the pope had created a cardinal, and despatched as his legate to Cologne, first introduced the practice, at the elevation of the host in the mass, on a signal given by a hell for the people to reserve given by a bell, for the people to pros-trate themselves, and remain in that posture until the benediction on the cup; and that these bells attended the clergy in the administration of the sacrament to the sick, to give the signal for prostration. This new rite was also confirmed by a miracle: for a soldier prostrated himself in the mud, to honour the sacrament as it passed along, and his clothes were not soiled. Schl.]

festival was instituted in honour of this conception; though neither the author nor the place of this new solemnity is sufficiently known 2.

### CHAPTER V.

### HISTORY OF HERESIES.

- § 1. Fanatics among the Greeks.—§ 2. The Bogomiles.—§ 3. Sectarians among the Latins, and the cause of them.—§ 4. The Cathari.—§ 5. Two sects of them.—§ 6. Their organization.—§ 7. The Petrobrussians.—§ 8. The Henricians.—§ 9. The impiety of Tanquelin.—§ 10. Disturbance of Arnold of Brescia.—§ 11. The Waldenses, and their history.—§ 12. Their doctrine and opinions.—§ 13. Constitution of their churches.—§ 14. Minor sects. The Pasagini.—§ 15. The Caputiati.—§ 16. Eon, and his folly.
- § 1. The Greeks and the other Oriental christians of this century, had sharp contests with various sorts of fanatics, who are represented as believing in a two-fold Trinity; as rejecting matrimony, and the eating of flesh; as despising all external worship of God, even baptism and the Lord's Supper; and as placing the soul of religion exclusively in prayer, and holding that an evil demon dwells in the nature of all men, which they must expel by incessant prayer. The author of this sect, we are told, was one Lucopetrus; whose principal disciple, Tychicus, is said to have put false interpretations upon many parts of the sacred volume, and especially upon the history of Christ as given us by St. Matthew 1. It is certain that there had

<sup>2</sup> Mabillon, Annales Benedict. tom. vi. p. 327. 412. Gallia Christiana, tom.

vi. p. 321. 212.
i. p. 1198.

1 See Euthymius, Triumphus de Secta Mencilianorum; in Jac. Follii Insignia Itineris Italioi, p. 106—125. [Euthymius relates much that is fabulous in book: that the original head of this book; that the original head of the Messalians was named Peter, but that he called himself Christ; that he promised to appear again after his

death, and thence obtained the nickname of Wolfpeter, λυκόπετρος. For as his followers, three days after his death, were looking for his resurrecdeath, were looking for his resurrection, the devil appeared to them in the form of a wolf. Tychicus also applied all the texts that speak of God the Father and the Holy Ghost, to his spiritual father, Peter. As for the old Messalians, see this work, vol. i. p. 413, &c. Schl.

been for a very long time, among the Greeks and Syrians, particularly among the monks, men of this description, who were not perverse, but rather beside themselves; and such still existed in this century. But credit cannot be given to all that is reported of them. And many reasons confirm the supposition, that among these people there were many really pious and devoted christians, who were offensive to the Greeks, because they resisted the outrageous domination and the vices of the priesthood, and derided the monstrous mass of superstition which was sanctioned by the public authority. The Greeks, and the other nations of the East, were accustomed to designate all persons of this description by the odious names of Messalians or Euchites; just as the Latins denominated all opposers of the Roman pontiffs, Waldenses or Albigenses. But it should be noted, that this name was very ambiguous among the Greeks and the Orientals; being applied promiscuously to all, honest or dishonest, wise or delirious,-who disliked the public ceremonies, censured the vices of the clergy, and maintained that piety was all that is necessary.

§ 2. From this class of persons, it is said, the Bogomiles originated; whose founder, one Basil, a monk, when he could not be reclaimed, was burnt alive at Constantinople, under the emperor Alexius Comnenus<sup>2</sup>. What has been handed down to us respecting this man and his opinions, notwithstanding the Greeks have, undoubtedly, mixed some falsehoods with their statements, will satisfactorily show that his system was nearly allied to those of the ancient Gnostics and Manichæans.

and the emperor caused his whole disclosure to be written down by a stenographer, who was concealed in the chamber for the purpose. The emperor now laid aside the characterof a learner, and attempted to confute the opinions of the enthusiast; but he defended himself vigorously, and was not to be terrified by menaces of death. Upon this, the emperor commanded all Bogomiles, who persevered in their opinions to be burned alive. Among these, Basil was one, and was burnt. This account is given us by Anna Comnens, in the passage referred to in the following note. Schl.]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> [The emperor devised a singular method for detecting the opinions of this man, which would do honour to the Inquisition. Basil had sent out, after the example of Christ, twelve of his followers as his apostles, in order to propagate his doctrines. One of these, named Diblatius, was arrested; and he acknowledged that Basil was accordingly searched out, and brought to the emperor, who received him very flatteringly, admitted him to his table, and called him his very dear father. Thus deceived, Basil disclosed to the emperor all the mysteries of his sect;

For he maintained that the world and human bodies were not created by God, but by an evil demon whom God cast out of heaven: and of course, that our bodies are the prisons of our godlike spirits; and must therefore be subdued by fasting, contemplation, and other exhausting exercises, in order that the soul may regain its lost liberty; that marriage also should be avoided; and the kindred tenets, which are well known, and have been repeatedly stated. Hence also, with the Gnostics and Manichæans, he denied that Christ the Son of God had a real body. He also rejected the law of Moses; and maintained that the human body, at death, reverts back to the mass of depraved matter; and has no prospect of a resuscitation. So many instances of men of this description occur, both in ancient times and in the history of this age, that it is not at all strange one of them should have raised up a sect among the Greeks. The name of this sect was derived from the divine mercy, which they are said to have incessantly implored. For in the language of the Mysians, [Mœsians, or Slavonians of Mœsia, Bogomilus is one who implores divine

§ 3. Among the Latins, far more numerous sects existed. For, as the defects of the public religion and the faults of the clergy were continually increasing; as the pontiffs in general neglected the most important duties of their office, and by various measures, particularly by their Indulgences, encouraged irreligion among the people; and as the bishops and the other clergy were more intent on gratifying their lusts than on promoting and diffusing real piety, honest men, who had their own and others' salvation at heart, could easily see, though not possessed of great discernment, that the true religion of the gospel

God, and milvi is equivalent to the Greek ἐλίησον, show mercy. Besides the tenets mentioned in the text, they rejected image-worship; discarded all mysteries in the sacraments; also the historical books of the Old Testament, together with Solomon's writings; and likewise the conclusion of the Lord's prayer, as being an interpolation; and they admitted no learned men among them. Schl.]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> See Anna Comnena, Alexiados lib. xv. p. 384. ed. Venice. Jo. Zonaras, Annalas, lib. xviii. p. 336. Jo. Christ. Wolf, Historia Bogomilorum; Witteb. 1712. 4to. Sam. Andreas, Diss. de Bogomilis; in Jo. Volgt's Bibliotheca Historiae Harciologicae, tom. i. pt. ii. p. 125, &c. Chr. Aug. Heumann, Diss. de Bogomilis. [They were also called Phundaites, from the phunda or girdle which they were accustomed to wear. In the Slavonic language, Bog signifies Vol., II.

was lost; and they desired and attempted its restoration. But very few of them were competent to so great an undertaking, as that of reforming the prevailing religion; for most of them were deficient both in talents and learning; and living in those times of ignorance, they did not understand the bible. Hence they unavoidably deviated as much from the religion of Christ, as it is exhibited in the sacred volume, as they did from the Roman religion; and at the same time were extravagant in

censuring and amending it.

§ 4. Among the sects of this age, the first place is due to the Cathari, a sect which has already been mentioned. Proceeding from Bulgaria, they raised disturbance in nearly all the countries of Europe; and in all of them, if apprehended, they were miserably put to death 4. The religion of this party had some affinity with that anciently professed by the Gnostics and Manichæans; and hence those who held to it were generally called Manichæans, though they differed on many points from the genuine Manichæans. They all agreed in the following opinions: they believed that evil originates from matter; that the creator of this world was a different being from the supreme God; that Christ had not a real body, nor was he truly born, or crucified; that all human bodies are the work of an evil demon, and that they perish without a prospect of resuscitation; they denied that baptism and the holy supper are of any use; they enjoined an austere and rigorous mode of living, abstinence from flesh and all animal substances, from wine, and matrimony; they despised the books of the Old Testament, and reverenced only the New Testament, especially the four Gospels; and to pass over several things, they believed that rational souls, by a lamentable misfortune, are inclosed in these bodies, and must be liberated from them by continence, fasting, coarse fare, and other mortifications 5.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> See the compilations of Car. Plessis d'Argentre, in his Collectio judiciorum de nocis erroribus, tom. i. to which, however, much more might be added respecting this universally persecuted and exterminated set of men. [For the history of this sect in the preceding century, see p. 392, &c. Tr.]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Besides the writers hereafter quoted, see a Disputatio inter Catholicum et Paterinum; published by Edm. Martene, Thesaur. Anecdotor. tom. v. p. 1703, &c. and Bonacursus, Manifestatio harveit Catharorum; in Luc. Dachery's Spicilegium, tom. i. p. 208, &c.

§ 5. These common sentiments of them all, were explained and defined differently by their teachers; so that they were divided among themselves into sects; which, however, as they were all subject to persecution, disputed with moderation and There were two principal parties or sects among these Cathari. The one approached near to Manicheism, and held to two eternal first causes of all things, the God of light, who was the father of Jesus Christ, and the prince of darkness, by whom they supposed the visible world was created; the other party held to but one first cause, the father of Jesus Christ, and the supreme God, by whom, they affirmed, the first matter was produced; but they added to this, that the evil demon, after his revolt from God, digested and separated this matter into the four elements, so that it could be formed into a world. The former held also, that Christ, clad in celestial flesh, descended into Mary, and received nothing from her substance; while the latter believed that Christ assumed in Mary, though not from Mary, a body that was not real, but imaginary. The sect which held to two first causes, was denominated from the place where its principal bishop resided, the sect of Albano, or the Albanensians; and it was subdivided into the adherents of Balazinansa, bishop of Verona, and the adherents of John de Lugio, bishop of Bergamo. The sect which held to one first cause, was divided into the church of Bagnolo, which is a town of Provence, and the association of Concorregio, or Concorrezzo. To the church of Bagnolo, or Baiolo, belonged the community that resided in France, and bore the name of Albigensians 1.

alive A. D. 1233. Schl.]

7 Raynerus Sachonus, Summs de Catharis et Leonistis; in Martene's

Thesaurus Ancedotorum, tom. v. p. 1761. 1768. [Rayner himself lived seventoem years among the Cathari, and was a leader among them; which gives much weight to his history. Schl.] Pergrinus Priscianus in Muratori's Antiq. Ital. Medii Kri, tom. v. p. 93, where he gives a tabular view of the differences between these sects; yet he erroneously denominates those Albanenses, whom he should have called Albigenses, and who were a branch of the Baiolensians; perhaps it was a mistake of the printer. The opinions of these Baiolensians, or Bagnolensians,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> See Bernh. Moneta's Summa adversus Catharos et Waldenses; published by Tho. Aug. Richini, Rome, 1743. fol. with a dissertation prefixed, de Catharis, but which is of no great value. Moneta was a respectable writer for the age in which he lived. See lib. i. p. 2. 5. lib. ii. p. 247, &c. [Moneta is, in general, the best historical writer on this subject. He was of Cremona, and of the earliest Dominicans, after being long a professor at Bologna. He was still alive A. p. 1233. Sch. 1

§ 6. The internal arrangements of this church had many singularities, which cannot be explained in a narrow compass. The government was administered by bishops: but each of these had two vicars attached to him, one of whom was called the elder son, and the other the younger son. The other teachers or priests were called (Diaconi) ministers . All these, but especially the bishops and their sons, were held in immense veneration. And as their moral principles were peculiarly rigid and austere, and not suitable nor tolerable to all, it was necessary to divide their people, as the Manichæan congregations were anciently divided, into two classes, the comforted (consolati), and the associated, or confederated (faderati). The former exhibited a great show of piety, and led in celibacy a life of peculiar rigour, and destitute of all common gratifications and conveniences. The latter, except observing a few rules, lived in the manner of other people; but they entered into a covenant, which, in Italian, was called convenenza, that before they died, or at least in their last sickness, they would enter farther into the church and would receive the consolation, which was their term for initiation 9.

may also be well learned from the Codex Inquisitorius, published by Phil. Limborch, with his Historia Inquisitionis. But what Limborch has himtionis. But what Limborch has himself written concerning the opinions of the Albigensians, (Historia Inquis. lib. i. cap. viii. p. 30, &c.) is inaccurate, and not free from errors. I have spent much time in examining these sects, and discriminating among them; a subject which the partialities of authors, and other causes, have greatly obscured. But there is not room here to enlarge. [According to a note of obscured. But there is not room here to enlarge. [According to a note of Joh. Conr. Fuesslin, in his Kirchen und Ketzerhistorie der mittlern Zeit, vol. i. p. 128, (whose correctness, however, I cannot judge of,) the Albigensians here mentioned, must not be confounded with the Albigensians that appeared in Languedoc; for they lived at Alby, in Montferrat. Schl. According to Rayner, there were sixteen communities, or associations of Cathari; namely, the Albanensians, or those of Donnezacho, the members of which were at Verona and in other parts of were at Verona and in other parts of

Lombardy, about 500 in all; those of Concorrezzo, spread over all Lom-bardy, and more than 1500 in number; those of Basolo, at Mantua, Brescia, Bergamo, and in Milan; others at Bergamo, and in Mian; others at Vicenza, or in the margravate; in the territory of Florence; in the valley of Spoleto; the French at Verona and in Lombardy; at Toulouse; at Car-cassone; in the region of Albi; the Slavonians, the Latins at Constantinople; the Greeks there; those at Philadelphia in Romania; the Burgalic and the Duguntic. In the whole world,

and the Duguntic. In the whole world, there were at that time, not quite 4000 Cathari. See Schroeckh's Kirchengsch. vol. xxix. p. 484. Tr.]

<sup>a</sup> See Rayneri Sachoni, Summa de Catharis, p. 1766, &c.

<sup>b</sup> These statements may be substantiated from the writers that have been mentioned, especially from the Codes Inquisit. Tolosonar, and others. [For a more full account of the Cathari, see Schroeckh, Kirchengesch, vol. xxix. p. Schroeckh, Kirchengesch. vol. xxix. p. 477, &c. Tr.]

§ 7. Of far better character than these, was the presbyter Peter de Bruys; who, about the year 1110, attempted a restoration of true religion in Languedoc and Provence, provinces of France; and having drawn many to follow him, after journeying and labouring for twenty years, was burnt by the enraged populace at St. Giles, A. D. 1130. The whole system of doctrines inculcated by this Peter upon his followers, who, from him, were called Petrobrussians, is not known; yet there are five of his opinions that have reached us: I. That persons ought not to be baptized until they come to the use of reason. II. That it is not proper to build churches; and that such as are built should be pulled down. III. That the holy crosses ought to be destroyed. IV. That the body and blood of Christ are not distributed in the sacred supper, but only the signs of them. V. That the oblations, prayers, and good works of the living, do not profit the dead 1.

§ 8. He was followed by one Henry, an Italian perhaps 2, an eremite monk, the parent of the sect of the Henricians 3. From Lausanne, a city of Switzerland, he came to Mans; and being driven from there, he travelled through Poictiers, Bourdeaux, and the adjacent regions, and at last, in the year 1147, came to Toulouse; and every where boldly declaimed against the vices of the clergy, and the defects of the prevailing religion, with the applause of the multitude. When ejected from

Bruys; though his disciple Henry ad-

Bruys; though his disciple Henry advanced a great many others. Tr.]

<sup>2</sup> [This is the conjecture of Mabillon, in his Preface to the works of St. Bernard, § 6. but Henry may have been a Swiss; as Fuessli supposes, l. c. p. 214. Schl.]

<sup>3</sup> [This name occurs often in a different application, denoting the adherents to the emperor Henry IV. in his contest with the popes respecting inrents to the emperor Henry IV. in his contest with the popes respecting investitures. For, as is well known, the pope declared the principles of Henry in respect to investitures to be herey; and his son, Henry V., had to abjure expressly the Henrician heresy. Thus e. g. are his adherents denominated in the Acts of the council of Quedlinburg (Quintilmobaryense). A. p. 1035; in (Quintilmoburgense), A. D. 1085; in Harzheim's Concil. Germ. tom. iii. p. 200. Schl.]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Peter the Venerable, contra Petrobrusianos Liber; in the Biblio-theca Cluniacens. p. 1117. Jo. Mabillon, Annales Benedict. tom. vi. p. 346, &c. Jac. Basnage, Histoire des Eglises Ré-formées, period iv. p. 140, &c. [See also Schroeckh. Kirchneysch. tom. xxix. p. 515, &c. Almost the only source of all that is known of Peter de Bruys and his doctrine, is the epistle or tract of Peter the Venerable, abbot of Clugni, written expressly to confute the errors of Peter de Bruys, about A. D. 1141. This tract is printed in the Biblioth. Cluniacens. is printed in the Biblioth. Clumacens. Paris, 1614. fol. p. 1117—1230; and in the Biblioth. max. Patrum Lugdunens. tom. xxii. p. 1033, &c. The author states and confutes, in as many chapters, the five errors mentioned by Dr. Mosheim; and he says these were the chief errors disseminated by Peter de

Toulouse by St. Bernard, he took to flight; but was apprehended by some bishop, brought before Eugene III., the Roman pontiff, then holding a council at Rheims, and by him committed to prison, A. D. 1148, where he soon after died 4. An accurate account of the doctrines of this man also, has not come down to us. We only know that he too disapproved of infant baptism, inveighed severely against the corrupt morals of the clergy, despised the festal days and the religious ceremonies, and held clandestine assemblies. Some represent him as being a disciple of Peter de Bruys; but on what authority they rely, I do not know 4.

§ 9. While these persons were producing excitement in France, about the year 1115, in Brabant, one Tanquelia, or Tanquelia, a man of no learning, produced very great commotions at Antwerp, and collected a very numerous party. He was either deranged, or a shameless villain, if credit is due to what his enemics say of him. For he travelled in great pomp; said he was God, or the Son of God; ordered daughters to be debauched in presence of their mothers; and the like. But these statements are not merely hard to be believed, but absolutely incredible. This Tanchelm seems to have imbibed the

<sup>4</sup> Gesta Episcopor. Cenomanensium; in Mabillon's Analecta Veteris Ævi, p. 315, &c. new ed. The epistle of Gaufrid, inserted in the close of the sixth book of Mabillon's Life of St. Bernard; in the Opp. Bernardi, tom. ii. p. 1207. Matth. Paris, Historiu major, p. 71. Jo. Mabillon, Preface to the Opp. Bernardi, § 6. Annales Benedict. tom. vi. p. 346, 420, 434.

<sup>5</sup> I cannot easily believe he was so: for, to mention no other argument, Peter de Bruys would not tolerate crosses; but Henry entered into a city bearing the standard of a cross in his own hand. See Mabillon, Andecta, p. 316, &c. [Peter, abbot of Clugni, however, expressly calls him an apostle of Peter de Bruys; (in the Biblioth. Cluniacens. p. 1123.) "qui duobus tantum homuncionibus Petro de Bruis et Henrico ejus pseudapostolo tam facile cessistis." Also, ibid. p. 1117, he says: "After that impious (Peter du Bruys) had been removed from one fire to

another, from this transitory to an eternal; the heir to his wickedness (heres nequitize ejus) Henry, with I know not what others, did not reform, but altered the diabolical doctrine; and, as I saw written in a note-book containing his own words, he published not merely five, but many errors. But as I have not yet full evidence, that he thus thought or preached, I omit to confute them:" i. e. the additional errors.—How Henry altered or enlarged the doctrines of Peter, does not appear. He seems to have been a very popular preacher against the vices of the clergy, and the formal heartless devotion of the age. And it is probable, he dwelt more upon practical religion, than doctrinal. See Schroeckh, Kirchengesch. vol. xxix. p. 517, &c. and Neander's Heilige Bernard, p. 254, &c. Tr.]

&c. Tr.]

<sup>6</sup> The epistle of the church of Utrecht to bishop Frederic, concerning Tanchelm; in Seb. Tegnagel's Collection

principles of the mystics; to have despised public worship, the sacred supper, and baptism; and to have held secret meetings for religious purposes. And the cause of the numerous calumnies propagated against him, probably was, that he, like others of this character, inveighed strongly against the priests and the whole clerical order. He was slain by one of the priests; but his sect did not die with him. It was, however, extinguished finally, it is said, by the celebrated St. Norbert, founder of the Premonstratensians 7.

§ 10. In Italy, Arnold of Brescia, a pupil of Peter Abelard, a man of learning and stern morals, but of a restless temper, attempted a revolution both civil and ecclesiastical. Innocent II. compelled him, after being condemned in the Lateran council of 1139, to retire into Switzerland 8. But he returned,

veterum monumentor. p. 368, &c. Boulay, Historia Acad. Paris. tom. ii. p. 98. Argentre, Colectio judicior. de novis erroribus, tom. i. p. 10.

7 Lud. Hugo, Vie de S. Norbert, liv. ii. p. 126. Chrys. van der Sterre, Vita S. Norberti, cap. 36. p. 164. and the notes of Polyc. de Hertoghe upon it, p. 367, &c. [Abelard speaks of Tanchelm (Introduct. ad Theologiam, lib. ii. Opp. p. 1066.) as a layman who had Opp. p. 1066.) as a layman who had the folly to give himself out for the Son of God, and allow churches to be erected to his honour. He first travelled to Rome in the garb of a monk, accompanied by a priest; returned soon after to Utrecht, and there obsoon after to Utreeht, and there obtained many followers. As there was then no bishop at Utreeht, the clergy wrote to the archbishop of Cologne for aid against him; and in this famous letter they style him antichrist; and say he set at nought the pope, archbishops, bishops, and the whole clergy, distributed Christ with his own hands, and maintained that he and his followed and maintained that he and his followers were the only true church. They ers were the only true church. They state that he first preached to the ignorant people on the sea-coast; gained over many women, with whom he had lascivious intercourse, and by their means propagated his errors. He now preached in the fields to large assemblies; and was surrounded by a bodyguard, like a king, who attended him with arms and a banner. He despised

the sacraments, dissuaded from attending the eucharist, and forbade paying tithes to the priests. At last he called himself God; because he had the Holy himself God; because he had the Holy Ghost as really as Christ had. Some so revered his divinity, that they used the water in which he washed as a sacrament. He betrothed an image of the virgin Mary; and his followers contributed a splendid feast for the occasion. In short, the letter says, the enormities of Tanchelm and his followers are innumerable; and they have ers are innumerable; and they have brought the public worship into such contempt, that the person who most despises it, is esteemed the best saint. —From Utrecht Tanchelm went to Antwerp, (according to the author of the life of St. Norbert,) and was attended by 3000 armed men. At length, about A. D. 1124 or 1125, a priest slew him. But his followers could not be brought to renounce his errors, till St. Norbert came among them. "If we brought to renounce his errors, till St. Norbert came among them. "If we give credit to these statements," says Schroeckh, (Kirchengesch. vol. xxix. p. 653.) "though they appear somewhat overcharged, Tanchelm was both a madman and a villain, who scarcely deserves to be mentioned in a history of religion. Mosheim supposed he was a mystic, who despised external worship, and severely lashed the vices of the clergy. But for this position there is not sufficient testimony." Tr.]

\* [Arnold is not named in the canons

on the death of Innocent, and gave great trouble to the new pontiff Eugene. After various fortunes, he was seized, and in the year 1155, hanged, and his body burnt to ashes. The unhappy man does not appear to have attempted any violence or injury to religion; but perceiving the immense evils and discords that arose from the vast riches of the pontiffs, bishops, and priests, he thought the interests of the church and of the world required, that the clergy should be stripped of their possessions, prerogntives, and revenues. He therefore maintained, that all the wealth of the Roman pontiff, and also of the hishops and the monks, ought to be transferred to the civil authorities; and nothing be left for any of the ministers of God, but their spiritual powers, and the tithes and voluntary

of this council. The twenty-third reads the character of guinis seramentum, taptisma puero-rum, secondatium, et ceteros ecclesiastiere ordines, et legitimarum damnant forders auptiarum, tanquam heretiess ab ecclesia Dei pellimus et damnamus, et per potestates externs coercere per-cipinus. Thus it refers rather to Peter de Bruys. (For it recounts his errors. Besides, it excommunicates the persons referred to, and delivers them over to the secular sword; but Arnold was not excommunicated nor rommitted to the executioner at this time. Tr.) Yet Otto of Freysingen (ad ann. 1130.) expressly states, that Arnold, as well as the Petrobrussians, was condemned by this council. was also banished from Italy, and forhidden to return without permission from the pope. Gunther, in his Lipu-rians, lib. iii v. 275, where he states his doctrines, makes this just remark: "He gave us many just rebukes, mixed with false ones; but our times would not bear faithful admonitions." his banishment, Arnold went first into France to Abelard; and from him to Guido, the papal legate, who not long after was himself pope, under the name of Codestine II. But St. Bernard per-secuted him wherever he could find him, and compelled him to escape in-carrecration by fleeing to Zurich; where he became a teacher, and was much ed to. Presently a letter was

residing about five years at Zurick, be returned to Rome, a. D. 1145, at a time when the citizens of Rome had been long struggling to restore the ancient lar government, and to free themselves from the civil authority of the pape. These disturbances Arnold pro-moted under the reigns of Eugene III. and Amstasius IV. But Hadrian IV. excommunicated him, and ordered him into exile. Arnold langued at it so long as the citizens supported him. At last the pope laid the city under an interdict, [the first that wa s ever laid on Rome,] and compelled the citizen to give up supporting Arnold. had now to leave Rome, and went into Campania, where the margrave and God. In the year 1155, the emperor, Frederic I., was advancing towards Rome, and entered into a negociation with the pope respecting his approaching coronation. Here the pope conditioned that Frederic should deliver Arnold of Brescia into his hands Frederic fulfilled the stipulation, and Arnold was strangled to death; and to prevent the people from paying veneration to his corpse, it was burnt, and the ashes thrown into the Tiber. Schl.—See Schroeckh, Kirrhangerch, vol. xxvi. p. 110, &c. 131. 153, &c.

gifts of christians?. Venerable on several accounts, he had numerous followers, who, from him, were called *Arnoldists*; and who, in subsequent times, often showed themselves, as occasions would permit.

§ 11. But of all the sects that arose in this century, none was more famous, or obtained higher reputation for probity and innocence, even with its enemies, and none could count more disciples, than that which was called, from its founder, the Waldensians; from the place where it originated, the poor men of Lyons, or the Leonists; and from the wooden shoes worn by its teachers, and the mark upon them, Insabbatati, or Sabbatati 1. Peter, a rich merchant of Lyons in France, born at Vaux, or Valdum, or Validium, a town in the marquisate of Lyons, and therefore called Valdensis and Validisius, being a very pious man, procured the translation of certain books of the scripture, especially the four Gospels, and of various passages from the fathers, from Latin into French, after A.D. 1160, by the hand of Stephen de Evisa, a priest of Lyons 2. By attentively reading these books, he learned, that the religion then commonly taught to the people in the Romish church, differed altogether from that which Jesus Christ himself and his apostles taught; and earnestly desiring salvation, he distributed his property among the poor, and in the year 1180, with

<sup>9</sup> See Otto of Frisingen, de Gestis Friderici I. lib. ii. c. 20. St. Bernard, Epist. 195, 196. tom. i. p. 187, &c. Boulay, Historia Acad. Paris. tom. ii. p. 157. Muratori, Droits de l'Empire sur l'Etat Eccleisastique, p. 137, &c. Bunau, Vita Friderici I. p. 41. Chaufepied, Nouveau Dictionnaire Hist. Crit. tom. i. p. 482.
<sup>1</sup> They were called Leonists, because

¹ They were called Leonists, because they originated at Leona: so Lyons was called in that age. The more perfect among the Waldensians were mean or wooden shoes, which, in French, are called Sabots; and likewise the sign of the cross upon their sabots, to distinguish them from others. And hence the names of Sabbatati [shod with sabots], and Insabbatati [marked on their sabots]. See Du Fresne, Glossarium Latin. media, tom. vi. p. 4. art. Sabbatati. Nicol. Bymericus, Direc-

torium Inquisitorum, pt. iii. no. 112, &c.

<sup>2</sup> See Stephen de Borbone, de septem
donis Spiritus Sancti; in Jac. Echard
and Quetif's Bibliotheca Scriptor. Dominicanor. tom. i. p. 192. An anonymous tract, de hæresi pauperum de Lugduno; in Martene's Thesaur. Anecdotor,
tom. v. p. 1777. [Stephen de Borbone
calls the translator, employed by Waldus, Stephen of Ansa; and others, of
Emsa. And I suspect that Mosheim
wrote Emsa, though, by an error of
the press, Evisa occurs in both the old
and the new edition of his Institutes.
In placing the commencement of Waldus' attempt to reform religion, after
the year 1160, Dr. Mosheim has followed Moneta. But Stephen of Borbone says: "This sect began about
the year of Christ 1170, under John,
called Bolesmanis, archbishop of Lyons." Schl.]

some other pious men, whom he had associated with him, he took upon himself the office of a preacher. The archbishop of Lyons, and the other prelates, opposed this proceeding. But the simple and holy religion which these good men professed, the spotless innocence of their lives, and their contempt for all riches and honours, so touched the multitude, who had some sense of religion, that they readily yielded to them. Hence

A Those who assign a different origin to the Waldensians, and particularly those who say they were so called from the valleys in which they had lived many ages before the times of Peter Waldus, have no authorities for their opinion, and are refuted by all the historians. [This opinion was first advanced by Beza; and John Leger (in his Histoire generale des Eglises Vaudoises,) has taken all pains to make it appear plausible. But they are well confuted by Fuessil, in his Kirchen-und Ketzeryeschichte der mittlern Zeit, vol. i. p. 295, &c. Schl.] I will readily grant, that long before these times there had been, resident in the valleys of Piedmont, persons who rejected the prevailing opinions of the Romish church, and who agreed in many things with the Waldensians. But those inhabitants of the valleys must be distinguished from the [proper] Waldensians, or followers of Peter Waldus, whom all the writers represent to have originated at Lyons, and to have derived their name from this Peter Waldus. [Dr. Maclaine here boldly attacks the opinions of Mosheim; and citing some of the arguments of Leger, asserts the higher antiquity of the Waldensians, from whom, he says, Peter of Lyons derived the name of Waldus. It is of little consequence whether Peter Waldus gave name to the sect of the Waldensians, or derived his own name from them; but the origin and antiquity of the sect are of more importance. On this subject, Schroeckh (in his Kirchengesch. vol. xix. p. 527, &c.) makes the following remarks. As to their age and origin, the ground of their separation from the Romish church, and especially whether they were heretics or reformers, there has been the more controversy between the Roman Catholics

and the Protestants, because the interests of their respective churches were involved in the discussions. But these party and polemical narratives, which have done so much harm to history, are becoming more and more rare: and we purpose to state only what the lovers of truth, of both parties, may approve.—It was usual formerly to trace the origin of the Waldenses to a very high antiquity; and it must be acknowledged, that a writer of the thirteenth century, who has been already mentioned as first a partizan and then an opposer of the Cathari, Rainerius Saccho, has given occasion for this opinion. In his Liber ade. Waldenses, c. 4. (in the Biblioth. Patrum, tom. xxv. p. 262, &c.) he writes concerning them, under one of their appellations, (Pauperes de Lugdame,) "Their sect has been the most injurious of all to the church of God, on account of their antiquity; for they, according to some, originated in the times of the Romish bishop Silvester, in the fourth century; and, according to others, existed as early as the days of the Apostles." But neither Rainer nor the records of history give the least ground for this assertion; which he seems to have borrowed solely from some Waldensians. In more modern times, various arguments have been adduced to support the same position. Especially has one of the principal historians of the Waldensians, himself once a preacher among them in the 17th century, John Leger, in his French work, (Histoire Générale des Egliss Ecangéliques des Vallées de Piemont, on Vaudoises; Leyden, 1669, 2 tom. fol.) given himself much trouble to prove that they existed long before the twelfth century. He first cites some ancient and modern historians who are thought to have found traces of them; but who

they set up societies, first in France, and then in Lombardy; and these multiplied and spread, with amazing rapidity, through all the countries of Europe: nor could they be exterminated, entirely, by any punishments, whether by death, or other forms of persecution 4.

were either too recent to be good witnesses in the case, or have confounded the Manicheans of the eleventh century, and other opposers of the church of Rome, with the Waldensians. The opinion he adopted from Beza, that these people of his own religion derived their name from the calleys (Vallées, or, in their own language, Vaux.) in which most of them resided, is a mere conjecture, founded on the resemblance conjecture, founded on the resemblance of the words; though it has long been admitted, that for centuries there had admitted, that for centuries there had existed in the valleys of Piedmont various sorts of people, who were not in communion with the Romish church. Equally unsupportable is the assertion of Leger, that the Waldensians were descended from Claudius, the famous higher of Torin in the print century. bishop of Turin, in the ninth century.
With more plausibility he argues their high antiquity, from a poem written in the Provençal dialect, and entitled,
The Noble Lemon (La noble Leycon); The Noble Lesson (La noble Leycon); which was supposed to be the production of a Waldensian, about A. D. 1100. The very name Waldensians (Vaudés) occurs in it. But Fuesslin, who has the most fully investigated this subject, (l. c. p. 299, &c.) has shown, that this poem may have been written long after the year 1100, and can hardly have been composed by an inhabitant of the valleys of Piedmont. Basnage also has made Claudius (whom he misrepresents as separating from the comalso has made Claudius (whom he mis-represents as separating from the com-quanion of the Romish church,) to be the father of the Waldensians; and has used other invalid proofs of their high antiquity. (Histoire de l'Eglise, tom. ii. p. 1434.) In an essay (sub-joined to the German translation of Fleury's Eccles. History, vol. xi. p. 486, &c.) on the community which was per-secuted, under the name of the Mani-chasans, the same opinion is mainsecuted, under the name of the Mani-cheens, the same opinion is main-tained; and for proof of it, a Walden-sian confession of faith is relied on, which, without any proof, is assigned to the year 1120. And in the latest histories of the Waldensians by Pro-testants in Germany, we find this high

antiquity of the sect assumed, but not proved. The writers, on the contrary, who lived about the middle of the 13th century, several of whom were personally acquainted with the men who had been active in producing the sect of the Waldensians, unitedly tell us, that it was Peter Waldus, (called also Valdo, Valdensis, and in his native language, probably, Vaud,) a rich citizen of Lyons, probably, vaud, a rich citizen of Lyons, who gave, between the years 1160 and 1180, both existence and an appellation to this sect. Tr.—Mr. Maitland maintains this view, and accounts for the surname borne by Peter, by showing that whatever be its origin, it was far from procured to the common proving the form. ing that whatever be its origin, it was far from uncommon, nor in the form of Wood, unknown to England. (Facts and Documents Illustrative of the History, Doctrine, and Rites of the ancient Albigenses and Waldenses. Lond. 1832. p. 109.) Upon this etymological question it may be observed, that not Wood, but Waud, Wadd, and Waddy, appear to be the English forms of the name Waldo. Mr. Faber, however, from Pilichdorf, a writer of the thirteenth century, derives the name Valdenses from one Peter, who sprang from the region Valdis, three hundred years after Constantine. Valdis he considers to be the valleys of the Cottian Alps, immemorially inhabited by the Waldenses. The name Leonists, he considers to have come not from Lyons, the residence of Peter Waldo, but from a place far less considerable, once far from uncommon, nor in the form of Wood, unknown to England. (Facts a place far less considerable, once similarly named, Lugdunum Concena-rum, in Aquitaine, now St. Bertrand, the birth-place of Vigilantius, whom Jerome so scurrilously attacked for Jerome so scurriously accepted for opposing the paganism that was daily mingling with christianity. (An Inquiry into the History and Theology of the ancient Vallenses and Albigenses, Lond. 1838. pp. 279. 302.) The second of these etymologies may, perhaps, be thought an ingenious but bold conjecture. The first is less easy to dispose of. Ed.]

4 See, in addition to the ancient writers concerning the Waldensians,

§ 12. Peter Waldus and his associates did not aim so much to change the system of religion, or to inculcate new articles of faith, as to restore the form of the church, the morals of the clergy, and the lives of christians, to that primitive and apostolic simplicity, which they thought they had learned, particularly from the words of Christ. They therefore taught, that the Romish church had degenerated from its original purity and sanctity, in the times of Constantine the Great: they denied the supremacy of the Roman pontiff: they would have the rulers and ministers of the church imitate the poverty of the apostles, and procure their own frugal and slender sustenance by manual labour: they asserted, that authority to teach, to confirm, and to admonish their brethren, was, to a certain extent, given to all christians: the ancient penitential discipline, which was nearly subverted by the grants of indulgences, that is, the making satisfaction for sins, by prayer, fasting, and liberality to the poor,—they wished to see restored: and these satisfactions, on which they laid great stress, they believed any devout christian could enjoin upon those that confessed; so that it was not necessary for people to confess their sins to priests, but only to lay open their transgressions to individual brethren, and look to them for advice: the power of forgiving sins and remitting the punishment of them, they held to belong to God only; and, therefore, that indulgences were an invention of base avarice: they regarded prayers and other rites performed in behalf of the dead, to be useless ceremonies; because departed souls are not detained and subjected to a purgation, in some intermediate region; but are, immediately after death, either taken into heaven, or sent to hell. These, and like these, were the doctrines they inculcated. Their morals were very strict; for they explained our Saviour's

c. g. Sachoni, Summa contra Valdenses; Monetee Summa contra Catharos et Valdenses, published a few years since at Rome by Richini; the tract, de Hæresi pauperum de Lugduno, published by Martene, Thesaur. Anecdotor, tom. v. p. 1777, &c. Pilichdorf, contra Valdenses, in the Biblioth. max. Patrum, tom. xxv. and many others; Jo. Paul Perrin, Histoire des Vaudois, Geneva, 1619. 8vo. [also in English, Lond. 1624. 4to. Tr.] Jo. Leger, Histoire

générale des Eglises Vaudoises, liv. i. cap. 14. p. 156. Jac. Ussher, de successione Ecclesiæ Occidentis, cap. viii. p. 209, &c. Jac. Basnage, Histoire des Eglises Réformées, tom. i. period iv. p. 329, &c. Thom. Aug. Richini, Diss. de Waldensibus; prefixed to Moneta's Summa, p. xxxiv. Boulay's Historia Acad. Paris. tom. ii. p. 292; and many others. [Especially Fuessli, I. c. vol. i. p. 293—354. Schl.]

sermon on the mount, according to the literal import of the words; and, therefore, disapproved altogether of war, lawsuits, efforts to acquire wealth, capital punishments, taking any oath, or defending one's life or limbs against offered violence.

§ 13. The Waldensian church was governed by bishops, (whom they styled Majorales or elders,) and presbyters, and deacons: for they supposed these orders instituted by Christ. But all these officers were to be like the apostles; that is, uneducated men, and absolutely poor, or possessing no property, and also labourers, who procured their sustenance by the labour of their hands 6. The people [or laity] were divided into the perfect and the imperfect: of whom, the former voluntarily relinguished all their possessions, exhibited their absolute poverty in the manner of their dress, and emaciated their bodies by frequent fasting; while the latter lived more generously, and more like other people, yet without any splendour or luxury, very much in the manner of the more strict Mennonites. There was, however, some disagreement among these Waldenses, and especially between those of Italy or Lombardy, and the Ultramontanes, or those living in France and the other countries of Europe. The former looked upon the Romish

See especially, the Codex Inquisitionis Tolosana, published by Limborch; Moneta's Summa contra Valdenses; and the other writers of those times, on the opinions of the Waldensians. Though some of them are more accurate than others, and some ascribe more, and others fewer peculiarities to the sect, yet, in general, they admit the piety and the blameless lives of the Waldensians; and they plainly show that the sect offered no violence to the common faith of christians, but only urged a return to the ancient practices of christians, and opposed the defects in the public worship, and in the conduct of the clergy. [And hence Peter Waldus himself did not renounce the Romish church. On the contrary, in the year 1179 he sent two of his followers to the council of the Lateran, who presented to the pope a copy of his translations from the Old and New Testaments, with notes and

expositions of his own, and requested permission to preach and instruct people in religion. Alexander III. examined them, and forbade their preaching, because they were illiterate. They made a similar attempt under pope Lucius III., but without success. On the contrary, this pope excommunicated them in the year 1184. See Fuessli, l. c. p. 333. Schl.—One application to the pontiff for his approbation, the abbot of Urspurg, (in his Chronicon, ad ann. 1212.) says, he himself was witness to. See Harduin's Concilia, tom. vi. pt. ii. p. 1692. The decree of Lucius III., excommunicating the Waldensians, a. p. 1183, is in Harduin, l. c. p. 1873. Tr.]

<sup>5</sup> A large proportion of them got their living by weaving: and hence the sect was called, in some places, that of the Weavers, in French, Tisse-

rands.

ch as a real church of Christ, though greatly corrupted; y admitted the validity of its seven sacraments; and offered continue in its communion, provided they might live in their own way. But the latter maintained, that the church of Rome and apostatized from Christ, was destitute of the Holy Spirit, it was that Babylonian harlot mentioned by St. John '.

§ 14. Besides these larger sects, which had numerous friends ad advocates, many other smaller and more obscure ones rted up, in Italy especially, and France; but which seem n to have become extinct. In Italy, and especially in mbardy, which was the principal seat of heretics, a singular ty spread itself among the people, denominated, though I not say why, the Pasagini or Pasagii, and also the Circumd, which, in common with the other sects, was averse from Romish church and its regulations, but was also distinshed especially by two peculiarities of sentiment. First, y taught that the law of Moses ought to be observed under New Testament, with the exception of sacrifices: and ordingly they practised circumcision, abstained from the ats prohibited by Moses, observed the sabbath of the Jews, and the like. Secondly, they corrupted the doctrine of three persons in the divine nature, and taught that Christ was only the first and a spotless creature of God: a sentiment the less surprising, considering the multitude of Arians there had been in Italy antecedently to this period .

7 Moneta, Summa contra Catharos et Valdenses, p. 406. 416, and elsewhere. They appear likewise not to have had the same views in regard to the possession of property; as appears from Stephen de Borbone, in Echard's Scriptores Dominicani, tom. i. p. 191. He divides the Waldenses, in other words, indeed, but amounting to the same thing, into the Poor men of Lyons, (these were the Ultra-montanes,) and the Poor men of Lombardy. The former forbad all possession of property; the latter allowed of such possession. There are other passages in the ancient writers which confirm this distinction.

3 On the various more obscure sects, see Stephen de Borbone, in Jac. Echard's Scriptores Dominicani, tom. i. p. 191.

<sup>9</sup> See F. Bonacursus, Manifestoic harris Catharorum; in Luc. Dacher's Spicilejium reter. Scriptor. tom. i. p. 211. new ed. Gerh. Bergamens, contra Catharos et Pasagias; in Lad. Ant. Muratori's Astiq. Ital. Melii Æri, tom. v. p. 151, &c. [Fuessli, in his Kirchen-und Ketzerhistorie der millern Zeit, vol. i. p. 46, assigns a very probable cause of the appellation Pasagini; supposing it equivalent to Pasagini; supposing it equivalent to Pasagini; which appellation the Greek doraroi; which appellation the Greek doraroi; which appellation of Peter of Sicily, in his History of the Manichæau; in the Billioth, max. Paras, tom. xvi. p. 814. Schl.—Another conjecture is, that they assumed the name of Pasagii, derived from the Greek

§ 15. In France, there roamed about Burgundy, the region of Auxerre, and some other parts, producing excitement among the people, a class of persons who were called Caputiati, from the covering worn on their heads. These people wore upon their hats or caps a leaden image of the virgin Mary; and they wished to restore the primeval liberty of mortals, and universal equality, to the exclusion of all subordination and civil authority. This madness was suppressed by Hugo, bishop of Auxerre, not with arguments, but with military force 1. Very different from these were the Apostolici, whom St. Bernard assailed with great earnestness. They bore this name generally, according to St. Bernard, their adversary, because they wished to exemplify in their conduct the apostolic mode of living. They were for the most part rustics, and people of low condition, who earned their food and clothing by weaving; but they had numerous and great friends and supporters of every rank and order. Their religion, according to the confession of their adversary himself, was free from errors; and their life was most blameless. Yet, I. they deemed it unlawful to take an oath. II. They suffered their hair and beards to grow long. III. Though they had separate dwelling-houses, they assembled together for labour and for worship. IV. They preferred celibacy to marriage, and called themselves the chaste brethren and sisters. Yet, V. each of the men had with him some sister, after the manner of the apostles, with whom he lived familiarly, sleeping in the same chamber, though not in the same bed?

§ 16. At the council of Rheims, A. D. 1148, in which pope Eugene III. presided, a certain man named Eon, of Bretagne,

Πᾶς ἄγιος, all holy. Their practising circumcision, will account for their being called Circumcisi, the Circumcised. Tr.]

Tr.]

1 Jac. le Bœuf, Mémoires sur l'Histoire d'Auzerre, tom. i. p. 317, &c. [Robert de Monte, in his Appendix to Sigebert Gemblacensis, says, the commencement of this sect was in the year 1182. Schl.—See a more full account of them in Schroeckh's Kirchengesch. vol. xxix. p. 636, &c. Tr.]

vol. xxix. p. 636, &c. Tr.]

2 St. Bernard, Sermo lxv. in Canticum; Opp. tom. iv. p. 1495, &c. ed.

Mabillon. [A similar class of people, who wished to revive the apostolical mode of living, appeared in the neighbourhood of Perigord in Guienne; as we learn from the letter of a monk named Heribert, inserted in Mabillon's Analecta, tom. iii. p. 467. But these went still farther. They abhorred images and the mass; and had priests, monks, and uuns, in their community. Their leader was named Lucius; and among their adherents they could reckon some of the nobility. Sch.]

d who was undoubtedly deranged, was condemned. Having ard in the common formula for exorcising evil spirits, these words pronounced: Per Eum, &c. by him ucho will come to judge the quick and the dead, he concluded, from the resemblance between the word Eum and his own name, that he was the person who was to judge the quick and the dead. This senseless man should have been given over to the physicians, and not have been classed among the heretics. He died in prison: but many of his followers, who could not be dissuaded from reverencing him, were burnt at the stake . This single example clearly shows how little sound sense and correct knowledge of religion then existed, even among the rulers of the church.

William of Paris, Historia major, p. 68. William Neubrigensis, Historia rerus Anglicar. lib. i. p. 50. Boulay, Historia Acad. Paris, tom. ii. p. 241. [He was a wealthy nobleman, of pleusing address, and drew a great number after him. With those he sometimes travelled rapidly over the country with great display; then retiring

places of obscurity, lived in hury in his attendants. The lawlessess the party, and the multitudes that e captivated with them, led is his rehension and imprisonment, and he execution of his obstinate alloias. See William Neubrigers sit on, and Schroeckh, Kirckensch, e. xxix. p. 653, &c. Tr.]

# CENTURY THIRTEENTH.

### PART I.

THE EXTERNAL HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

#### CHAPTER I.

THE PROSPEROUS EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

- § 1. Christianity in northern Asia and China.—§ 2. Pontifical legates to the Tartars.—§ 3. The Crusades.—§ 4. A new crusade.—§ 5, 6. The remaining crusades.—§ 7. The expedition of Lewis IX.—§ 8. His second attempt.— § 9. Conversion of the Prussians.—§ 10. The Arabians.
- § 1. Although that powerful emperor of the Tartars, or rather the Moguls, Ginghis-Chan, and his successors, who had carried their victorious arms through a great part of Asia, and had conquered China, India, Persia, and many other countries, disturbed greatly, and distressed the christians resident in those countries 1; yet it appears from the most unquestionable testimony, that numerous bodies of Nestorian christians were still scattered over all northern Asia and China. The emperors of the Tartars and Moguls were themselves not particularly averse from christianity: and some of their [subordinate kings and chieftans had either retained this religion, which they received from their ancestors, or were converted to it by the preaching of the Nestorians. Yet gradually

<sup>1</sup> Gregory Abulpharajus, Historia
Dynastiar. p. 281, &c.
2 See Marco Paulo, the Venetian,
de Regionibus Oriental. lib. i. c. iv. and
de Regionibus Oriental. VOL. II.

hand in the common formula for exercising evil spirits, this work presented: Per Eum, dy. by him who will come i judge the guid and the dead, he concluded, from the resemblance between the word Eem and his own name, that he will present who was to judge the quick and the dead. This senders man should have been given over to the physicians and not have been classed among the heretics. He died in prison: but many of his followers, who could not be dissuaded from reverencing him, were burnt at the stake \*. This single example clearly shows how little sound sense and correct browledge of religion then existed, even among the rules of the church.

\*William of Paris, Historia major p. 68. William Neubriganos, Historia course Angliere, Br. i. p. 80. Bendur Historia Anni. Puris, tem. ii. p. 301 [He was a weakly molleman, of planning address, and drew a great masher after him. With these he some diama toroided rapidly over the courtry with great diaphy; then return say with great diaphy; then return to places of obscurity, lived in lump with his attendants. The lawlesses of the party, and the multitudes to were expervated with them, hel to be apprehension and imprisonment, as to the execution of his obstinate after reals. See William Neubrigons, as reals, and Schroeekh, Kirckeand, vol. xxx. p. 683, &c. Tr.] many of them became infected with the Muhammedan religion; which at length banished christianity entirely from their camps

§ 2. As these Tartars, from the year 1241, invaded Europe also, and cruelly harassed and devastated Hungary, Poland, Silesia, and the neighbouring countries, the Roman pontiffs thought proper to attempt a pacification with these new and very ferocious enemies. Therefore, in the year 1245, Innocent IV. sent several Dominicans and Franciscans as his legates to the Tartars 3. Afterwards, Abaka, emperor of the Tartars, in the year 1274, sent envoys to Europe, to the council of Lyons, under Gregory X. Nicolaus III. also, in the year 1278, sent some Franciscans as legates to Coblai, the emperor of the whole nation. And in the year 1289, Nicolaus IV. sent to the same emperor John de Monte Corvino, with some others, who also carried letters to the Nestorians. were these legates wholly unsuccessful; for they instructed many, both of the Tartars and of the Nestorians, in the principles of the Roman religion, and gathered christian churches not only in Tartary but also in China. To facilitate this business, John de Monte Corvino translated the books of the Tew Testament and the Psalms of David into the language of the Tartars '.

man, Bibliotheca Orient. Vatic. tom. iii. pt. ii. p. 526, and others: especially the Historia Tartarorum Ecclesiastica, composed under my superintendence, and published at Helmstadt, 1742. 4to. which I may perhaps enlarge considerably in a future edition. [This purpose was never accomplished. Schl.]

See Luc. Wadding, Annales Mino-

rum, tom. iii. p. 116. 149. 175. 256.

4 Wadding, l. c. tom. iv. p. 35. tom. v. p. 128, &c. See this whole subject copiously and critically discussed, in the above cited Historia Tartarorum Ecclesiastica; which however might be much enlarged, and in some particulars corrected. [The subjects briefly and summarily stated in this section, fill about seventy pages 4to. of text, and the documents fill as many pages more of the Appendix of Mosheim's Hist. Tartaror. Ecclesiast. Tr.]

Odor. Raynald, Annales Ecclesias-

tici, tom. xiv. ad ann. 1378. § 17, &c. p. 282. and ad ann. 1289. § 59, &c. p. 419. ed. Cologne: Peter Bergeron, Traité des Tartares, cap. xi. p. 61, and many others, cited in the Historia Tar-taror. Eccl. [Genghis-Khan conquered in battle Un-Khan, the fourth and last of the christian kings in central Asis who bore the name of Prester John, in the year 1202. He now commence his career of conquest, and during 25 years carried his victorious arms from the Chinese sea to the Euphrates and the Euxine. His four sons harmoniously preserved the unity of the new empire, and extended and consolidated it. In the East, all northern China, as well as Tibet and the countries bordering on Hindostan, were subdued. In the West, the countries from the Indus onward, including Persia, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Georgia, and the whole region about the Caspian, with

§ 3. The same pontiffs made every effort in their power to sustain the interests of the Latins in Syria and Palestine, which were now nearly ruined; for as these pontiffs had learned by experience the great advantage to themselves, the increase

the southern part of Russia in Europe, were permanently occupied; and Poland, Hungary, and part of Silesia, as well as Siberia, and all northern Asia, were overrun, and devastated, and then abandoned. This vast empire of the Moguls, while united, was subject to the great Khan or emperor, who resided first in Chinese Tartary, and then at Pekin. The central and western provinces were governed by dependant sovereigns or viceroys, who were for the most part the sons and descendents of Genghis, and of course the brothers and relatives of the great Khan. After a very few generations, however, the principal of the provincial governors became nearly or altogether independent sovereigns; and three of them, the Khans of Kipzaek and Russia, the Khans of Zagatai or Transoxiana, and the Khans of Iran or Persia, were lords of extensive empires. Genghis and the succeeding emperors, as well as most of their viceroys in the West, were tolerant towards all religions; and they encouraged men of talents of every religion, warriors, statesmen, physicians, artists of various kinds, and men of letters. Hence in their courts and camps, and in places of high trust in every part of the empire, were to be found Christians, Muhammedans, Jews, and Pagans, all enjoying the free use of their religion. Many Europeans, as Marco Paulo, the Venetian, and others, travelled freely from the Bosphorus to China; and in no age, probably, have the Europeans had so free access to the central parts of Asia, as in this century. Genghis himself married a daughter of Prester John; and several of his descendants had christians wives. Till near the close of the century, most of the Mogul princes, though tolerant to all religions, were rather partial to that of the christians. And this afforded to the Nestorians (the prevailing sect in those countries,) a fine opportunity to propagate their religion all over the East, and particu-

larly in China. The Roman pontiffs also, sent not only ambassadors, but missionaries, chiefly Franciscan and Dominican monks, quite to Pekin and China; and in that country they gathered some churches, and at length established an archbishop, (John De Monte Corvino,) with several suffragans. Much greater success would doubtless have now attended the efforts of christians in China, and throughout the empire, had they been united. But the Roman catholic and the Nestorians strove to undermine each other; and the Tartar Khans were the protectors of each in turn, against the other. Moreover the wars of these Tartars with the Saracens of Syria and Arabia, and with the sultans of Egypt, who oppressed the christians of Palestine and the East, led them frequently to march armies into Syria, and to solicit alliances with the christians of Europe against those Muhammedans their common enemies; and this was the cause of frequent embassies between the Moguls and the European sovereigns. But near the close of the century, the Muhammedan religion gained the ascendancy, especially in the western parts of the Mogul empire; and the Khans themselves now leaned towards it, and in some instances allowed the christians to be persecuted. In general, however, this empire was favourable to the christian cause in Asia, during this century; and had the christians who attempted the propagation of their religion, possessed more of its true spirit, and made united and vigorous efforts, they might probably have now converted more than half of Asia to the christian faith, and perhaps have established a broad zone of permanent christian light and influence, from Asia Minor quite to the Chinese seas. See Mosheim's Historia Tartaror. Eccles. Cap. ii. p. 29, &c. and Schroeckh's Kirchengesch, vol. xxv. p. 191, &c. with the civil histories of the Tartars. Tr.]

of their grandeur and authority, arising from these Asiatic wars waged under the pretence of religion, they were very solicitous to have them kept up 6. The first expedition was proclaimed by Innocent III. Few, however, of the Europeans obeyed his summons. After various efforts, which were fruitless in most countries, some French nobles, having formed a league with the Venetian republic, put to sea with quite a moderate force. The issue of this expedition was, by no means, such as the pontiff had anticipated. For these French and Venetians did not direct their course to Palestine, but to Constantinople, which they stormed in the year 1203, for the sake of restoring the emperor Isaac Angelus, who had implored their aid against the violence and usurpations of his brother Alexius. The next year a bloody sedition took place at Constantinople, in which the emperor Isaac died, and his son, Alexius junior, was strangled by Alexius Ducas, the author of the insurrection. On hearing of this parricide, the generals of the crusaders again took possession of Constantinople on the 13th of April, A. D. 1204; and putting the tyrant Ducas to flight, they elected Baldwin, count of Flanders, emperor of the Greeks. In opposition to this Latin emperor, the Greeks created, two years after, another of their own nation, Theodorus Lascaris, who fixed his residence at Nice in Bithynia. From this period till the year 1261, there were two emperors of the Greeks, the one a Frank or Latin, and the other a Greek; of whom the latter resided at Nice, and the former made Constantinople his capital. But in the year 1261, the Greek emperor, Michael Palwologus, by means of his general, Cesar Alexius, recovered Constantinople, and obliged the Latin emperor, Baldwin II., to flee into Italy. Thus terminated the empire of the Francs at Constantinople, after it had stood fiftyseven years 7.

Conquête de la ville de Constantinople par les François. This work forms also a part of the great Corpus Byzantinum, Paris, 1657. fol. See also, among others, Peter Claude Fontenay, Histoire de l'Eglise Gallicane, tom. x. p. 216, &c. the monk Gunther's Historia captæ a Latinis Constantinopoleu; in Henry Canisius' Lectiones Antique, tom. iv. p. 1, &c. See, moreover, the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> This was stated by some writers of that age: see Matth. Paris, Historia Major, p. 174. 365, and elsewhere.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> These events are best stated by Charles Du Fresne, Histoire de l'Empire de Constantinople sous les Empereurs François; the first part of which contains Godfrey De Ville-Harduin, one of the French Generals, Histoire de la

- § 4. The next crusade was undertaken by the united forces of the Italians and Germans, under the pontiff Honorius III., A. D. 1217. The commander-in-chief was Andrew, king of Hungary; with whom were Leopold of Austria, Lewis of Bavaria, and other princes. Andrew, after a few months, returned to Europe. The other generals captured the strongly fortified city of Damietta in Egypt, A. D. 1220. But their successes did not continue long; for the next year the Saracen fleet completely destroyed that of the christians, after having cut off its supplies; and this loss, which was utterly irreparable, was followed by the loss of Damietta, and the frustration of the high hopes which the christians had indulged.
- § 5. The legates and missionaries of the pontiff now enrolled a new army of crusaders from almost every country of Europe, and which was both more numerous and more respectable,

Epistles of Innocent III., published by Baluze: [and Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,

ch. Ix. Ixi. Tr.]

See Jac. De Vitriaco, Historia Oriental. and Marinus Sanutus, Seorta Fidelium Orucis; in Bongarsius' Historias of the Crusada, or Gesta Dei per Francos. [While the christians were encamped before Damietta, we are told, that St. Francis, the honest enthusiast who founded the Franciscan order, burning with zeal for the conversion of infidels, and eager for a martyr's crown, went to Egypt, and with a single attendant proceeded from the christian camp towards that of the Saracens. When arrested at the outposts, he exclaimed: "I am a christian: carry me to your Sultan." The musselmans did so: and when the Sultan demanded of him, who he was, how he came there, and who had sent him; he replied, that he was Francis, the servant of Jesus Christ, and that he was sent to him by the most high God, to teach him and his people the way of salvation. Pleased with this address, the Sultan entered into free conversation with him, and found so much amusement in his wild though gentlemanly flights of fancy, that he invited him to remain with him.

on condition that the Sultan would renounce muhammedism and embrac christianity, and would persuade his people to do the same; and added, that if the Sultan doubted, he might order a great fire to be kindled, into which a great he to be kinded, into whiten Francis would plunge himself along with some of the musaelman priests, and if he perished, it might be im-puted to his sinfulness, but if not, then the Sultan must be convinced then the Sultan maid, there were none of his priests that were willing to try the experiment. Then, maid Francis, I will plunge in alone, provided you will embrace Christ, if I come out unburt. The Sultan objected, that his subjects would revolt, and would kill him, if he should renounce their faith. He now offered Francis a large sum of money to distribute in charity among the christians; but Francis spurmed his money, unless he would become a christian. At length the Sultan dismissed him, with a guard to conduct him safely to the christian camp; and at parting, requested his prayers, that God would vouchesde to show him which was the true faith and the religion most pleasing in his sight. See Jac. De Vitriaco, Hist. Occident. cap. 32. and Bonaventura, Vita S. Francisci, cap. ix. \$ 6, 7. Tr.

ase it was anticipated the emperor Frederic II. would the command of it in his own person. Frederic had such a promise to the Roman pontiff: and it seemed he I not violate his promise, since he had married Jolanda, laughter of the count of Brienne and king of Jerusalem, e year 1223, and had received with her the kingdom of salem as her dower. But under various pretences the ror long delayed his voyage, and at length, in the year after being excommunicated by Gregory IX., he set out a small retinue to join the forces which were anxiously ing in Palestine for his arrival. When he arrived in Palesinstead of carrying on the war, he terminated it. For, out the knowledge, and contrary to the wishes of those ged with him in the enterprise, he, in the year 1229, cond a peace, or rather a truce for ten years, with Melic-I, the Muhammedan sultan: and as the principal condition that he should receive the city and the kingdom of Jeru-, as soon as the city was transferred to him, he was aed king of Jerusalem. Having made these arranges, he hastened back to Italy, in order to quell some commotions there, which the pontiff had excited in his absence. This crusade therefore terminated more happily than the

others '. § 6. Other less noted and less fortunate expeditions to Palestine followed: as first, in the year 1239, that of Theobald V.,1 count of Campania and king of Navarre, with other princes of Germany and France; and then in 1240, that of Richard, earl of Cornwall, and brother of Henry III., the

in a crusade; he spread a report of his death, and sent legates into Germany and Denmark, to persuade some other person to suffer himself to be set up as emperor in opposition to Frederic. These surely were cogent reasons for the valiant emperor to hasten back to Italy, and restrain the haughty pontiff within the bounds of his duty. Schl.]

1 [It was Theobald VI. who engaged

in this crusade. He was the posthumous son of Theobald V., who died as he was about to embark in the crusade of a. s. 1201. See Fleury, Histoire de l'Essa, livr. lxxxi. § 26. Tr.]

<sup>•</sup> See the historians of the crusades, and the writers of the life of Frederic II.; also Muratori, Annales Italia; and the writers of the history of the Germanic empire. [The pope still considered the emperor as excommunicated, notwithstanding he had satisfied the demands of the pontiff by performing the crusade. By means of the clergy, both in Asia and in Europe, the exposed him to various dangers and difficulties; he invaded the emperor's territories in Apulia, during his absence, contrary to all the rules then in force in regard to persons engaged

king of England. The result of neither corresponded with the preparations made for them. In the former, the ambassadors of the emperor Frederic in Palestine renewed the truce with the Muhammedans; and the rest of the forces were vanquished by the barbarians at Gaza; and such as survived the slaughter, returned to Europe. The chief cause of the disaster was the discord between the knights templars and those of St. John of Jerusalem. And hence Richard could effect nothing of importance: but, with the consent of most of his confederates, concluded a truce, such as the state of their affairs would permit, with the king of Egypt, and returned to Europe in the year 12412.

§ 7. As the affairs of the christians were now declining more and more in the East, Lewis IX., king of France, who was enrolled among the saints after his death, and who is still regarded with peculiar veneration, in fulfilment of a vow made in his very severe sickness, A. D. 1248, collected a powerful army and a great fleet, and proceeded to Egypt, anticipating that the conquest of that country would facilitate the operations of war in Palestine and Syria. At first he was successful; for he captured Damietta, a celebrated city of Egypt: but the progress of the war was most disastrous. The Muhammedans intercepted their supplies in the year 1250, and famine and the pestilence raged in his camp: Robert, the king's brother, indiscreetly pursuing the enemy, was slain in battle; the king himself, two of his brothers, and the greatest part of his army, were made prisoners. This magnanimous and heroic monarch, who was also very pious according to the standard of that age, was ransomed at a great price 3, and after four years spent in Palestine, returned to France with a few followers, in the year

with the restoration of Damietta, the king was obliged to pay for his liberty, was 800,000 gold bezants, and not 80,000, as Collier (Eccles. History, cent. xiii. vol. i. p. 456.) erroneously reckons. This sum, which was equal then to 500,000 livres of French money, would in our days amount to the value of 4,000,000 of livres, that is, to about 190,000 pounds sterling." Macl.]

\* Of the 2800 knights, of noble birth, who accompanied the king from France, with the restoration of Damietta, the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The history of these transactions The instory of these transactions is the most accurately and faithfully detailed by Geo. Christ. Gebauer, in his History of Richard the general, written in German, lib. i. p. 34, &c. It appears from the epistles of Peter De Vineis, that Frederic II. created Richard his vineral for the kingdom of Jerry his viceroy for the kingdom of Jeru-salem; and this accounts for the attempts of Gregory IX. to retard his voyage.

s. The king, whose invincible spirit was by no means disaged by these disasters, renewed the war in the year 1270: he supposed he had not yet fully satisfied his solemn vowto L. Collecting, therefore, an immense fleet, and accompanied numerous princes and nobles, he set sail for Africa, intendto establish there an advanced post for the future wars in . Immediately on his arrival, he attacked and carried the ress of Carthage; but soon after, a pestilential disease pt off the greatest part of his forces in the harbour of Tunis, on the 25th of August, A. D. 1270, the king himself became victim . After him, no sovereign of Europe dared again ture on an enterprise of so much peril, toil, and expense. ace the kingdom of the Latins in the East gradually wastel ay, in spite of the efforts of the Roman pontiffs to preserve and on the capture of Ptolemais by the Muhammedans, p. 1291, it became wholly extinct . Among the causes of great a loss, the valour of the enemy was one of the least; principal causes were, the disunion of the christians among nselves, the extreme profligacy of those who called themes Christ's soldiers, and the ignorance and obstinacy of the pai legates .

§ 9. In the West, the fierce people of Prussia, at the com-

not more than 100 were alive, when he embarked from Palestine on his return. Join ille's Histoire de S. Louis, p. 81, &c.

&c.

4 Here should be consulted, before all others, Histoire de S. Louis IX. du nom Roy de France, écrite par Jean Sire de Joinville, enrichie de nouvelles Dissertations et Observations historiques par Charles Du Frenne, Paris, 1688, fol. and next, the biographers of St. Lewis, especially Filleau De la Chaize, Histoire de S. Louis, Paris, 1688. 2 vols. 8vo. and finally, all the writers of histories of France: [e. g. J. Gifford, Hist. of France, vol. i. p. 452, &c. and p. 473, &c. ed. Lond. 1791. 4to. Tr.] Add Menco's Chronicon, in Ant. Matthai's Analeta Vacius Eri, tom. iii. p. 172. 179. Luc. Wadding's Annales Missorum, tom. iv. p. 494, &c. et passim. Boulay's Historia Acad. Paris. tom. iii. p. 212. 392, &c. Pierre Claude Fontenay, Histoire de l'Effice Gallicane, tom. xi. p. 337, &c. 405. 575.

<sup>6</sup> Anth. Matthai, Analocta Vetri Eri, tom. v. p. 748. Jac. Echard's Scriptores Dominicani, tom. i. p. 422, &c. Imola, on Dante; in Muratoris Antig. Ital. Medii Ævi, tom. i. p. 1111, 1112.

<sup>7</sup> [For these legates pursued exclusively the interests of the popes, and of the Romish clergy; and they laboured, often by harsh means, by imprisonment, and by closing up their churches, to bring the patriarchs of Jerumalem and the entire Greek clergy, in the countries held by the Latins, under subjection to the Romish see; and they so irritated the Greeks, that they were often more friendly to the methammedans than to the occidental christians, and would rather be subject to a people who could be satisfied with an annual tribute, than live under a spiritual monarch, whose avarice, as well as that of his legates, was immiable. Schl.]

mencement of the century, were still adhering firmly to the superstition of their ancestors; nor could the priests, occasionally sent among them, by their arguments and exhortations, induce them to embrace christianity. Hence Conrad, duke of Masovia [in Poland], thought proper to apply coercion; and in the year 1230, proffering liberal rewards, he invited the knights of the Teutonic order of St. Mary, who, on their exclusion from Palestine, had taken residence at Venice, to undertake the subjugation of the Prussians and their conversion to the christian faith. They came into the country under Hermann of Balcke as their leader, and after an uninterrupted and cruel war of fifty-three years with the Prussians, they with difficulty brought them to submit to the government of the knights, and to allow the christian religion to take place of that of their fathers. From Prussia these knights made inroads upon the neighbouring nations, particularly upon the Lithuanians; nor did they cease from slaughtering, devastating, and plundering all before them, till this people also feigned a compelled submission, not so much to Christ, as to these his furious and bloody warriors .

§ 10. In Spain the christian kings of Castile, Leon, Navarre, and Aragon, waged perpetual wars with the Saracen princes, who possessed Valencia, Andalusia, Granada, and Murcia; and such was their success, that the territories of the Saracens were daily reduced to narrower limits, and the boundaries of the christian church extended. The most distinguished in these contests were, Ferdinand, king of Castile and Leon, who obtained a place among the Saints, his father Alphonsus IX., king of Leon, James I., king of Aragon, and some others 1. In particular, this James of Aragon having conquered Valencia in the year 1236, spared no pains to convert to the christian faith his new subjects, whom he could not

Wadding's Annales Minorum, torn. iv. p. 40. 63, &c. Solignac's Histoire de Pologne, torn. ii. p. 238, &c.

Besiden those just mentioned, see

Spain; the whole of vol. iv.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> See Matthai, Analecta Vet. Ævi, tom. iii. p. 18. tom. v. 684—689. Peter of Duisburg's Chronicon Prunic; published by Hartknoch, Jena, 1679. 4to. Christ. Hartknoch's History of the Prussian Church, written in German, lib. i. e. 1. p. 33, &c. and Antiquistes Prussian diss. xiv. p. 201. &c. Sec. 1. Miscellanea, tom. vii. p. 427. 478, &c.

Ludewig a leliquese Manuscriptur, umnla Æri, tom. i. p. 336, d.c. 1 See John De Verreras, History of

he country without serious injury to the state. Hence refered the Dominicans, whom he chiefly used for this prot, to learn the language of the Arabiants; and he established tools in the island of Majorea and at Barcelona for the cation of preachers of the christian religion. When these to were found to produce little effect upon the obstinate type, Clement IV., the postiff, exhorted the king to expl. Muhammedans from Spain: and the king was not opposed the measure; but the nobles frustrated the designs of the stiff and king.

## CHAPTER II.

ADVERSE EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

- § 1. Adversities of christians in the East.—§ 2. Pretended atheists among the Latins.—§ 3. Frederic II., and the book respecting the three imposters.
- § 1. What injuries the christian cause sustained in Asia vil be manifest from what has been said of the Tartars and of the unhappy issue of the crusades. If the Saracens had imbibed the same principles as the Latin christians of this age, they would not have suffered a single christian to live in all Asia. But though they committed various enormities, and were not a little vexatious to the christians, yet what to the Romans seemed holy and right, by them was judged unrighteous and cruel, namely, to exterminate with fire and sword such as were of a different religion and would not abandon it. On the overthrow of the kingdom of Jerusalem, many of the Latins remained still in Syria, and retiring to the rugged mountains of Libanus, they gradually lost their sense of religion and har-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See Mich. Geddes, History of the Expulsion of the Moriscoes; in his Mislancous Tracts, vol. i. p. 26, &c.

manity, to such a degree, that those of them remaining at the present day seem nearly destitute of all knowledge of God 1.

§ 2. The Latin writers of those times often complain of public enemies of the christian religion, and even of mockers of the Supreme Being. Nor are these complaints entirely vain and incredible. For men of discernment, who critically inspected the religion, which the Roman pontiffs and their servants and friends preached and inculcated as being the only true religion taught by Christ, and which they maintained by fire and the sword, might easily be led to believe, that christianity was a fabrication, invented and propagated by the priests, for their own advantage; and especially was such a conclusion easy, as there were none to teach them better. Besides, the Aristotelian philosophy, which reigned in all the schools of Europe, and was regarded as solid reason, led not a few to discard the doctrines commonly held and preached, respecting divine providence, the immortality of the soul, the creation of the world, and other points, and thus to become promoters of irreligion '.

¹ Certain tribes of the Derusi or Drusi, residing on the Libanus and Antilibanus, pretend that they are descended from the Franes, and that they were once sovereigns of Palestine. These pretensions are somewhat questionable; yet it is certain, that the descendants of the crusaders still exist in those regions, but so debased, that they more resemble pagans than christians. [The Druses seem to be a sect of muhammedan, rather than christian origin. See Jowett's Christian Researches in Syria, §c. p. 35, &c. ed. Boston, 1826. 12mo. If any descendants of the crusaders still exist about mount Libanus, it is much more reasonable to look for them among some of the sects of Roman Catholies there, as the Maronites, the Greeks, or the Syrians, than to suppose they have wholly lost their christian principles and Roman Catholic character, and are now ranked among Muhammedans and pagans. Tr.] ² Not to mention St. Thomas' Summa

Not to mention St. Thomas' Summa contra Gentes, and others, the reader may consult Bernh. Moneta's Summa contra Catharos et Valdenses, who strenuously combats the enemies of religion in his times. In lib. v. c. iv. p. 416, &c. he disputes at large against those who affirmed that the souls of men perish with their bodies. In lib. v. c. xi. p. 477, he refutes the Aristotelian philosophers, who taught that the world had existed from eternity, and would continue to exist eternally. In lib. v. c. xv. p. 554, he assails those who, contemning the authority of the sacred volume, subcerted human liberty, and maintained the fatal necessity of all things, even of crimes. Add Stephen Tempier, the bishop of Paris, Individum errorum, qui a nonnullis Magistris Lutetiae publice privatimque docebantur; written A. p. 1277, and extant in the Biblioth Patr. Maxima, tom. xxv. p. 233, &c. See also Boulay's Historia Acad. Parisiens. tom. iii. p. 433. and Gerard Du Bois, Historia Eccles. Paris. tom. iii. p. 501. These teachers, it may surprise us to learn, taught that all men have but one understanding, that all things are controlled by necessity, that there is no providence of God, that the world existed eternally, that the soul becomes extinct, and other similar doctrines, which they supported by the principles of Aristotle.

§ 3. At the head of the enemies of christianity stood the emperor Frederic II.; if credit is to be given to the sovereign pontiff, Gregory IX., who, in the year 1239, charged him before all the kings and princes of Europe, with saying that the whole world had been deceived by three baratators, (that is, impostors, ) Jesus Christ, Moses, and Muhammed . This heavy charge the emperor deemed it necessary to refute, by a public profession of his religious faith. It rested on the testimony of some German princes, and particularly of Henry Raspo, landgrave of Thuringia, who said they had heard Frederic utter such language . Perhaps something like this did fall from the lips of Frederic, when in a violent passion; for he was not unfrequently imprudent; and there were, among the many learned men that attended him, some from the Aristotelian school, who might have suggested to him such impious thoughts. Hence it was, that a fabulous story was handed down to posterity, respecting a detestable book, On the three Impostors, which was said to have been written either by the emperor himself, or by

And to screen their lives and their safety, they defended themselves against their oppressors in the very same man-ner as the Aristotelians of the fifteenth

ner as the Aristotelians of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries did, namely, by distinguishing between theological truth and philosophical. They said, (as we are distinctly told by Stephen,) These things are true according to philosophy, but not so according to the catholic faith.

3 See Matth. Paris, Historia Major, p. 403. 459. Peter De Vineis, Epistolar. lib. i. [Ep. 31. See also Raynald, ad ann. 1239, where we find the epistle of Gregory IX., addressed to the christian kings and princes, in which he says: "Probationes in fidei victoriam sunt paratae, quod iste rex pestilentise says: "Probationes in fider victoriam sunt paratæ, quod iste rex pestilentiæ (namely Frederic), a tribus baratatori-bus, ut ejus verbis utamur, scilicet Christo Jesu, Moyse, et Mahometo totum mundum fuisse deceptum, et duobus corum in gloria mortuis, ipsum Jesum in ligno suspensum manifeste proposuerit." The emperor's defence, in answer to the pope, is in Harzheim's Concilia German. tom. iii. p. 562, &c. Schl.—It should be remembered, that Frederic had a long and violent quarrel with the popes, and was at length ex-communicated by them. This letter

of Gregory was written after the em-peror's excommunication, and in justi-fication of it. It is couched in very

peror's excommunication, and in justification of it. It is couched in very angry terms, and is a laboured attempt to blacken his character to the utmost: and this charge of blasphemy, is only one among the many accusations heaped together by the enraged pontiff. Tr.]

4 Herm. Gigas, Flores Tempores, p. 126. Chr. Fred. Ayrmann, Syllox Ancodotor. tom. i. p. 639, &c. [See also Harenberg's Dissert. de secta un timentium Deum seculo xiii. ved enata ve efficta, &c. Brunswick, 1755. 8vo. p. 62. &c. In general, the testimony of Raspo is that of an enemy, and of an enemy who was devoted, soul and body, to the pope. Such testimony is little regarded in a court. Excommunication had now become a little too common: and the pope must find out something new, something which had never before been heard of. He therefore represented the emperor, who had never before been heard of. He therefore represented the emperor, who had made himself suspected, by his intimacy with Averroes, and by his rejection of the prevailing superstition, as being a blasphemer and an atheist: and this in order to alienate from him these with whom the word excommunication had lost somewhat of its efficacy. Sch.]

Peter de Vineis, a native of Capua, and a man of great credit and influence, who was the emperor's prime minister'.

See Casim. Oudin, Comment. de Scriptor. Eccles. tom. iii. p. 66. Alb. Henr. De Sallengre, Mémoires de Histoire et de Littérat. tom.i. pt.i. p. 386, êtc. ["The book entitled, Liber de III. Impostoribus, sive Tractatus de Vanitate Religionum, is really a book, which had no existence at the time that the most noise was made about it, and was spoken of by multitudes before it had been seen by any one person. Its supposed existence was probably owing to an impious saying of Simeon of Tournay, doctor of divinity in the university of Paris in the thirteenth century, which amounts to this: "That the Jews were seduced out of their senses by Moses, the christians by Jesus, and the gentiles by Mahomet." This, or some expressions of a similar kind, were imputed to the emperor Frederic and other persons, and that perhaps without any real foundation; and the imaginary book, to which they have given rise, has been attributed by different authors, to Frederic, to his chancellor, Peter De Vineis, to Alphonso, king of Castile, to Boccace, Pogge, the Arctins, Pomponace, Machiavel, Erasmus, Ochinus, Servetus, Rabelais, Giordano Bruno, Campanella, and many others. In a word, the book was long spoken of before any such work existed;

but the rumour that was spread abroad encouraged some profligate traders in licentiousness to compose, or rather compile, a bundle of miserable rhapsodies, under the famous title of the Three Impostors, in order to impose upon such as are fond of these pretended rarities. Accordingly, the Spacoio della Bestia Triomphante of Giordano Bruno, and a wretched piece of impiety, called the Spirit of Spinoza, were the ground-work or materials from whence these hireling compilers, by modifying some passages and adding others, drew the book which now passes under the name of the Three Impostors, of which I have seen two copies in manuscript, but no printed edition. See La Monnoye's Discritation sur le Livre de MIII. Imposteurs, published at Amsterdam in 1715, at the end of the fourth volume of the Menagiana. See also an Answer to this Dissertation, which was imprudently exposed to the public eye, in 1716, from the press of Scheurleer in the Hague, and which contains a fabulous story of the origin of the book in question. Whoever is desirous of a more ample and a very curious account of this matter, will find it in the late Prosper Marchand's Dictionnaire Historicus, vol. ii. at the article Impostoribus." Macl.]

### PART II.

#### THE INTERNAL HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

### CHAPTER I.

#### THE STATE OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

- § 1. Learning among the Greeks.—§ 2. Learning in the West.—§ 3. State of the Academies.—§ 4. The Academic course.—§ 5. The Belles lettres.—§ 6. The Greek and Oriental languages.—§ 7. Progress of philosophy.—§ 8. The favourers of Aristotle, Thomas Aquinas and others.—§ 9. Promoters of general knowledge.—§ 10. Study of jurisprudence and medicine.
- § 1. The severe adversities to which the Greeks were exposed, left them but little leisure or resolution for the diligent prosecution of learning. Yet a thirst for knowledge was not wholly extinguished among them; as is manifest from the writers they produced in this age. Among their historians, the most distinguished were, Nicetas Choniates 1, George Acro-
- 1 [Nicetas Choniates was a native of Chona, (the ancient Colosse,) in Phrygia; was educated by his older brother Michael Choniates, at Constantinople, where he became distinguished as a civilian, and public officer, under Alexius Comnenus and Isaac Angelus. On the capture of Constantinople by the Latins, a. D. 1204, he retired with his family to Nice, in Bithynia, where he was living in the year 1206. He wrote a history of the Greek empire, from the death of Alexius Comnenus, A. D. 1180, to the decease of the Latin emperor Henry, A. D. 1206, in twenty-one books;

published, Gr. and Lat. Basil. 1567, Paris, 1647. fol. and in the Scriptors Byzantini. He also wrote Theorems Orthodoxæ Fidei, in twenty-seven books; which is still extant in MS. and the first five books of which, in a Latin translation by Morell, were published Paris, 1580, and in the Biblioth. Part. tom. xxv.—A funeral oration on his death, by his older brother Michael Choniates, archbishop of Athens, in a Latin translation, is printed with his history, and also in the Biblioth. Part. tom. xxv. Tr.]

polita \*, Gregory Pachymeres \*, and Joel, whose Chronology is still extant \*. From some tracts of Nicephorus Blemmida \*, and Gregory Pachymeres, it appears, that the Peripatetic philosophy still had its friends among them. Yet others preferred Plato; while the majority assiduously studied the younger Platonists, and supposed their system would coalesce with that of Aristotle. The writers of sermons and lives of the saints, the combatants against the Latins, and the expounders of their canon law, need not be enumerated. Among the Syrian christians, the most distinguished writer was, Gregory Abulpharajus, Maphrian [eastern primate] of the Jacobites; a man of superior genius and extensive learning, and truly respectable as a theologian, a historian, and a philosopher \*. With him may be

<sup>2</sup> [George Aeropolita was born at Constantinople, and received a learned education. He was sent to the court of Nice, when young, A. D. 1228; and continued there most of his life. He rose to the highest civil offices in the gift of the emperors, and was much employed on embassies, and as a special judge or commissioner. He died A. D. 1282. His history of the Greek empire, from the invasion of the Latins in 1203, to the end of their reign at Constantinople, A. D. 1261, was published imperfect, Gr. and Lat Leyden, 1614. 8vo. and entire, with notes, by Leo Allatius, Paris, 1651. fol. subjoined to his prolix essay, de Georgiis et corum scriptis. Tr.]

<sup>2</sup> [Gregory Pachymeres was born at Nice, A. D. 1242. After a good education, he became an ecclesiastic at Constantinople, where he was in high re-

Sign Gregory Pachymeres was born at Nice, a. p. 1242. After a good education, he became an ecclesiastic at Constantinople, where he was in high reputation, and rose to the highest offices under the patriarch. He was certainly alive in the year 1308. He wrote the history of the Greek empire, from a. p. 1258 to 1308; published, Gr. and Lat. Rome, 1666, and 1669, 2 vols. fol. Also a paraphrase on Dionysius Areopagita; published with the works of Dionysius; likewise a tract on the procession of the Holy Spirit, and an epitome of Aristotle's Logic, both of which are extant. Tr.]

[Of this Joel, little is known, except that he must have been witness of

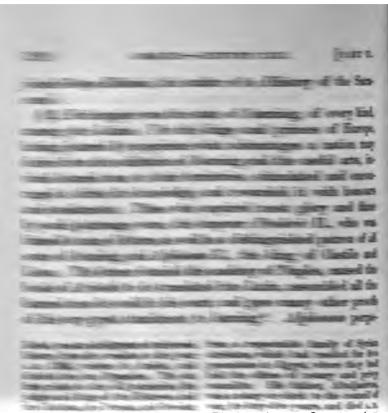
\* [Of this Joel, little is known, except that he must have been witness of the desolations of Constantinople, in the year 1204. He wrote a brief chronology of the world, from the creation to A. D. 1204; published by Leo Allatius, Gr. and Lat. with the works of George Acropolita, Paris, 1651. Tr.]

<sup>5</sup> [Nicephorus Blemmida was a

<sup>5</sup> [Nicephorus Blemmida was a presbyter and a very austere monk of mount Athos, who refused the patriarchate of Constantinople in the year 1255. He is said to have leaned to the side of the Latin church, in their disputes with the Greeks. His two tracts de Processione Spiritus Sancti, are extant in Latin, annexed to the first volume of Raynald's Annales Eccles, and Gr. and Lat. in Leo Allatius' Orthodox Greek Writers, tom. i. Besides these, an epistle, and an epitome of logic and physics, have been published; and several other small works of his are preserved in manuscript. Tr.]

are preserved in manuscript. Tr.]

<sup>6</sup> Peter Bayle, Dictionnaire, tom. i. p. 37. Jos. Sim. Asseman, Biblioth. Orient. Vatic. tom. ii. cap. xlii. p. 244. [Gregory Abulpharajus, or Abul-Farai, Ibn Hakima, was the son of a physician, who was a christian Jew, named Aaron, and by the Arabs, Ibn Koph. He was born A.D. 1226, at Malatia, in Armenia, near the sources of the Euphrates, and became celebrated as a physician and a learned man. When the Moguls overran his country, A.D. 1243, he fled to Antioch, with his parents; became a monk, and successively bishop of Guba, Lacabena, Aleppo, and A.D. 1264, Jacobite Maphrian, or Primate of the East, till his death, in 1289. The first work of his that was pub-



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The So many begins by the party of the party

tuated his fame, by composing the Astronomic Tables, and some other works 2. Accordingly, in this age, schools of the higher order were erected almost every where; various privileges and immunities were conferred on the youth that resorted to them; and to these learned societies that started up on all sides, the form of bodies politic was granted, and they were privileged with a jurisdiction peculiar to themselves.

§ 3. But in these public schools or academies, which were founded at Padua, Modena, Naples, Capua, Toulouse, Salamanca, Lyons, Cologne, and in other places, the whole circle of the sciences then known, was not taught, but only certain parts of it, or some particular sciences. That at Paris, which excelled all others in various respects, as well as in the number both of teachers and students, was the first to embrace all the arts and sciences; and, therefore, first became a university, or, as it was then expressed, studium universale. Afterwards some others were gradually formed upon the same plan. In this mother, therefore, of all the European universities, the doctors were first distributed into four colleges, according to the sciences of which they were professors; and these colleges afterwards received the name of faculties. Over each college, one of the doctors, designated by the suffrages of the rest, presided for a given time, and was called the Dean 1. The head of the whole university, at first, was the chancellor, namely, the bishop of Paris: but as he seemed not adequate to all the duties, a rector was afterwards associated with him 2. The college of theology was principally founded and endowed, in the year 1250, by Robert de Sorbonne, an opulent and pious man, and a favourite of Lewis IX., or Saint Lewis: and from him it derived the name of (Sorbonna) the Sorbonne, which it has retained to the present time 3.

iv. p. 347, &c.

This took place about A. D. 1260.
See Boulay's *Histoire Acad. Paris.* tom.

iii. p. 557. 564.

To this whole subject, in addition to Herm. Conringius, de Antiquitatibus Academicis, which is an incomplete

work, see Cæsar Egasse De Boulay's Historia Academia Parisiensis, a copious and excellent work, in six volumes; and Claud. Hemeraeus, de Academia Parisiensi, qualis primo fuit in insula et episcoporum scholis, Paris, 1637. 4to. The writers quoted by Conringius are not here enumerated.

not here enumerated.

<sup>3</sup> See Boulay's *Historia Acad. Paris.* tom. iii. p. 223. Charles Du Fresne,

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Nic. Antonius, Biblioth. Vetus Hispanica, lib. viii. c. v. p. 217. and Jo. De Ferreras, Histoire d'Espagne, tom. iv. p. 347. &c.

among the teachers is min wine the could obtain their object, had to p and a second second second second was the formations, during many was. The issue of time regulations was, to prevent the sections and to exclude person isheson in knowledge and experience, from entering that discuss without requires the most suite acquisitions. Those who suistances performed all that was required by the rules, was formally admitted to the max of processors, and with certain paidle occurrences, similar to used in the association of the unicornesi artests and me es, were hailed as Mater This custom, first introduced in the preceding century by the Jurists of Balagna, was in the present century, at Paris, for extended to the Theologens, and afterwards to the professor of physic and of the liberal arts. And this was the origin of wint are called nonloused dorrest; which, like all human is stitutions, have deviated the from their original design, and at continually varying more and more".

\$ 5. The bolks lettres did not derive from these institution and efforts so much advantage, as the other branches of learning this. For most of the voung men devoted themselves to either manu r ava aw. which opened the way to preferned and venith. It they attended miv to philosophy, which promised them have as men it increases and genius. The posuiffs, therefore, and the other bishops, complained bitterly of the regiect it interacture and politic learning; and endeavoured though in vain, to livert the youth from the study of law and philosophy, to that of sacred literature and the liberal arts'. Still, there are some among the writers of this age, whom no man of candour can regard with contempt. Among the poets.

notes to Joinville's Life if S. Lorie, p.

tum, iii. p. 265, where is an energetic epistic of Innocent III. Also, Ast. Wood's Astiquitates (inco. tum. i. p. 124. Inoin on Dante, in Muratoris Astiquit. Ital. Medii Eri, tum. i. p.

Besides the writers aircraft referred to, see Jo. Christ. Itterus, in Gradibus Academicis: and Just. Henn. Böhmer, Prinf. ad Jus Canonicum, p. 14. Ant. Wood, Antiquit. (ecinicum, tom. i. p. 24. Boulay, Historia Acad.

William Brito', Walter Mapes', Matthew of Vendome', Alain de l'Isle, Gunther Ligurinus, James de Vitriaco, and some others, merit the praise of being sprightly and agreeable writers. Among the historians, Matthew Paris, distinguished for intelligence and good sense', Rodoric Ximenius', Ricordus',

6 See Histoire de l'Acad. des Inscrip-tions et des Belles Lettres, tom. xvi. p. 255, &c. [William Brito, or the Briton, because born in Bretagne; and hence also called Armonicus. He composed and catted Armerica. The composed two histories of the French king, Philip Augustus, in whose court he lived, the one in prose, the other in verse. The first terminates A. D. 1219; the er extends farther, and is entitled Philippis. In both he copies from Rigord. Both are extant in Du Chesne's Scriptores Hist. Francisco, tom. v. p. 68.

Scriptore Hist. Frances, and 23, &c. Sold.]

7 Jo. Wolfins, Lectiones Memorabil.
tom. i. p. 430. [Walter Mapes was an English ecclesiastic, chaplain to king Henry II., and afterwards archdeacon of Oxford. He flourished about A. D. 1210; and having spent some time at Rome, he was well acquainted with the corruptions of that court, as well the corruptions of that court, as well as of the clergy at large. His short and satirical poems lash the vices of the times, and particularly of the clergy. John Wolf, I. c. has published aix of his pieces; viz. Apocalypsis Golice Pontificis: ad Impios Prolatos: ad Malos Pastores: ad Christi Sacordotes: Sermo ad coolem Prolates Impies: and, de

Malie Romana Curia. Tr.]

8 [Matthew of Vendome (Vindocinensis) is placed by some at the beginning of the century, by others in the middle, and by others near its end. He wrote in elegiac verse, the History of Tobias, father and son, which he entitled Tobials; published, Lyons, 1505, and Bremen, 1642. Tr.]

9 [Gunther was a schoolmaster at Paris, and then a Cistercian monk in the diocese of Basle; and flourished about A. D. 1210. His poetic history of the capture of Constantinople by the Latins, was published by H. Can Lectiones Astiques, tom. v.; and his celebrated poetic Life of Frederic Burbaroma, in ten books, has been ston published separate, and also in Justin

Reuber's Scriptores Germanici, p. 407

—734. Tr.]

1 [Matthew Paris was an English

Benedictine monk, initiated at St. Albans, A. D. 1217. He was a very exemplary man, in high favour with Henry II., and employed by the pope to reform some foreign monastories. He is accounted the best historian of the middle ages, learned, independent, honest, and judicious. His great work is his *Historia Major*, or *History of England* from the arrival of William England from the arrival via the Conqueror in 1066, to the 43rd year the Conqueror in 1066, to the 43rd year the Conqueror in 1069; which of Henry III. or A. n. 1250; which was the year of his death. His Historia Minor is an epitome of the preceding, He also composed the lives of the two Offas, kings of Moreis; the lives of the twenty-three abbots of Mt. Albans, up to his times; likewise Additions to his Historia Major; and a chronicle, from the creation to William the Camquerer, His works were best published by Wm. Wate, D.D. Landon, 1840. tol.

Tr.]

2 [Roderic Ximones, or Shumha, was a Spaniard of Navarre, educated at Paris, and archibology of Toddo. from A.D. 1208, till him death a n. 1247. He wrote the history of Spain, from the arrival of Huseulen these, to which he called the Historic Heller. As amplifications of this, he werte a history of the Interpolar, from a n 453 to 666; a history of the Humanil Vandala, from the or coryin to a to they; Varidate, from these contribution is to this, a hintery of the Archimen, from a in 1770 or a 1870 or and a fromm in the term of the angular transfer the angular transfer and the angular transfer Archive that the Archive the Archive that the Archive the transfer that the Archive that the Archive

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3 Hadrier do l'Arrid des Enverye et
des Bolles Labres tenn e e. y 444. des
where some, Williams of Vanges in Toogs
and it Kogend was governite, brien is.

ncent of Beauvais , Robert of St. Marinos, Martin Polanus, reas of Tilbury', Conrad of Lichtenau', William of Nan-, and some others, deserve to be mentioned. Those who aposed lives of the saints, detail rather the superstitions and dicities of the times, than the achievements of the eminently Among these writers, James de Vitriaco stands promi-; who was likewise author of a History of the Lombarls, h is full of insipid stories 1.

France, of Gothic extract, , historian, and a clerk of He wrote the life of Philip ng of France, in prose; It is in Du Chesne's Francion, tom. v. p. 1,

at of Beauvais was sub-prior an cloister at Beauvais, he sons of St. Lewis. He med about A. D. 1264. n. of the king, he wrote a huge f vast reading, and little judg-kind of encyclopædia, entitled m naturale, doctrinale, et his-The first part treats of natural

, geography, and chronology; second, of theology, philosophy, and all the other sciences; the third is a general history of the world. as general instory of the world. A fourth part, probably by a later author, entitled Speculum morale, treats of practical religion. The whole was printed at Douay, 1624, in 4 vols. fol. See Schroeckh's Kirchengesch. vol. xxiv. p. 445, &c. Tr.]
See Jac. Le Bœuf, Mémoires pour

l'Histoire d'Auxerre, tom. ii. p. 490. where he also treats learnedly of Vin-

cent of Beauvais, p. 494.

[Martin Polanus, or of Poland, was a native of Troppau, in Silesia, then a part of Poland, and a Dominican monk there, till he went to Rome, and was there made chief penitentiary under the pope for many years. At last, he was appointed archbishop of Gnesen, in Poland, and of course primate of that kingdom; but died on his way thither, a. D. 1278. He wrote a chronicle of the pontiffs and empe-rors, from the christian era to A. D. 1287; which was continued by another nd, to A.D. 1285: often published;

but of little value. He also wrote as index to the Decretain of Gratian and the Decretain; and several sermons. See chrocekh, l. c. p. 521. Tr.]
7 Gervais of Tilbury was replied to henry II., king of England, and born at Tilbury, in Essex. He flourided A. p. 1210. Henry II. made him marshal of Arles, in France; and Otto IV., emperor of Germany, made much of him. He wrote, to amuse the emperor, his Otia imperialise, in three books, published by Leibnitz in his Scriptors rerum Branssic. tom. i. Several other of his historical works, till exist in manuscript. Tr.] exist in manuscript, Tr.]

\* [Conrad of Lichtenau, or Conrad

Urspergensis, served first in the court of the emperor Henry VI., but became a priest a. D. 1202, a Proemonstrator monastery at Ursperg, or Aversberg, in Swabia, A. D. 1215. He resided some time at Rome, in early life, and died A. D. 1240. His Chronicle, from Belus, king of Assyria, to A. D. 1229, is useless for ancient history; but value ble for the times within his personal knowledge. He was no flatterer of the popes. The work was published at Strasburg, 1548 and 1609. fol. with

Strasburg, 1548 and 1609, fol. with those of Regino and Lambert of Aschaffenburg. Tr.]

9 [William of Nangis, a Benedictise monk of St. Denys, Paris, flourished A. D. 1301; and wrote a Chronick, from the creation to A. D. 1301; also the life of Lewis IX. and that of Philips of Erapper. III., kings of France. The Chronick was published by Dachery, Spicilegian, tom. xi. p. 405. and the two biographic by Du Chesne, Soriptores Hist. France

tom. v. Tr.]

1 See Joh. Geo. Schelhorn, Amer tates Litter. tom. xi. p. 324, &c. [it

- § 6. To Greek literature some attention was paid, by Roger Bacon, a man of extraordinary genius, by John Balbus 2, Robert Capito, and a limited number of others. The Hebrew language and theology had still fewer cultivators. Yet we learn, that Raymund Martini, the intelligent author of the Pugio Fidei, Bacon, Capito, and a few others, were no inconsiderable proficients in such learning. The Arabic language and learning were studied by many of the Spaniards, and likewise by the Dominican monks, to whom the christian kings of Spain committed the instruction of the Jews and Arabians resident in Spain 3. The Latin grammarians, even the best of them, are all jejune and barbarous. This is manifest from the one who had the highest reputation, and whose work was taught in all the schools, from this century on to the sixteenth, Alexander de Villa Dei, a Franciscan monk. His Doctrinale, composed in the year 1240, in what are called Leonine verses, involves the rules of grammar in more nonsense and darkness, than can well be supposed by one not acquainted with the book.
- § 7. The Latins, who had before philosophized variously, gradually submitted themselves, in this century, exclusively to the authority and the principles of Aristotle. Certain books of Aristotle, especially his Metaphysics, were read in Latin, and publicly explained to the students at Paris, near the commencement of this century '. But as it appeared, that from

was not James de Vitriaco, but James was not James de Vitriaco, but James de Voragine, who composed the Historia Lombardica; as is correctly stated in chap. ii. § 45. James de Voragine was born in Liguria, in Italy, became a Dominican monk, provincial of his order for Lombardy, general of the order, archbishop of Genoa. He flourished A.D. 1290; is said to have favourad the emperor arginst the pontiffs. raned A.D. 1230; is said to have tavoured the emperor against the pontiffs;
and died about A.D. 1298. He was a
pious and charitable man, but credulous, and a great collector of fables.
His History of the Lombards is a mere
collection of legends of the saints; often published in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, but always dis-liked by intelligent Catholics. He also wrote a Chronicle of Genoa; published by Muratori, Scriptores Rerum Ital. tom. ix. and many sermons, which have

been printed. See Cave's Historia Lit-

teraria, ad an. 1290. Tr.]
<sup>2</sup> [This John, who is sometimes called John de Balbis, or De Janua, that is Genoa, cannot well be placed in this list. For he says of himself, near the beginning of the famous Catholicon, [a general Latin dictionary, Tr.] which he composed: "Hoc difficile est scire, et maxime mihi, non bene scienti lin-guam Græcam." And that this is not And that this is not to be attributed to his excessive modesty, appears from the contents of the book. Schl.]

3 See Rich. Simon's Lettres Choisies, tom. iii. p. 112. Nic. Antonius, Biblioth. Vet. Hispanica, passim: and the Historians of Spain.

<sup>4</sup> Franc. Patricius, Discussiones Peri-patetici, tom. i. lib. xi. p. 145. John Launoi, de Varia Aristotelis Fortuna in

e books, Abnoric had derived his errors respecting 6of some other subjects, the council of Sens, in the year 1200, served, that these books should be disused. Yet a years afterwards. A. D. 1215, the Logic of Arutall was introduced into the university of Paris; while his phyand metaphysical books were still excluded. So dy, the emperor Frederic II., who was a great friend to ring, ordered the books of Aristotle, and of other ancies sophers, to be translated, partly from Arabic, and partly Greek, into Latin, by selected persons, (as he express well skilled in each language. And as this translation ecommended by the emperor bimself to the university of and doubtless to others also, the influence of Arietie our pased immensely in all the schools of Europe. And affuence was extended by the many Latin translators of of the works of Aristotle, who arose afterwards; as seel Sent, Philip of Tripoli, William Fleming, and others; ch all of them were deficient in knowledge, and in sestance with the languages".

when the mendicant orders, the Dominicans and Franciscus, embraced his philosophy, taught it universally in the schools, and illustrated it by their writings. For these monks, from this time onward, stood foremost in learning, both sacred and

Academia Petris, cap. i. p. 127, ed. Elswieh. It is commonly said, that those books of Aristotle were translated into Latin from the Arabic. But Rigordus (de Grain Philippi topis Francov. ad an. 1209, in Andr. Du Chesne's Scriptores Hist. Franc. p. 119.) expressly mays: They were brought from Constantinople, and translated out of Greek into Latin.

him hilledne retiement, quines Durandi commun defenditur; Opp. tom. i. pt. i. p. n. h.e.

8, &c.

Natalia Alexander, Soloda Hist.
Rodes, Copita, tom. viii. c. iii. § 7. p.

76.

Peter de Vineis, Epistolar. lib. iii.
lavii. p. 803, &c. This epistle is
at all Magistres at Scholares
same. But it is probable, the
sent similar epistles to the

other schools in Europe. It is commonly said, that Frederic canned Lain translations to be made of all the ovid of Aristotic that are extent, and that this was in the year 1220. But neither position can be proved from this epistle; nor, as I suppose, from any other testimonies.

Concerning these translators of Aristotle, see Anth. Wood's Antique. (2000. tom. i. p. 119. and Sam. Jebb's Praf. ad (1908 Majus Rogeri Bacon, Lond. 1733. fol. I will subjoin the opinion of Bacon, a very competent judge, concerning these translations of Aristotle, as taken by Jebb from a manuscript: If I had controut over their bests of Aristotle, (the Latin translations.) I would cause them all to be burnt; for it is a loss of time to study in them, and a cause of error, and a furtherance of ignerance, bryond what one well be expressed.

profane, in Europe, and were followed by nearly all who would rise above the vulgar in knowledge. The first who published expositions of Aristotle, were Alexander Hales, an Englishman, and a Franciscan doctor at Paris, who acquired the title of the Irrefragable Doctor ; and Albert the Great, a German Dominican, and bishop of Ratisbon, a man of superior genius, and the guide of the age in which he lived 1. After these, a pupil of Albert2, Thomas Aquinas, who was the great luminary of the schools, and was called the Angelic Doctor, a Dominican, exalted the glory of Aristotle more than all others. For he expounded his books, both orally and in writing, and also caused a new Latin translation of his works to be made by one of his associates, more correct and more perspicuous than the former . Through the influence of these men, therefore, and a few others, notwithstanding the opposition of many divines, and the disapprobation of the pontiffs, Aristotle became the dictator in philosophy, among the Latins.

§ 9. There were, however, in Europe several persons of superior genius and penetration, who, while they valued Aristotle highly, wished to extend the boundaries of human knowledge; and were disgusted with the meagre and jejune method of philosophizing, derived from the books of Aristotle . Among

See Lucas Wadding's Annales Minorum, tom. iii. p. 233, &c. Boulay's Historia Acad. Paris. tom. iii. p. 200.

Historia Acad. Paris. tom. iii. p. 200. 673, &c.

Jo. Alb. Fabricius, Biblioth. Lat. Medii Æri, tom. i. p. 113, &c.

This is according to the opinion of the Dominicans, which appears most probable. See Anton. Touron, Vie de S. Thomas, p. 90. But the Franciscans eagerly maintained, that Thomas was a pupil of Alexander Hales. See Wadding's Annales Minorum, tom. iii. p. 133. &c.

ding's Annales Minorum, tom. iii. p. 133, &c.

Most persons suppose, that the author of this new Latin version of the works of Aristotle, which Thomas Aquinas caused to be made, was William de Moerbeka, a Dominican of Flanders, well acquainted with both Latin and Greek, and archbishop of Corinth. See Jac. Echard's Scriptores Dominicani, tom. i. p. 388, &c. Casim. Oudin, Comment. de Scriptor. Eccles.

tom. iii. p. 468. Jo. Franc. Foppens, Biblioth. Belgica, tom. i. p. 416. But others, though supported by fewer authorities, attribute the work to Henry Kosbein, who was also a Dominican. See Echard's Scriptores Dominic, tom. i.

p. 469, &c.

4 Roger Bacon, quoted by Steph.

Jebb, in the preface to Bacon's larger
work, says: "Never was there so great an appearance of wisdom, and so great ardour in study, in so many faculties, and so many countries, as during the last forty years; for doctors are scatlast forty years; for uncors are can tered every where—in every city, in every castle, in every borough, stu-dents, principally under the two orders, (i. e. the Dominicans and the Franciscans, who were almost the only people that pursued literature,) which was never the case till within about forty years: and yet never was there so great ignorance and so great misapprehension.

—The mass of students dose and yawn

them, the following obtained, very deservedly, the highest reputation; namely, Roger Bacon, an Englishman, and Franciscan monk, called the Admirable Doctor; an extraordinary man, skilled far beyond the standard of his age, in philosophy, mathematics, chemistry, the mechanic arts, and in various languages, and also much renowned for his important discoveries': Arnold of Villa Nova, a Frenchman, as many believe, though some make him a Spaniard; greatly distinguished for his knowledge of the medical art, philosophy, chemistry, poetry, languages, and of many other things 6: and Peter de Abano, or de Apono, an Italian, and a physician of Padua, surnamed the Reconciler, on account of the book he wrote, entitled, The Reconciler of the differences among philosophers and physicians; a man of acuteness, and profoundly read in philosophy. astronomy, the medical art, and mathematics 7. But all these

like asses, over the bad translations, (he intends the books of Aristotle, the translations of which he would censure as being ridiculous and exceedingly as being ridiculous and exceedingly faulty,) and waste altogether the time, and labour, and expense, they lay out upon them. Appearances are all that engross their attention; and they care not what it is they know, but only to appear very learned before the senseless multitude."

<sup>5</sup> That such was his character, strikingly appears from his *Great Work*,

ingly appears from his Great Work, (Opus Majus,) as it is called, addressed to the Roman pontiff, Clement IV., and published by Stephen Jebb, M. D. from a Dublin manuscript, with a learned preface and notes, London, 1733. fol.; a work well worth perusing. The other works of Bacon, which were numerous, still remain for the most part in manuscript. See, concerning him, Anth. Wood's Antiq. Oxonienses, tom. i. p. 136, &c. Wadding's Annales Minorum, tom. iv. p. 264, &c. tom. v. p. 51. Thom. Gale, ad Jamblichum de Mysteriis Ægyptior. p. 235. Nouveau Dictionnaire Histor. et Crit. tom. i. art.

Baco, p. 3, &c. [Rees' Cyclopædia, art. Roger Bacon. Tr.]

6 See Nic. Antonius, Biblioth. retus Hispanica, tom. ii. lib. ix. c. i. p. 74. Peter Joseph, Vie d'Arnaud de Villeneure, Aix, 1719. 12mo. Niceron, Mémoires des Hommes Illustres, tom. xxxiv.

p. 82. Nicol. Eymeric, Directorium Inquisitorum, p. 282; where there is an account of his errors. [Arnold, or Arnaud de Villeneuve, was born about the middle of this century, studied at Paris and Montpelier, visited the schools in Italy, and in Spain, where he studied physic under Arabian masters, and learned their language. His reputation was very high as a physician and a scholar. At Paris he uttered so freely his opinions of the monks and the mass, as to bring himself into danger: and he retired to the court of Frederic of Aragon. He died about A. D. 1312. His works, which were numerous, were collected and published at Lyons, 1520. fol. and at Basle, 1585. See Rees' Cyclopadis, art. Arnoud. Tr.]

7 Of him, no one has written with more industry, than John Maria Mazzuchelli, Notizie Storiche e Critiche istorno alla cita di Pietro d'Abano; in Angeli Calogera's Opusculi scienifici si filologioi, tom. xxiii. p. 1—54. [He was born at Apono or Abano, a village near Padua, about the year 1250, studied Greek at Constantinople, and medicine and mathematics at Paris, and taught medicine at Padua. He was prosecuted by the Inquisition, as being a magician, at the time of his death, a. p. 1315. His book, entitled Conciliator, &c., discusses more than

received this as the reward of their talents and industry, that they were ranked by the ignorant multitude among magicians and heretics; and hardly escaped being burned at the stake. Bacon was confined many years in a prison: and both the others, after their death, were, by the Inquisition, judged worthy of the flames.

§ 10. In what manner theology was taught, will be stated in a subsequent chapter. Law, now divided into sacred, or canon law, and civil, was prosecuted by vast numbers: but each was disfigured and obscured, rather than elucidated, by numerous silly expositions. Several persons undertook to collect what are called the decretal epistles of the pontiffs; which constitute no small part of the canon law . The most distinguished in this labour was Raymund of Pennafort, a Catalonian, and general of the Dominican order. He compiled his work under the directions of Gregory IX., and divided it into five books. Gregory directed this to be annexed to the Decretum of Gratian, and to be expounded in all the schools . Near the end of the century, Boniface VIII. caused a new collection to be made; which, being subjetined to the five previous books, is called the sixth Book of the Decretals 1.

200 questions and problems, chiefly medical, but others philosophical, astrological, &c. It was first published, Venice, 1471. fol. and frequently after-wards. Bayle's Dictionnaire, art. Apone, and Schroeckh's Kirchengesch. vol. xxiv.

p. 539, &c. Tr.]

Concerning them, see C. E. de Boulsy's Historia Acad. Paris. tom. iii.

pouny's Nuova Acad. Para. tom. m. p. 98, &c.

Gerh. von Mastricht, Historia Juris Ecclesiastici, § 353. p. 384. Jo. Chillet, de Juris utriusque Architectis, cap. vi. p. 60, &c. Jac. Echard and Quetif's Scriptores Dominicani, tom. i. p. 106, &c. Acta Sandor. Anterry. tom. i. Januarii, ad diem vii. p. 494, &c.

&c.

1 [The five books of the Degreese of Fraii. are digested under a series of Firsti, and divided into books according to the order of subjects. The lare water Decretalism pursues the same arrange-ment, and therefore in dividest nos 4... books. Subsequently santher enflec-tion was made by order of Comment V, called (Imentions, which in divided also into five looks. Beveral smaller collections, afterwards made, host by John XXII. and then by reviews you tills, are not no disjonant, but we improve together principenessy; and no those three called Videovironde The History tom of Continue, the fire needed of come in "Francis, the 1974 Styles in Pro-Description by Trangery, and the Pro-mentioned in the nets, employee has Corpus Javis Transmit. The American terms regulaters of the Transmit Arm As and extrement upon all the cortes are enumerosad, in many rates on the following the fire section of the fire received mounts the time states of the form of manager my temporary tempora

# CHAPTER II.

OBY OF THE TEACHERS AND GOVERNMENT OF THE CHURCH.

Corruption of the clergy .- § 2. The Roman pontiffs .- § 3. Their power of ating bishops, &c.—§ 4. The aut ease in wealth.—§ 6, 7, 8. The their legates .- § 5. The postiffs tyranny of Innocent III, shown everal examples .- \$ 9. Honorius 111 .- \$ 10. Wrong conduct of Gregory -\$ 11. Innocent IV .- \$ 12. Alexander IV. and Urban IV .- \$ 13. Grant ry X .- § 14. Innocent V., Hadrian VI., John XXI., and Nicolaus III .-Martin IV. and Nicolaus IV.—§ 16. Co estine V.—§ 17. Boniface VIII.-New orders of Monks.—§ 19. Orders of Ionks that have become extinct. ". The orders that still flourish .- § 21. The Mendicants .- § 22. Their history. - \$23. They acquired great veneration in Europe.—§ 24. The Dominicans-5. The Franciscans.- § 26. Both did good service to the pontiffs. - § 27. sir contests with the university of Par .— \$ 28. Their adversary.— \$ 29. solence of the Mendicants.— \$ 30. Conf its between the Dominicans and e Franciscans.- \$ 31, 32. Discord among the Franciscans respecting the true meaning of their rule.- § 33. Other jars among them, respecting the Everlasting Gospel of Joachim .- § 34. The book of Gerhard is condemned.-§ 35. The constitution of Nicolaus III. respecting the rule of St. Francis. § 36. It produces new commotions, and rouses up the Spiritual.—§ 37, 32. Continuation of these commotions.—§ 39. The Fratricelli, and the Beguards. -§ 40, 41. The Tertiarii, Bocasoti, and Beguins.-- \$ 42. The Lollards.-- \$ 43. The Greek writers.—§ 44. The Latin writers.

§ 1. Both the Greek and the Latin writers censure and condemn, without reserve, the iniquities and vices of their bishops and religious teachers. Nor will any one, acquainted with the events of this period, pronounce their complaints excessive '. Some men of high rank attempted to heal this malady, which from the head diffused itself throughout the body: but their power was inadequate to so arduous a task. The Greek emperors were impeded by the calamities of the

Gallia Christiana, tom. ii. Appendix, p. 21, &c. See also Charles du Frence's notes to the life of St. Lewis, p. 29; where he treats especially of the disorders of the court of Rome.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See the expressive letter of the pontiff, Gregory IX., to the archbishop of Bourges, A. D. 1227, for correcting the vices of all orders of the clergy; published by Dion. Sammarthanus,

times; and the Latins, on account of the power of the Roman pontiffs, and the superstition of the age, could effect nothing of importance.

- § 2. A vivid picture of this may be seen, by reading over the history of the Latin pontiffs. For all who had any share in the government of the church, were like sovereign lords: at least, in their feelings and disposition. They perseveringly urged, and with violence, with menaces, and frauds, and force of arms, that fundamental principle of the papal canon law. that the Roman pontiff is the sovereign lord of the whole world; and that all other rulers in church and state have so much power and authority as he sees fit to allow them to have. Resting on this eternal principle, as they cenceived it to be, the pontiffs arrogated to themselves the absolute power not only of conferring sacred offices, or benefices, as they are called, but also of giving away empires, and likewise of divesting kings and princes of their crowns and authority. The more intelligent indeed, for the most part, considered [general] councils as superior to the pontiffs; and such of the kings and the princes as were not blinded by superstition, restrained the pontiffs from intermeddling with worldly or civil affairs, and hade them to be contented with the regulation of things sacred: they maintained their power to the utmost of their ability, and even claimed for themselves supremacy over the church in their respective territories. But they had to do these things cautiously, if they would not learn by experience, that the pontiffs had long arms.
  - § 3. In order to reign more absolutely and more securely, both in church and state, the pontiffs claimed, in particular, the right of appointing all presiding officers in the church, of every rank and description, bishops, abbots, canons, &c. at their discretion. Thus they who had formerly contended with so much zeal for the free election of presiding officers in the church, against the encroachments of emperors and kings, now themselves prostrated the whole right of free elections; and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> As specimens, the reader may peruse the letters of Innocent III., and the emperor, Otto IV., published by Geo. Chr. Gebauer, in his German History of the emperor Richard, p. 611—

<sup>614.</sup> And the French and English kings, as well as some others, were equally active with Otto, in defending their rights against the pontiffs.

either reserved to themselves the richer benefices, or provided for the vacant churches, by assigning to them their dependants and friends; and even set aside prelates who were duly elected, in order to substitute others in their places 3. The pretence was, care for the safety of the church, and fear lest heretics should creep into the fold of Christ . Innocent III. first assumed this power; and after him, Honorius III., Gregory IX., and others. But the progress of this usurpation was resisted in some measure by the bishops, who had before been accustomed to confer the smaller benefices, but most of all by the kings of France and England, who issued their complaints, their edicts, and their laws, on the subject 5. In particular, Lewis IX., or St. Lewis, king of France, in the year 1268, before he embarked in his crusade, published the famous ordinance, called by the French, the Pragmatic Sanction, by which he carefully secured the rights of the Gallican church against the machinations of the pontiffs 6. This vigilance rendered the pontiffs more cautious and slow in their proceeding; but it did not divert them from their purpose. And Boniface VIII. declared boldly and distinctly, that the whole church is under the controul of the pontiffs; and that kings, and patrons, and religious bodies, have only the powers which the vicars of Christ choose to give them.

§ 4. The legates, sent into the different provinces by the pontiffs, eagerly imitated their masters: for they unhesitatingly invaded the rights of religious bodies; and conferred the lesser benefices, and sometimes the larger also, at their pleasure, on such as they were partial to, on account of their money or for other reasons7: they extorted money, in various ways, and

A great many examples of such Provisions and Reservations can be Collected in this century. See Stephen Baluze, Miscellanea, tom. vii. p. 443. 466. 470. 488. 491. 493, &c. Gallia Christiana, tom. i. p. 69. Appendix. Lucas Wadding's Annales Minorum; Lucas Wadding's Annoles Minorum; in the Diplomata pertaining to this century, passim. Anth. Wood's Antiquitates Oxonienses, tom. i. p. 148. 201, 202. [and Hallam's View of the Middle Ages, ch. vii. vol. iii. p. 103, &c. Philadel. 1821. Tr.]

4 See an epistle of Innocent IV. in Baluze, Miscellanea, tom. vii. p. 468.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> See Cæs. Eg. de Boulay, Historia Acad. Paris. tom. iii. p. 659, &c. and especially tom. iv. p. 911, &c.
<sup>6</sup> In addition to the other writers on the ecclesiastical law of France, see Boulay's Historia Acad. Paris. tom. ii. p. 389. [The ordinance called the Pragmatic Sanction, may be seen in Raynald's Annales Eccles. tom. ii. App. ad ann. 1268. no. 37. p. 618. See also Gifford's History of France, vol. i. p. 477. Tr.]

<sup>477.</sup> Tr.]

<sup>7</sup> Examples may be seen in Baluze's

Miscellanca, tom. vii. 437. 475. 480,

often in such as were most iniquitous: they deceived the unguarded, by forged [papal] briefs, and by other artifices: they not unfrequently disturbed the public tranquillity, and put themselves at the head of factions: they carried on a most scandalous and wicked traffic in relics and indulgences; and did other things even worse than these. And hence all the writers of those times are full of complaints of the crimes and villanies of the papal legates. And this led Alexander IV., in the year 1256, to issue a severe edict against the fraudulence and avarice of legates': but men who had influence in the court of Rome, and were supported by powerful friends, could easily evade its force.

§ 5. From the ninth century onwards, no additions of any consequence had been made to the wealth and the patrimony of the church of Rome: but in this century, under Innocent III., and then under Nicolaus III., very large accessions of property were obtained, partly by force of arms, and partly by the munificence of the emperors and kings. As soon as he was consecrated, Innocent brought under subjection to himself the prefect and senator 1 of the city Rome, who hitherto had

In place of all, the single and excellent historian, Matthew Paris, may be consulted, *Historia Major*, p. 313. 316. 549, and p. 637, where he says: "The legates, whoever they may be, and all papal nuncios, are wont to impoverish all the countries they enter, or in some way to throw them into diaor in some way to throw them into disorder." See also Boulay's Historia
Acad. Paris. tom. iii. p. 659, &c.

1 t was published by Jo. Lami,
Delicias Eruditor. tom. iii. p. 300.

1 [At that period, one man pos all the powers of the Roman senate, and acting in their place, bore the title of the Senator. Tr.—This officer was chief and representative of the Roman commonalty. The citizens, divided into thirteen quarters, had chosen ten electors in each, and these had nominated a senate composed of sixty-six members, in which, or rather in a committee of eleven selected from it, resided the domestic control over the government of Rome. Clement III. obtained the power of nominating the ten electors in all the thirteen quarters, and gave the senators annual pensions out of the papal treasury. Having thus become mere creatures of the pontiff, the Romans were easily persuaded to supersede the venal sixty-six, by a single senator, Benedict Carasomi, whom they elected in 1197. It was a judicious choice, but the object of it became unpopular, was besieged in the Capitol, and being taken prisoner, was long kept in custody. Innocent con-tinued the practice of confiding the domestic rights of Rome to a single senator, and made him act no longer in the people's name, but in the pope's. The prefect was representative of emperor, from whom he received the sword of office, and to whom he swore fealty. Innocent did not pretend to commission him by means of the ac-customed sword. He publicly invested him with a mantle, presented him with a silver cup, and made him swear obedience to the pope. The Romans readily acquiesced in these innovations, because Innocent distributed a largess among them, and because they

n fealty to the emperor. He next recovered the marite of Ancona, the duchy of Spoleto, the county of Assisi, tebello, and many other cities and fortresses; which, as he rted, had been rent from the patrimony of St. Peter! leric II., also, to secure the favour of the pontiff, in his est with Otto IV., was very liberal to the Romish church only giving very valuable lands to Richard, the pontiffs her', but permitting Richard, count of Fondi, in the year to bequeath all his property to the church of Rome'. ikewise confirmed the donation of Matilda. Afterwark,

dans III. would not crow 1278, confirmed and ac. ch, including many that es of the German Roman . Having obtained this reduced to subjection man , which had hitherto been cularly the whole of Roms r these two pontiffs, on a s, that the Romish church :

ph I., until he had, in the ged all the claims of the quite dubious: and the e were required to do the acknowledgment, Nitses, villages, and towns of ect to the emperors, and la and Bologna. Thus. ew of the subject, it aped, by force, cunning, and agement, to that extensive temporal dominion, which it

possesses at the present day '.

§ 6. Innocent III., who governed the Latin church [from A. D. 1198] till the year 1216, was learned, according to the conceptions of that age, and also laborious; but rough, cruel. avaricious, and arrogant . He adopted the principles of Gre-

hated the German power, both as foreign, and as acceptable among their own nobility. Hurter's Innocent III. Fr. transl. Paris, 1838. tom. i. p. 112.

et seq. Ed.]

2 See Franc. Pagi, Breviarium Romanor. Pontif. tom. iii. p. 161, &c. Muratori, Antiq. Italica, tom. i. p. 328, &c. [Innocent laid his chief stress upon the Countess Matilda's legacy. The Germans were in possession of countries which that obsermious disciple of Gregory VII. had quious disciple of Gregory VII. had left to the papacy, and they were so odious in Italy, that an able young pope, at a favourable time, easily permuded his countrymen to disposees them. Ed.]

Muratori, Antiq. Italian, tom. v.

p. 652.
Odor. Raynald's Continuation of Baronius' Annals, ad ann. 1212 § 2.
See Raynald, l. c. ad ann. 1278 §

4 See Raynald, I. c. ad ann. 1278. § 47, &c.

4 See Matth. Paris, Historia Major.

p. 206. 230. [Innocent III. is the official designation of Lothaire Casts, born either in 1160 or in 1161, being elected pope at 37. His earlier elected pope at 37. His earlier elected pope at 38 or in the universities of Paris and Bologna. During his residence in the former, he went on a nilsrimage to Canterbure, where Bedpilgrimage to Canterbury, where Becket's remains tenanted a shrime, already one of the most popular in Europe.

gory IX., and claimed absolute dominion, not only over the church, but also over religion, and over the whole world. He therefore created kings, both in Europe and Asia, according to his pleasure. In Asia, he gave a king to the Armenians. Europe, he conferred the honours of royalty, A. D. 1204, on Primielaus, the duke of Bohemia: and in the same year, by his legate, placed a royal crown on Johannicius, duke of the Bulgarians and Walachians; and in person crowned, at Rome, and saluted as king, Peter II., of Aragon, who had rendered his dominions tributary to the church '. Many other proofs of his claiming such absolute power over all the world, may be easily gathered out of his Epistles.

§ 7. Not content with these acts of sovereignty, he compelled emperors, and the greatest monarchs of Europe, to fear and respect the power of the Romish church. Near the commencement of the century, when Philip, duke of Swabia, and Otto IV., the third son of Henry the Lion, contended for the empire of Germany, he at first favoured the side of Otto, and terrified Philip with his denunciations; and on the death of Philip, A. D. 1209, he placed the imperial diadem upon Otto at Rome. But as Otto would not comply in all things with him wishes, he changed his mind, and pronounced him unwerthy of the throne; and in the year 1212, substituted in his places Frederic II., his own pupil, son of Henry VI., and king of the

Conti's mind probably received a last-ing impulse from this visit, his own shed his blood. This was, however, a popular object, clerical immunities really being of general importance in an age when royal and baronial power pressed heavily upon society. In his pressed heavily upon society. In his own country, Innocent's exertions were also popular, from their aim to drive the German power beyond the Atya. His eminence was not, therefore, the mere creature of an insolent, settish, and fortunate ambition. The municipal settish and the setting are the setting the setting and fortunate amounts. The mark-tude was with him, because he enthed power without the Alpa, and warring patriotic ends within them. At the name time, his whole policy served enormously to aggrandine the papary and hence he was not only excepted by a large party among his contemporaries, but he has also mostly been branded as little else their an orthol and unprincipled adopt in the science of papal politics. In late, M. Horte, a Presentant minister at Rehallburgery, has done Innocent more than judice. He has elatorately indicated his about PROPERTY, SENT PERSONAL THAN SOME PARRIENT of his propriently, and remarks are giver a Board and interminate garageta was my met. and populate and which we end they are described with the advancation of the tenth of the second of ship your marine of a year, and

the an PA . "Merced Asset for Man As . A . Comment of the Man As .

two Sicilies . Philip Augustus, king of France, he excommunicated, for having dismissed his wife, Isemburgis, daughter of the king of Denmark, and marrying another woman; nor did he cease to harass the king with anathemas, till he received back his former wife '.

§ 8. But no one suffered more disgracefully and severely from the arrogance of Innocent, than John, surnamed Lackland, (Sine Terra, Sans Terre,) the king of England and Ireland 1. He resolutely withstood the pontiff, who had designated Stephen Langton to be archbishop of Canterbury. The pontiff, therefore, first excommunicated him in the year 1208; and afterwards, in the year 1211, absolved the English and Irish from their oath of allegiance to the king; and finally, in the year 1212, divested him of his authority, and gave the kingdoms of England and Ireland Philip Augustus, the king of France. Terrified by these decrees, and dreading a war, John made his kingdoms tributary to the pontiff in the year 12121.

\* This history is drawn out at large in the Origines Guelphica, tom. iii. lib. vii, p. 247, &c.

\*Boulay's Historia Acad. Paris. tom. iii. p. 8, &c. Gabr. Daniel's Historia de la France, tom. iii. p. 475, &c. Gerh. du Bois, Historia Eccles. Paris. tom. ii. p. 204, &c. p. 257, &c. [To this Danish princess, otherwise called Ingeburga, Philip appears to have taken a violent aversion at first sight. His marriage was, therefore, immediately violent aversion at first sight. His marriage was, therefore, immediately followed by a separation, and this by a pretence that he had inadvertently married within the prohibited degrees. An assembly of his own prelacy pronounced a divorce upon this ground, and Philip married again according to his taste. The injured Danish princess and her family appealed to Rome, and Innocent very properly took their cess and her family appealed to Rome, and Innocent very properly took their part: but he pushed his favourable interference so far as to lay France under an interdict, or suspension of religious rites. The age being favourable to this exercise of papal power, Philip was driven to dismiss his new wife, who shortly after died, and to recognise Ingeburga as lawful queen. wire, who shortly after med, and to recognise Ingeburga as lawful queen. He did not, however, cohabit with her, but still pleaded such a degree of re-lationship as rendered this impossible.

Innocent remained equally inflexible, and this honourable perseverance brought the royal pair together, after a separation of twenty years. It is impossible to deny that the pope's conduct in this case was, upon the whole, creditable to himself, and beneficial to society. Nor, probably, was his interference in German affairs grounded on any objectionable principle. Murter says, that Innocent's object was to prevent the princes from being despoiled of their right of election (tom. i. p. 135.) But although the character of this great pope has suffered from misrepresentation, he took, undoubtedly, that exaggerated and pernicious view of his position, which betrayed him into several very blameable excesses. Ed.]

1 [This is not exact. John undoubtedly exercised supreme power over and this honourable perseverance

edly exercised supreme power over Ireland. But he never styled himself

Ireland. But he never styled himself king of that country; nor did any one of his successors before Henry VIII. Former kings had merely called themselves Lords of Ireland. Ed.]

<sup>2</sup> These events are stated at large by Matthew Paris, Historia Major, p. 189, &c. 192. 195, &c. See also Boulay's Historia Acad. Paris. tom. iii. p. 67. Rapin Thoyras, Histoire & Asset-

This imprudence brought extreme disgrace and immense evils upon the king. Of the Lateran council, under *Innocent*, in the year 1215, we shall have occasion to speak hereafter.

terre, tom. ii. p. 304, &c. [This prince opposed vigorously the measures of Innocent, who had ordered the monks of Canterbury to choose Stephen Langton, a Roman cardinal of English descent, archbishop of that see, notwithstanding the election of John de Gray to that high dignity, which had been regularly made by the convent, and had been confirmed by royal authority. The pope, after having conse-crated Langton at Viterbo, wrote a soothing letter in his favour to the king, accompanied with four rings, and a mystical comment upon the precious stones with which they were e nriched. But this present was not sufficient to avert the just indignation of the offended monarch, who sent a body of troops to drive out of the kingdom the monks of Canterbury, who had been engaged by the pope's menaces to receive Lang-ton as their archbishop. The king also declared to the pontiff, that if he persisted in imposing a prelate upon the see of Canterbury, in opposition to an election already made, the consequences of such presumptuous obstinacy would. in the issue, prove fatal to the papal so far from being terrified by this menacing remonstrance, that, in the year 1200, he sent orders to the bishops of London, Worcester, and Ely, to lay the kingdom under an interdict, in cas the monarch refused to yield and re-ceive Langton. John, alarmed at this terrible menace, and unwilling to break entirely with the pope, declared his readiness to confirm the election made at Rome; but in the act drawn up for that purpose, he wisely threw in a clause to prevent any interpretation of clause to prevent any interpretation of this compliance, that might be preju-dicial to his rights, dignity, and pre-rogative. This exception was rejected, and the interdict was proclaimed. stop was immediately put to divine service; the churches were shut; the administration of all the sacraments was suspended except that of baptism; [and the eucharist, with confession, under the last necessity,] the dead

were buried in the highways without the usual rites, or any funeral solemnity. But notwithstanding this interdict, the Cistertian order continued to perform divine service, and several learned and respectable divines, among whom were the bishops of Winchester and Norwich, protested against the injustice of the pope's proceedings.

The interdict not producing the

effects that were expected from it, the pontiff proceeded to a still farther degree of severity and presumption, and denounced a sentence of excommunication against the person of the English monarch. This sentence, which was issued out in the year 1208, was followed about three years after by a bull, absolving all his subjects from their oath of allegiance, and ordering all persons to avoid him on pain of excommunication. But it was in the year 1212, that Innocent carried his impious tyranny to the most enormous length, when, assembling a council of cardinals and prelates, he deposed John, declared the throne of England vacant, and wrote to Philip Augustus, king of France, to execute this sentence, to undertake the conquest of England, and to unite that kingdom to his dominions for ever. He, at the same time, published another bull, exhorting all Christian princes to contribute whatever was in their power to the success of this expedition, promising to such as seconded Philip in this grand enterprise, the same indulgences that were granted to those who carried arms against the infidels in Palestine. The French monarch entered into the views of the Roman pontiff, and made immense preparations for the invasion of England. The king of England, on the other hand, assembled his forces, and was putting himself in a posture of defence, when Pan-dulf, the pope's legate, arrived at Dover, and proposed a conference in order to prevent the approaching rupture, and to conjure the storm. This artful legate terrified the king, who met him at that place, with an exaggerated

## 9. Honorius III., previously called Centius Sazelli, who succeeded Innocent, A. D. 1216, and governed the Roman

ent of Philip on account of the armament of Planty on the one hand, and of the disaffection of the English on the other; and per-suaded him that there was no possible way left of saving his dominious from the formidable arms of the French ng, but of putting them under the exection of the Roman see. John, nding himself in such a perplexing trustion, and full of diffidence both in se nobles of his court and in officers of his army, complied with dishonourable proposal, did homag. ... Innocent, resigned his crown to the legate, and received it again as a present from the see of Rome, to which rendered his kingdoms tributary, and swore fealty as a vassal and fenda-tory. In the act, by which he resigned thus scandalously his kingdoms to the papal jurisdiction, he declared that he had been compelled to this measure, neither by fear nor by force; but that it was all his own voluntary deed, per-formed by the advice and with the asent of the barons of his kingdom, He obliged himself and his heirs to pay the sum of seven hundred marks for England, and three hundred for Ireland, in acknowledgment of the pope's supremacy and jurisdiction; and consented that he, or such of his sucsubmission, now stipulated, to the see of Rome, should forfeit all their right to the British (English) crown. Muclaine.—Upon John's surrender of his kingdom, it is needless to say any thing. Innocent's conduct must chiefly be estimated by existing rights of election to the see of Canterbury. Now these had usually been exercised under certain limitations, by the convent attached to the cathedral there, a body far from fit, Dr. Lingard says, for that purpose, being composed of "men who, by their utter seclusion from the world, were the least calculated to appreciate the merits of the candidates, or to judge of the qualifications requisite for the office." (Hist. Engl. Lond. 1837. tom. iii. p. 15.) He might have added, that He might have added, that se monks were a body of intruders, who did not completely supersede the rular canons, established originally

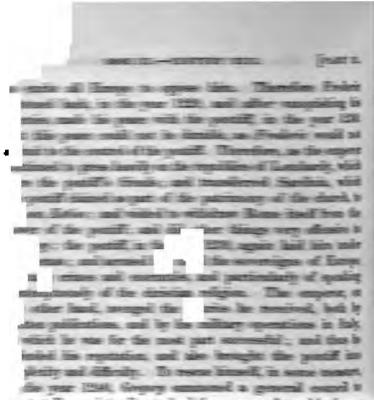
at Canterbury, as in every other cate-dral, until Norman William made La-franc archbishop. The papacy, there-fore, had to thank itself for the mit electors who came into the chap house when a new primate was to be chosen. But in addition to the major chosen. But in addition to the ap-tular body of Canterbury, whether re-gular or secular, the suffragan bishon of the province claimed from ancied scription, at least, a concurrent at of election; and this claim, though cely resisted by the monks, real trolled every election. It was also by the erown, and no nomine could obtain possession, unless the king gave licence to elect, indicating liman, and the prelacy concurred. On Abp. Hubert's death, after four day illness, in 1205, the junior meaks of Canterbury elected in the night, Repnald, their sub-prior, and enthroad him archibishop before dawn. This was clearly illegal, matthews. clearly illegal: neither royal licens, nor episcopal concurrence being gained. Being a bold stroke, however, against prerogative, it was thought likely a succeed at Rome. Thither Regimble with some attendant monks, diately proceeded, having first swers to say nothing of his election until br came into the papal presence. But he had no sooner landed in Flanders than vanity proved an over-match for his oath, and he paraded himself as primate elect of all England. His folly being known at Canterbury, the wiser most brought the convent to look upon the election as invalid, and to request the usual permission from the crows to choose an archbishop. This was grant ed as a matter of course, with a reconmendation for John de Gray, bis Norwich; who was duly chosen. his part, first came to Rome an eaver his part, first came to Home an envi-from the suffragans of Canterbur; afterwards, six monks of the convest there, with the archdeacon of Rich-mond. Innocent now pronounced Rep-nald's election void, because uncassnaids election void, because uncassical, de Gray's, because premature, the former not having been regularly smalled. In anticipation of some said decision, the Canterbury means departed to Rome, had royal license for

church more than ten years, did not perform so many deeds worthy of being recorded; yet he was very careful that the Romish power should receive no diminution. Pursuing this course, he had a grievous falling out with the emperor Frederic II.; a magnanimous prince, whom he himself had crowned at Rome, in the year 1220. Frederic, imitating his grandfather, laboured to establish and enlarge the authority of the emperors in Italy, to depress the minor states and republics of Lombardy, and to diminish the immense wealth and power of the pontiffs and the bishops; and to accomplish these objects, he continually deferred the crusade, which he had promised with an oath. Honorius, on the other hand, continually urged Frederic to enter on his expedition to Palestine; yet encouraged, and animated, and supported the cities and republics, that resisted the emperor; and raised various impediments to his increasing Yet this hostility did not, at present, break out in open war.

§ 10. But under Gregory IX., whose former name was Hugolinus, and who was elevated from the bishopric of Ostia to the pontificate, A. D. 1227, an old man, but still bold and resolute, the fire, which had been long burning in secret, burst into a flame. In the year 1227, the pontiff excommunicated the emperor, who still deferred his expedition to Palestine; but without proceeding in due form of ecclesiastical law, and without regarding the emperor's excuse of ill health. In the year 1228, the emperor sailed with his fleet to Palestine: but instead of waging war, as he was bound to do, he made a truce with Saladin, on recovering Jerusalem. While he was absent, the pontiff raised war against him in Apulia, and endeavoured

electing there a new archbishop, having sworn to elect no other than de Gray. Of him, however, Innocent would not hear, designing the see for Stephen Langton, an Englishman of merit, long resident abroad, whom he had known at Paris, and whom he had lately made a cardinal. De Gray he seems to have represented as unfit for Canterbury, because his life had been spent in secular business. Still the monks, mindful of their oaths, displayed an unwillingness to choose any other, and one of them proved incapable of vio-

lating his engagements. The others chose Langton. It seems no easy matter to acquit Innocent of blame in this case, and the bad consequences of it were very extensive. He ought clearly to have respected the oaths of the Canterbury monks, and to have recognised de Gray as archbishop. Nothing was required for that prelate at all inconformable with established usage. Matth. Paris, ed. Wats. Lond. 1640, p. 212. 223. Hurter's Innocent III. tom. ii. p. 246. 249. Ed.]



were a some: measure to me us second to me and and the more of the new sames. But I worker, in the war the second to present the remarks to the remark at Banne, and second the persons and the treatment of the measures, the case the min treatment. I measure to war by these mannings, and by some of to less mannings, and by some of to less mannings, and by some of the measures at the second time.

The successor of Green's Green's of Minn we assumed the name of Telescole IV. Bed before his consecution and after a long merrogram, in the year 1243. Said of the Gennese family of Fergus who were country successful name to Isaaccus IV. a man inferior to

thew Paris. Esturus Major. Addam Rayman's Assaus. Maranner's Assaufance, rum. vii. and Assau. Imisetum. v. p. 325, 517. Ac. and others Bur this whose history needs a fally investigation.

Bendes the original writers, who are all collected by Nurature, people or Revise Policies, and the authors of ferman and Italian intory, if whom, however, lew or none are imparting the mader should commit, especially, Peter to Vincia, Epistoley, liber i, and Mas-

none of his predecessors in arrogance and insolence of temper 4. Between him and Frederic there were at first negociations for peace; but the terms insisted on by the pontiff were deemed too hard by the emperor. Hence Innocent, feeling himself unsafe in any part of Italy, A. D. 1244, removed from Genoa to Lyons in France; and the next year assembled a council at Lyons, in the presence of which, but without its approbation, (whatever the Roman writers may affirm to the contrary',) declared Frederic unworthy of the imperial throne. This most unrighteous decision of the pontiff had such influence upon the German princes, who were infected with the superstition of the times, that they elected first, Henry, landgrave of Thuringia, and on his death, William, count of Holland, to the imperial throne. Frederic continued the war vigorously and courageously in Italy, and with various success, until a dysentery terminated his life in Apulia, on the 13th of December, A. D. 1250. On the death of his foe, Innocent returned to Italy in the year 1251 . From this time especially, (though their origin was much earlier,) the two noted factions of Guelphs and Gibellines, of which the former sided with the pontiffs, and the latter with the emperors, most unhappily rent asunder and devastated all Italy 7.

§ 12. Alexander IV., whose name, as count of Segni and bishop of Ostia, was Raynald, became pontiff on the death of Innocent, A. D. 1254, and reigned six years and six months. Excepting some efforts to put down a grandson of Frederic II. called Conradin, and to quiet the perpetual commotions of Italy, he busied himself more in regulating the internal affairs of the church, than in national concerns. The Mendicant

<sup>See Matthew Paris, Historia Major,
specially on A. D. 1254, p. 771.
This council is classed among the</sup> 

This council is classed among the general councils: yet the French do not so regard it. [See Bossuet's Defensio Declarationis (Zeri Gallioi, tom. i. p. 311. Natalis Alexander, Hist. Eccles. Belecta Cap. seecul. xiii. diss. v. art. iii. § 3. Du Pin's Auteurs Ecclesiatiques, century XIII. cap. i. and Walch's Historis der Kirchencersamml. p. 739, &c. There were about 140 prelates in the council. Frederic's advocate appealed to a more general council. The

pontiff maintained it to be general enough. Walch allows, that the council assented to the excommunication of the emperor, but not to his deposition, which was the mere sovereign act of the pontiff, and at which all present were astonished. Tr.]

6 See, in addition to the writers already mentioned Nicol de Control

already mentioned, Nicol. de Curbio, Vita Innocentii IV. in Baluze's Miscollanea, tom. vii. p. 353, &c.

Muratori's Diss. de Guelfis et Gibel-

linis; in his Antiq. Ital. Medii Ævi, tom. iv. p. 606.

monks, or the Dominicans and Franciscans especially, owed much to his benevolence ". Urban IV., before his election to the pontificate in 1261, was James, patriarch of Jerusalem, a man born of obscure parentage at Troyes. He distinguished himself more by instituting the festival of the body of Christ, than by any other achievement. He indeed formed many projects: but he executed few of them, being prevented by death, in the year 1264, after a short reign of three years . Not much longer was the reign of Clement IV., a Frenchman, and bishop of Sabina, under the name of Guido Fulcodi, who was created pontiff in the year 1265. Yet he is better known on several accounts, but especially for his conferring the kingdom of Naples on Charles of Anjou, brother to Lewis IX., the king of France; who is well known to have beheaded Conradin, the only surviving grandson of Frederic II., after conquering him in battle, and this, if not by the counsel, at least with the consent of the pontiff'.

§ 13. On the death of Clement IV., there were vehement contests among the cardinals, respecting the election of a new pontiff; which continued till the third year, when, at last, A.D. 1271, Thibald of Placentia, and archdeacon of Liege, was chosen, and assumed the name of Gregory X2. He had been called from Palestine, where he had resided; and having witnessed the depressed state of the christians in the holy land, nothing more engaged his thoughts than sending them succour. Accordingly, as soon as he was consecrated, he appointed a council to be held at Lyons in France, and attended it in person in the month of May, A. D. 1274. The principal subjects discussed were, the re-establishment of the christian dominion in the East, and the re-union of the Greek and Latin churches. This has commonly been reckoned the fourteenth general council; and is particularly noticeable for the new regulations it established for the election of Roman pontiffs, and the cele-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> [Two biographies of him are found in Muratori's Scriptores Rerum Italicar, tom. iii. pt. i. p. 592, &c. Schl.] <sup>9</sup> [His biography also may be seen in Muratori's Scriptores Rerum Italicar, tom. iii. pt. i. p. 593, and pt. ii. p. 405. Schl.]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> [Two lives of him likewise, are in Muratori's Scriptores Revum Italia. tom. iii. pt. i. p. 594. Schl.]

<sup>2</sup> The records of this election were published by Lucas Wadding, Annala Minorum, tom. iv. p. 330, &c.

brated provision, which is still in force, requiring the cardinal electors to be shut up in conclave. Neither did this pontiff, though of a milder disposition than many others, hesitate to repeat and inculcate that odious maxim of *Gregory* VII., that the pontiff is supreme lord of the world, and especially of the Boman empire. For in the year 1271 he sent a menacing letter to the princes of Germany, admonishing them to elect an emperor, and without regarding the wishes or the claims of Alphonaus, king of Castile; otherwise, he would appoint a head of the empire himself. Accordingly, the princes assembled and elected Budolph I., of the house of Hapsburg.

§ 14. Gregory X. died in the year 1276, and his three immediate successors were all chosen, and died in the same year. Innecent V., previously Peter of Tarantaise, was a Dominican monk, and bishop of Ostia. Hadrian V. was a Genoese, named Ottobonus, and cardinal of St. Hadrian. John XXI., previously Peter, bishop of Tusculum, was a native of Portugal. The next pontiff, who came to the chair in 1277, reigned longer. He was John Cajetan, of the family of Ursini, a Roman, and cardinal of St. Nicolas, and assumed the title of Nicolaus III. He, as has been already observed, greatly enlarged what is called the patrimony of St. Peter; and, as his actions show, had formed other great projects, which he would undoubtedly have accomplished, as he was a man of energy and enterprize, had he not prematurely died in the year 1280.

§ 15. His successor, Martin IV., elected by the cardinals in 1281, was a French nobleman, Simon de Brie, a man of equal boldness and energy of character with Nicolaus. For he excommunicated Michael Palosologus, the Greek emperor; because he had violated the compact of union with the Latins, which was settled at the council of Lyons: and Peter of Aragon he divested of his kingdoms, and of all his property, because he had seized upon Sicily; and he bestowed them gratuitously on Charles, son to the king of France: and was projecting many other things, consonant to the views of the pontiffs, when he was suddenly overtaken by death, A. D. 1285.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> [The acts of this council are in Harduin's Collection, tom. vii. p. 666, &c. Tr.]

into were unseemed by his successor. James Small, who elected in 1295, and tank the name of Honories IV. Bu distressing disease in his joints. [both in his hands and he of which he died in 1257, prevented his attempting sty g further. Nuclian IV., previously Jarone & Apoli, biday alestring, who arrained to the pontifical chair in 1286, ad in 1292, was able to attend to the affairs both if the pen and of the autions with more diligence and care. Here is represented in history, sometimes as the arbiter in the rates of soverage princes; sometimes as the screws erter of the rights and prerogatives of the chirch; ad setimes as the assidnous promoter of missionery labors ong the Tarturs and other nations of the East. But nothing nearer his heart, than the restoration of the dominion of stines in Palestine, where their cause was rearly ruind. this he laboured strenoously indeed, but in vain; and death respited all his projects ".

16. After his death, the church was without a head till third year, the cardinals disagreeing exceedingly among muscless. At length, on the 5th of July, 1295, they unanually chose an aged man, greatly venerated for his sanctity.

Pater, surnamed de Murrose, from a mountain in which he led a solitary and very austere mode of life, who assumed the portifical name of Collectine V. But as the austerity of his life tacitly censured the corrupt morals of the Romish court, and especially of the cardinals, and as he showed very plainly, that he was more solicitous to advance the holiness of the church than its worldly grandeur, he was soon considered as unworth of the office, which he had reluctantly assumed. Hence some of the cardinals, and especially Benedict Cajetan, persuaded him very easily, to abdicate the chair, in the fourth month of he pontificate. He died, A.D. 1296, in the castle of Fumone where his successor detained him a captive, lest he should raise disturbance. But afterwards, Clement V. enrolled him in the calendar of the saints. To him, that sect of Benedictine monks, who were called, after him, Calestines, owed its origin; a sect still existing in Italy and France, though now nearly

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> [A biography of this pope may be Italicar, tom. iii. pt. i. p. 612. Sold.] seen in Muratori's Scriptores Resum

extinct, and differing from the other Benedictines by their more rigid rules of life.

§ 17. He was succeeded. A. D. 1254. by Bracket. cardinal Cajetan, the man by whom especially he had been induced to resign the pontificate, and who now assumed the name of Beniface VIII. This was a man formed to produce disturbance both in church and state; and eager for confirming and enlarging the power of the postiffs, to the highest degree of rashness. From his first entrance on the office, he arrogated sovereign power over all things sacred and secular; overawed kings and nations with the terror of his bulls: decided the controversies of sovereigns, as their arbiter; enlarged the code of canon law by new accessions, namely, by the sixth Book of Decretals; made war, among others, particularly on the noble family of Colonna, which had opposed his election: in a word, he seemed to be another Gregory VII. at the head of the church . At the close of the century, [A. D. 1300.] he established the year of jubilee, which is still solemnized at Rome. The rest of his acts, and his miserable exit, belong to the next century 7.

§ 18. Although Innocent III., in the Lateran council of 1215, had forbidden the introduction of any new religious, that is, new orders of monks; yet by Innocent himself, and by the

see Hipp. Helvot, Histoire des Ordres, tom. vi. p. 180. [This pope wrote a history of his own life, which, with his other works, is in the Billioth. Max. Patrum Lugd. tom. xxv. p. 765. Other biographies of him are to be found in Muratori's Scriptores Rerum Italious. tom. iii. pt. i. p. 653, &c. His life is also written by Papebroch, Acta Sanctor, tom. iv. mens. Maii, p. 483. Schl.]

tom. iii. pt. i. p. 653, &c. His life is also written by Papebruch, Acta Sanctor. tom. iv. mem. Maii, p. 483. Schl.]

A formal biography of him, written by Jo. Rubeus, a Benedictine monk, was published at Rome, 1651. 4to. under the title of Bonifacius VIII. e familia Cajdanorum Principum Romanus Posstifex. [Another biography of him, by Bernh. Guido, is extant in Muratori's Scriptores Revum Ital. tom. iii. pt. i. p. 641. The history of his contests with the king of France was written by Peter de Puy, entitled Histoire du Diférend de Philippe le Bel et de Boniface VIII. Paris, 1655. fol. also by Adr. Baillet, Histoire des Demélez du

Page Boniface VIII. acc. Philippe le Bel, Paris, 1718. 12mo. Sold. For a summary account of this quarrel, see Gifford's History of France, vol. i. p. 507. &c. Tr.1

507, &c. Tr.]

In this account of the pontiffs, I have followed, chiefly, Dan. Papebroch, Francis Pagi, and Muratori, in his Annales Italies; yet always consulting the original writers, whom Muratori has collected in his Scriptores Rerum Italiear.

<sup>9</sup> [Acta Concilii Laterum. IV. canon 13. "Ne nimia religionum diversitas gravem in ecclesia Dei confusionem inducat, firmiter prohibemus ne quis de extero novam religionem inveniat: sed quicunque voluerit ad religionem converti, unam de approbatis assumat. Similiter qui voluerit religiosam domum fundare de novo, regulam et institutionem accipiat de religionibus approbatis." See Harduin's Concilia, tum. vii. p. 31. Tr.]

subsequent pontiffs, many religious orders, before unknown, were not only tolerated, but approved, and endowed with various privileges and honours. And considering the state of the church in this age, it is not strange, that this law of Innocent was tacitly abrogated. For, passing by other reasons, the opposers of the church, particularly the heretics, were every where multiplying; the secular clergy, as they were called, were more attentive to their private interests than to those of the church, and lived luxuriously upon the revenues provided by their predecessors; the old orders of monks had nearly all abandoned their original strictness, and disgusted the people by their shameful vices, their sloth, and their licentiousness; and all advanced, rather than retarded the progress of the heretics. The church, therefore, had occasion for new orders of servants, who should possess both the power and the disposition to conciliate the good-will of the people, and diminish the odium resting on the Romish church, by the sanctity of their deportment, and to search out and harass the heretics, by their sermons, their reasoning, and their arms.

§ 19. Some of the orders of monks that originated in this century, are now extinct, while others are in a very flourishing state. Among those now extinct, were, the Humiliati; who originated anterior to the 13th century, but were first approved, and subjected to the rule of St. Benedict, by Innocent III. These were suppressed by Pius V., on account of their extremely corrupt morals, A. D. 1571 . The Jacobites, mendicants; who were established by Innocent III., but ceased to exist in this very century, subsequently, I think, to the council of Lyons 1. The Vallischolares; who were collected not long after the commencement of the century, by the Scholares, that is, the four professors of theology at Paris, and hence were first called Scholars; but afterwards, from a certain valley in Campania, to which they retired in the year 1234, their name was changed to Vallischolares [Scholars of the valley] 2. This society was first governed by the rule of St. Augustine; but it

B Helyot's Histoire des Ordres, tom. vi. p. 161.

<sup>1</sup> Matth. Paris, *Historia Major*, p.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Boulay's Historia Acad. Paristom, iii. p. 15. Acta Sanctor, mens. Februar. tom. ii. p. 482.

is now united with the cases regular of St. Génevière. The fraternity of blessed Virgin, mother of Christ; which began to exist A. D. 1266, and was extinguished in the year 1274. The Knights of faith and charity; established in France, to suppress public robberies, and approved by Gregory IX. The Eromito brothron of St. William, duke of Aquitaine'. I pass over the Brethren of the each, the Bethlehemites, and several others. For scarcely any age was more fruitful than this, in new sects of monks, living under various rules and regulations .

§ 20. Among the new monastic sects, that still exist, were the Servants of the over-blessed Virgin, a fraternity founded, in the year 1233, in Tuscany, by seven pions Florentines, at the head of whom was Philip Benizi. This meet adopted indeed the rule of St. Augustine, but it was consecrated to the memory of the holy widowhood of the blemed Virgin, and therefore wore a black habit, and had other peculiarities. The holy wars of the christians in Palestine, in which many christians became captives among the Muhammedans, produced near the close of the preceding century, the order of Brethren of the holy Trinity, which first acquired stability and permanence in this century. Its originators were John de Matha and Felix de Valois, two pious men who led a solitary life at Cerfrey, in the diocese of Meaux, where the principal house of the sect still exists. These monks were called Brothren of the holy Trinity, because all their churches are dedicated to the holy Trinity; also Mathurini, because their church in Paris has for its tutelar saint St. Mathuriaus; and likewise Brethren of the redemption of captives, because they are required to make the redemption of christian captives from the Muhammedans a primary object, and to devote one-third part of their revenues

<sup>-</sup> Dionys. Sammarthams, Gallia Christiana, tom. i. p. 653, &c. Gallia Christiana, tom. i. Append. p. 165. Martene's Voyage Litteraire de deux Bénédictins, tom. ii. p. 23, &c. Jo. Bolland, de Ordine Eremitar. S. Guilielmi Comment. in the Ada

Dionys. Sammarthanus, Gallia ordines in Anglia, ut ordinum confusio bristiana, tom. i. p. 653, &c. inordinata." The same thing occurred in other countries of Europe in this

p. 165. Martene's Voyage Litteraire
de deux Bénérictius, tom. ii. p. 23, &c.

3 Jo. Bolland, de Ordine Eremitar.
S. Guilielmi Comment. in the Acta
Sanctor. Febr. tom. ii. p. 472, &c.

4 Matth. Parin, Historia Majar, p.

815. ed. Wats. "Tot jam apparuerum
i. p. 1—43.

to this purpose. Their rule of life formerly was austere; but by the indulgence of the pontiffs, it is now rendered easy to be kept.

§ 21. But the sects now mentioned, and indeed all others, were far inferior in reputation, in privileges, in the number of members, and in other respects, to the Mendicant Orders, (those which had no permanent revenues or possessions,) which were first established in Europe during this century. This sort of monks had now become exceedingly necessary in For the wealthy orders, withdrawn by their opulence from solicitude about religion, and from obsequiousness to the pontiffs, and indulging in idleness, voluptuousness, and all kinds of vice, could no longer be employed in any arduous enterprize; and the heretics were allowed to roam about securely, and to gather congregations of followers. Besides, all the parties opposed to the church, looked upon voluntary poverty as the primary virtue of a servant of Jesus Christ: they required their own teachers to live in poverty, like the apostles; they reproached the church for its riches, and for the vices and profligacy of the clergy growing out of those riches; and by their commendation of poverty and contempt of riches, especially, they gained the attention and the good-will of the people. A class of people, therefore, was very much wanted, who, by the austerity of their manners, their contempt of riches, and the external sanctity of their rules of life, might resemble such teachers as the heretics both commended and exhibited; and whom neither their worldly interests and pleasures, nor the fear of princes and nobles, could induce to neglect their duties to the church and to the pontiff. The first to discern this, was Innocent III., whose partialities for the orders professing poverty, were most manifest : and

Besides Helyot and the others, see Toussaint du Plessis, Histoire de l'Eglise de Meaux, tom. i. p. 172 and 566, &c. Boulay's Historia Acad. Paris. tom. ii. p. 523, &c. Ant. Wood's Antiq. Oxonienses, tom. i. p. 133, &c. In ancient writers, this sect is called the Order of asses, because their rule requires the brethren to ride on asses, and forbid their using horses. See Charles du Fresne's Notes on Joinville's life of St.

Lewis, p. 81, &c. But by the allowance of the pontiffs, they may at the present day use horses, if they have occasion; and they do use them. A similar Order was instituted in Spain, A. D. 1228, by Paul Nolasco, and called the Order of St. Mary for the ransoming of captions. See the Acta Sanctor. Januarii, tom. i. p. 980, &c.

9 [Innocent sent these Mendicant monks into all parts of the world, as

the subsequent pontiffs, learning by experience the great utility of these orders, continued to cherish and encourage them. And this partiality of the pontiffs becoming manifest, so great was the increase of numbers in these orders, that they became a heavy burden, not only upon the people, but also upon the church.

§ 22. This serious evil, Gregory X. endeavoured to obviate, in the general council of Lyons, A. D. 1272. For he prohibited all the orders that had originated since the council of Innocent III., held at Rome, in 1215: and in particular, he reduced the unbridled throng (as he denominates them) of the Mendicants, to four orders; namely, Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and Augustinian Eremites 1. The Carmelites, who were first established in Palestine, in the preceding century, were in this removed to Europe; and by Honorius III., A. D. 1226, placed among the approved orders in the western church. The order of Augustinians or Eremites, was formed by Alexander IV., in the year 1256; for he required various societies of Eremites, of which some followed the regulations of William the Eremite, and others wished to be considered as following Augustine, and others called themselves by other names, to all unite in one fraternity, and live under the same rules, namely, those said to be prescribed by Augustine 2.

§ 23. As these orders had liberty from the pontiffs to spread themselves every where, and to instruct the people and to teach the youth; and as they exhibited a far greater show of piety and sanctity than the older orders of monks; all Europe suddenly burst forth in admiration and reverence for them. Very many cities, as appears from the most credible docu-

heralds of the papal power; and to increase their respectability and influence, he exempted them from the jurisdiction of the bishops, and declared them to be responsible immediately and solely to the see of Rome. Schl.

to be responsible immediately and solely to the see of Rome. Schl.]

1 Concilium Lugdun. II. A. D. 1274.
Can. xxiii. (in Harduin's Concilia, tom. vii. p. 715.) "Importuna petentium inhiatio religionum (thus the monastic orders are described) multiplicationem extorsit, verum etiam aliquorum præsumptuosa temeritas diversorum ordi-

num, præcipue Mendicantium—effrenatam quasi multitudinem adinvenit.— Hinc ordines post dictum concilium (Lateranense A. D. 1215.) adinventos perpetuæ prohibitioni subjicimus." <sup>3</sup> This ordinance in the properties of the prop

This ordinance is found in the Bullarium Romanum, tom. i. p. 110, of the new edition. Besides the writers on all the monastic orders, and the historians of the Augustinian order in particular, see the Acta Sanctorum mensis Februarii, tom. ii. p. 472.

were divided for their sakes into four sections; of wmen, the first was assigned to the Dominicans, the second to the Franciscans, the third to the Carmelites, and the fourth to the Augustinians. The people frequented, almost excludely, the churches of the Mendicants, and but seldem asked for the sacraments, as they are called, or for burial, exceptioning them; which naturally called forth grievous complaints and the ordinary priests who had the charge of the parishs, deed the history of this and the following centuries show, at so great was the reputation and the influence of these policiest magnitude, in negotians for peace, in the ratifion of treaties, in shaping the poticy of courts, in arranging cial concerns, and in various other functions totally at mance with the monastic profession.

th, But the Dominicans and Franciscans acquired much mer giory and power, than the other two orders of mendts. During three centuries they had the direction of nearly my thing in church and state, held the highest offices, both desiastical and civil, taught with almost absolute authority in all the schools and churches, and defended the authority and majesty of the Roman poutiffs, against kings, bishops, and hereties, with amazing real and success. What the Januar were, after the reformation by Luther commenced, the same were the Dominicans and Franciscans, from the thirteenth century to the times of Luther, the soul of the whole church and state, and the projectors and executors of all the enterprizes of any moment.—Dominic, a Spaniard of Calabora, and of the illustrious family of Gasman, a regular canon of Osma, a man of very ardent temperament, burning with hatred against the heretics, who then greatly disquieted the church went with a few companions into France to engage in combat with them; and with sermons and written composition, with military force and the tremendous tribunal of the Inquisition which owed its origin to him, he attacked most vigorously, and not without success, the Albigenses and the other opposers of the church. Then going into Italy, he readily obtained after such achievements, great favour with the pontiffs, Innocess III. fraternity, to be especially opposed to heretics. At first, he and his associates adopted the rule of the canons, commonly called St. Augustine's, with the addition of a few precepts that were more rigid: but he afterwards went over to the class of monks, and in a convention of the fraternity at Bologna, in the year 1220, he enjoined upon them poverty and contempt for all permanent revenues and possessions. Soon after the transaction at Bologna, he died, in the year 1221. The members of the order were at first called Preaching friars (Fratres Pradicatores); because their attention was principally devoted

3 See Jac. Echard and Jac. Quetif's Soriptores Ordinis Domin. Paris, 1719. fol. tom. i. p. 84, &c. Acta Sanctor. April. tom. iii. p. 872, &c. Nicol. Jansenius, Vita S. Dominioi, Antw. 1672. Senius, Vita S. Dominico, Antw. 10/2.

Svo. and the long list of writers mentioned by Jo. Alb. Fabricius, Biblioth.

Lat. Medii Ævi, tom. ii. p. 137, &c. to which may be added several others, and especially Anton. Bremond's Bullarium Ordinis Dominici, published at Rome; but which has not fallen in my way. [Also the Annales Ord. Pradicatorum, Rom. 1756. fol. tom. i. which volume is wholly devoted to the life of St. Dominic. Schl.—That St. Dominic was of the noble family of Guzman, has been disputed: but it is agreed, that he was born at Calahorra, A. D. that he was born at Caisnorra, A. B. 1170; and that he was early sent to the high school at Valencia, where he studied theology four years, and led an austere and studious life. In the year 1199, the bishop of Osma made him a presbyter, and a canon of his cathedral. He soon after became sub-prior of that body. He was now very devo-tional, studious, zealous for the faith, and a great preacher. In 1206, the bishop took Dominic with him into the south of France, where they met the papal legate and others, then labour-ing with little effect to convert the Albigenses. The bishop of Osma told them, they did not take the right course; that they ought to go forth unadorned, and without purse or scrip, like the apostles. He and Dominic set them a pattern, which they followed, with better success. After visiting Rome, the bishop had leave from the pope to preach in France during two years. He did so, with Dominic to

assist him. Many others also laboured with him. After the return of the bishop to Spain, Dominic continued to preach to the heretics, sometimes with assistants, and sometimes almost alone. In 1208, a papal legate was murdered, and a crusade commenced. Dominic persevered, with great zeal and forti-tude, preaching, and begging his bread from door to door. He gradually drew around him several persons of like spirit. In the year 1215, he attended the general council of the Lateran, and obtained leave to establish a new order obtained leave to establish a new order of monks; yet adopting some one of the already approved rules. He adopted that of St. Augustine; founded monasteries of *Preaching Friars* in diverse places; and was constituted General of the whole. He was very He was very active and efficient, till his death 1221. His sixty monasteries, divided into eight provinces, now fell under the care of his successor and biographer, Jordan, a noted preacher of the Order, educated at Paris. He presided over the Dominicans, till A.D. 1237; and was succeeded by Raymund de Penna-cont till 1076, makes Lohe of Wilder fort, till 1275; when John of Wildeshausen became the general. In the year 1277, the Order had thirty-five cloisters for men in Spain, fifty-two in France, thirty-two in Tuscany, fifty-three in Germany, forty-six in Lombardy, thirty in Hungary, thirty-six in Poland, twenty-eight in Denmark, forty in England, besides some in other countries, and a large number of nunneries. The next year, it counted four hundred and seventeen cloisters. Schroeckh's Kirchengesch. vol. xxvii. p. 382, &c. Tr.]

we instructing markind by preaching: but afterwards they were named from their founder. Dominious '.

\$ 25. Frencis the see of a merchant of Assisi in Umbria a dissource and receives weath, upon recovering from a very tierescening sickness, which he had brought upon himself by his beggings, vicious conduct, exhibited in his life and behaviver a kind of religious idiocy; and subsequently, in the year 1200 having accidentally heard in a church the words of the Saries. Mast. v. 10. [Provide neither gold, nor silver, nor bran in year garnes, nor errip for your journey, &c.] he concritical that the essence of the Gospel, as taught by Jesus Christ, consisted in absolute penury of all things; and this, therefore, he prescribed for himself, and some others who followed him. He was unquestionably an honest and pious man; but grossiv ignorant, and weakened in his intellect by the force of his disease. His new fraternity was viewed by Innocent III. as well suited to the exigences of the church at that time, and was formally approved by Honorius III., A. D. 1223, and had become very numerous, when its founder died, in the year 1226. To manifest his humility. Francis would not allow the members of his order to be called Brethren (Fratres), but only Little Brothers (Fraterculi); in Italian, Fratricelli; in Latin. Fratres Minores [Minorites]; which is the name they still retain'.

In ancient writers, they are sometimes called also Misser Friags (Friags Misser). See Ant. Matthæus, Analetta Veteria Eri, tom. ii. p. 172. But this was rather a nick-name, by which they were distinguished from the Franciscans, who called themselves Misser Friags (Friags Missers). In France, and the neighbouring countries, they were called Jucchins or Jacobites; because the first domicile granted to them at Paris, was and is still sacred to St. James, [Rue de St. Jaques.—In England, they were called Black Friags, from the colour of their habit; and the part of London where they first dwelt, is still called by this name. Tr.]

by Bonaventura, and has been often published. But of all the writers who give account of him, the most full is

Lucas Wadding, [an Irish Franciscan monk, who died at Rome, A. D. 1687.] in the first volume of his Annala Minorum, a work containing a very ample history of the Franciscan order, confirmed by innumerable documents, and published with considerable enlargement, by Joseph Maria Fonseca ab Ebora, Rome 1731 and onwards, in eighteen volumes, folio. The same Wadding published the Opuscula Si Francisci, Antw. 1623. 4to., and the Bibliotheca Ordinis Minorum, Rome, 1650. 4to. The other writers on this celebrated sect are mentioned by Ja Alb. Fabricius, Biblioth. Latina Maria Eri, tom. ii. p. 573, &c. [St. Francis was born at Assisi, A. D. 1182, and at his baptism was named John. But his father, being a merchant, who did much business in the south of France,

§ 26. These two orders wonderfully supported the tottering fabric of the Romish church in various ways; as, by searching out and extirpating heretics, by performing embassies for the advantage of the church, and by confirming the people in their

brought him into such familiar intercourse with Frenchmen, that he learned to speak their language fluently, and was thence called Franciscus. father educated him for his own business, and early employed him in traffic. But he was negligent in business, profligate, and debauched; yet generous to the poor, and brave. He always acted from the impulse of feeling, and his imagination overpowered his judg-ment. After his sickness he resolved to be religious, and became as extravagant in this course, as he was before in his worldly pleasures. Meeting one day a leper, he dismounted from his horse, kissed the sores of the sick man, and gave him alms; and this, to over come the revolting feelings of his nature. He fancied that Christ appeared to him, and that he had visions and prophetic dreams. In a pilgrimage to Rome he saw a multitude of beggars about the church of St. Peter, and exchanged clothes with one of the most shabby, and herded some days with the rest. Praying one day near the walls of a decayed church at Assisi, he heard a voice saying, Go, Francis, and repair my house, which you see is decayed. He immediately went and sold a large amount of cloth belonging to his father, and brought the avails to the priest of that church, who hesi-tated to receive it. His father was offended, and attempted to arrest him as a deranged person; in which light he was now generally viewed by his fellow-townsmen. In the year 1206, his father took all property out of his hands, lest he should squander it; and he now clothed himself in skins, and lived like a beggar, travelling up and down the country, and exhorting all to be religious. Some regarded him as insane, and others as a saint. By begging, he raised money to repair not only the old church before mentioned, but likewise two others; one of which, near Assisi, was called the church of Portiuncula, where he fixed his headquarters, and at length established his new order of monks, about the year 1208. Absolute poverty, entire obedience, much fasting and prayer, with constant efforts to convert sinners, were the requisites for admission to his order. In the year 1210, he had but eleven followers, when he obtained bet eleven followers, when he obtained leave of the pope to continue his mo-nastery. In 1211, he sent his monks all over Italy, to preach, and beg their bread. The order now increased rapidly, and was in high repute. Francis himself travelled, and preached, and had revelations, and wrought miracles. Once, while preaching, he could not be heard, for the chattering of numerous swallows. He turned to them, and said: "My sisters, you have talked long enough, it is time now for me to speak: do you keep silence, while the word of God is preached." They instantly obeyed. In 1212, he attempted to sail to the East, in order to preach to the Muhammedans; but the to the Muhammedans; but the winds drove him back. In the year 1214, he went to Morocco, and preached awhile without effect, among the believers in Muhammed. In 1215, he attended the Lateran council, when Innocent III. publicly declared his approbation of the Franciscan society. In 1216, he held at Assisi the first general chapter of his order; the next year chapter of his order; the next year cardinal Ugolino, afterwards pope Gregory IX. became patron of the order: the year following, 1219, no less than five thousand are said to have attended the general characters. the general chapter. He now sent his preachers abroad all over Europe. He himself, this year, went to Egypt, and preached to the sultan of that country. On his return, he found that his deputy-general, Elias, had relaxed somewhat the strictness of his rules; but he restored things to their former state. He would not allow splendour in his churches, nor the formation of libraries; and individuals must not own even a pealter or hymn book. In 1220, five Franciscan missionaries were put to death in Morocco; which con-tributed much to raise the fame of the order, and to enlarge it. In 1222, the pope gave the Franciscans a right to

loyalty to the pontiffs. Sensible of their good services and fidelity, the pontiffs employed them in all the more important offices and transactions, and likewise conferred on them the highest and most invidious privileges and advantages . Among these prerogatives, it was not the least, that in all places, and without licence from the bishops, they might preach publicly, be confessors to all who wished to employ them, and grant They were also furnished with ample power to grant indulgences, by which the pontiffs aimed to furnish the Franciscans especially, with the means of support 7. But these favours, conferred in such profusion upon the Dominicans and Franciscans, while they weakened the ancient discipline, and infringed upon the rights of the first and second orders of the clergy, produced deadly hatred between the mendicant orders on the one hand, and the bishops and priests on the other, and caused violent struggles and commotions in every country of Europe, and even in the city of Rome itself. And although the pontiffs of this and the following centuries used various means to compose and terminate these commotions, yet they were never able to extinguish them, because the interests of the church required, that its most faithful servants and satellites,

preach every where, and to hear confessions, and grant absolutions in all places. In 1224, St. Francis, after praying for greater conformity with Christ, had scars, or fungus flesh, it is said, formed on his hands and feet and side, to represent the five wounds of Christ. During the two following years, he lived an invalid at Assisi, and at last died, the 14th of October, 1226. See Bonaventura, l. c. and Schroeckh's Kirokengesch. vol. xxvii. p. 405, &c. Tr.]

Matth. Paris, Historia Major, p. 634, says: Our lord the pope now made the Franciscans and Dominicans, contrary to their wishes, I suppose, and to the injury and scandal of their order, his publicans and his bedels.—

Matth. Paris, Historia Major, p. 634, says: Our lord the pope now made the Franciscans and Dominicans, contrary to their wishes, I suppose, and to the injury and scandal of their order, his publicans and his bedels.—Idem, p. 639. Our lord the pope has not ceased to amass treasures, making the Dominican and Franciscan monks, even against their inclinations, not fishers of men, but of money. See also p. 662, 664, and many other places. At the year 1236, p. 354, he says:

The Franciscans and Dominicans were counsellors and envoys of princes, and even secretaries to our lord the pope; thus securing to themselves too much secular favour. At the year 1239, p. 465, he says: At that time the Dominicans and Franciscans were the counsellors and special envoys of kings; and, as formerly those clothed in soft raiment were in king's house, so at this time, those clothed in vile raiment were in the houses, the halls, and the palaces of princes.

and the palaces of princes.

7 See Baluze, Miscellanea, tom. iv. p. 490. tom. vii. p. 392. It is notorious, that no sect of monks had more or ampler indulgences for distribution, than the Franciscans. Without them, these good friars, who were required to have no possessions and revenues, could not have lived and multiplied. As a substitute for fixed revenues, therefore, this extensive sale of indulence was granted them.

gences was granted them.

See Baluze, Miscellanea, tom. vii.
p. 441.

the mendicant monks, should continue to be honoured and be safe.

§ 27. Among these contests of the mendicants with the bishops, the priests, the schools, and the other monastic orders, the most noted is that of the Dominicans with the university of Paris; which commenced in the year 1228, and was protracted with various success till A. D. 1259. The Dominicans claimed the privilege of having two theological chairs in that university. One of these, the university took from them; and also passed a statute, that no order of monks should be allowed two theological chairs in the university. The Dominicans pertinaciously insisted on having a second chair: and, as they would not be quiet, the university severed them from its connexion. Violent commotion ensued on both sides. The controversy was carried before the court of Rome, and Alexander IV., in the year 1255, ordered the university, not only to restore the Dominicans to their former standing in that literary body, but also to allow them as many [professorial] chairs as they chose to occupy. The university boldly resisted; and a dubious contest ensued. But Alexander IV. terrified and bore down upon the Parisian doctors, with so many severe edicts, mandates, and epistles, (to the number, it is said, of forty,) that, in the year 1259, they yielded, and according to the will of the pontiff, conceded both to the Dominicans and to the

Praditio circa canonem: Omnis utriusque acrus; Opp. tom. i. pt. i. p. 247, &c. Rich. Simon, Ortique de la Bibliothèque des Auteurs Ecclésias. par M. du Pin, tom. i. p. 326. Jac. Lenfant, Histoire du Concile de Pise, tom. i. p. 310. tom. ii. p. 8. Jac. Echard's Scriptores Domisicassi, tom. i. p. 404, &c. The writers of this and the following centuries are full of these contests. [Ecclesiastical discipline was injured by the privileges granted to the mendicant manks, especially because these monks, being dependent on the kindness of the people for their daily support, (as in after times the Jesuits were,) endeavoured to secure the good-will of the people, by the indulgent manner of treating them in their confessions; and thus the parish churches became almost empty, while those of the Men-

dicants were full of worshippers. They also received pay for saying masses; and allowed to the rich a burial in their inclosures; for which they were very generously rewarded. This however was only the beginning of the disquietude. As the proceedings of the mendicants were supported by the ambitious pontiff, Gregory IX., they kept no terms with the bishops, nor with the civil authorities. They depreciated, in their writings, and in the schools, the power of the bishops, and exalted that of the pope. They spoke of the former as mere clergymen, who were bound to obey implicitly the commands of Christ's vicegerent; while the latter they represented as a visible deity. Such good services must be appreciated and rewarded, and such useful men must be esteemed and valued. Sch.!

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§ 29. This general odium against the mendicant orders, arising from the high privileges conferred on them by the pontiffs, was not a little increased by the immense pride and arrogance which they displayed on all occasions. For they pretended to be divinely excited and commissioned to explain and defend the religion of Christ; the priests of all other classes and orders, they treated with contempt, declaring that themselves alone understood the true way of salvation; they extolled the efficacy of their indulgences; and they bounted immoderately of their familiar intercourse with (lod, with the virgin Mary, and with all the glorified saints: and by such means, they so deluded and captivated the uninformed and simple multitude, that they employed them only an their apiritual guides. A prominent place among the instances of their crafty arrogance, is due to the fable, circulated by the Carmelites, respecting Simon Stock, a general of their order, who died near the beginning of the century. They wald, thus virgin Mary appeared to him, and promised him, that no per son should be eternally lost, who should expire cluthed in the short mantle, worn on their shoulders by the Carnulities, and called the scapular . And this fiction, equally ridiculous and impious, has found advocates even among the pointiffs.

§ 30. But these very orders, which meaned to be the prin cipal supports of the Romish power, gave the positiff inniu may trouble, not long after the decease of Diminin and Proposite. and the difficulties, though often dispelled for a time: equition ally recurred, and brought the church into great jumping the first place, these two most powerful orders containful with

obtained a decree from Lewis XIII., in the year 1633, suppressing the book. The edict is given us, by the Dominican, Anton. Touron, in his Via & S. Thomas, p. 164. Respecting William, his life and fortunes, see also Walding's Annales Minorum, vom. iii. p. 366. Boulay's Historia Acad. Pura. tom. iii. p. 266, &c. Natalia Alexander, Historia Eccles. une. xiii. xay. iii. urt. vii. p. 95. Rich. Simon, (ritigu d. lu Bibliothèque Ecclés. de M. da I'a, vou

i. p. 345, &c. and others.

See, among others, Matthew Farm,
Historia Major, in various piaces, and

particularly, on a.m. (240) y 447/ 630, & c. 6 how the teach of the Landon, d. (144)

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Opp. total the good and then to the first that another printed to the state of the first that the total total the first that the second of the second secon each wher for precedence: and attacked and warred upon each which is their publications, and with invectives and criminations. Attempts were frequently unde to stop these contentions: but the fredward that kindled them could never be extinguished. In the next place, the Franciscan fraternity was early split into factions, which time only strengthened and readered investence: and these factions not only disturbed the peace of the church, but shock even the sovereign powers and majesty of the possible themselves. Nor will it appear doubtful, to one who attentively considers the course of events in the Latin church from this period onward, that these mendicant orders, in part underignedly, and in part knowingly, and intentionally, gave mortal wounds to the authority of the Romish church, and caused the people to wish for a reformation in the church.

§ 31. St. Francis prescribed absolute poverty to his frian-While all the previous monastic orders adopted the policy of denying to their members severally the right of private property, but allowed the collective bodies or fraternities to possess estates and revenues, from which all the individuals received support: Francis would not allow his friars, either individually or collectively, to be owners of any property '. But immediately after the death of their founder, many of the friars-minors departed from this rigorous law; and their inclinations were gratified by Gregory IX. who in the year 1231 published a more mild interpretation of this severe rule. But others among them were greatly dissatisfied with this relaxation of their primitive austerity. These, being persons of a morose disposition, and prone to go to extremes, were by some called the Zealous (zelatores), or the Spiritual; and by others the Casarians, from one of their number named Casarius, who was their leader . A perplexing controversy

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> See the Alcoran des Cordeliers, tom. i. p. 256. 266. 278, &c. Lucas Wadding's Annales Minorum, tom. iii. p. 380. and the whole history of these times

<sup>7</sup> The Rule of St. Francis, cap. vi. is this: "Fratres sibi nihil approprient, nec domum, nec locum, nec aliquam rem: sed sicut peregrini et advense in hoc sæculo, in paupertate et humilitate famulantes Domino, vadant pro

eleemosyna (i. e. must beg) confidenter.—Hsec est illa celsitudo altisime paupertatis, que vos carissime meos fratres hæredes et reges regsi celorum instituit."

His Bull is extant in Emman. Roderic's Collectio Privilogiorum regularium Mendicantium et non Mendicantium tom i n. 8.

castium, tom. i. p. 8.

Lucas Wadding's Annales Minorum, tom. iii. p. 99, &c.

saving thus arisen, Innocent IV. in the year 1245, decided secording to the views of those who wished their rule to be elaxed, declaring, that they might hold lands, houses, furnizure, books, &c. and might use them freely; but that the right of property, the legal possession or ownership of the whole, should belong to St. Peter, and to the church of Rome, without whose consent nothing should be sold, exchanged, or in any way transferred to others. This exposition of their rule, the Spirituals declared to be an unrighteous perversion of it; and some of them retired into the woods and deserts, and others were sent into exile by Crescentius, general of the order 1.

8 32. John of Parma, who was elected general of the whole order, A.D. 1247, changed the face of things among them. Being himself in sentiment with the Spirituals, he recalled the exiles, and required the brethren to conform to the letter of the law, as prescribed by St. Francis'. But the recompence he received for restoring the Franciscan community to its pristine state was, that in the year 1249, he was accused before the pontiff, Alexander IV., and was compelled to resign his office. His companions, who refused to abandon their opinions. were thrown into prison: and he himself with difficulty escaped the same fate . His successor, the celebrated Bonaventura, who ranked high among the scholastic theologians, wished to take neutral ground; and made it his grand object to prevent an open rupture and separation between the two parties. Yet he could not prevent the laxer party from obtaining, in the year 1257, a solemn ratification from Alexander IV., of the interpretation put upon their rule by Innocent IV. ' On the other hand, those who held to the views of the Spirituals were so successful, that, in an assembly of the order, A.D. 1260, they procured the abrogation of the interpretation of Innocent, and particularly, so far as it differed from the previous interpretation of Gregory IX.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Wadding, tom. iv. p. 128. and tom. iii. p. 171, &c.

<sup>2</sup> Wadding's Annales, tom. iii. p.

Wadding's Annales, tom. iv. p. 4,

<sup>&</sup>amp;c.
4 The decree is exhibited by Wad-

ding, among other documents, Annales, tom. iv. p. 446.

Madding's Annales, tom. iv. p. 128.
The miserable and distracted state of the order is lucidly depicted in an epistle of Bonaventura, which may be seen in Wadding, l. c. p. 58.

To this first contest respecting the meaning of thir another was added of no less magnitude. From the mining of the century, there were circulated, in Italy and ther countries, various prophecies of the famous Joselia, t of Flora in Calabria, who was considered by the vulgar man divinely inspired, and equal with the ancient prophets. t of these prophecies were included in a book which ber title of The Emericating Gaspel, and also that of The Book backing. This true, or fictitious, Joachim, among many e things, foretalit, in particular, the destruction of the

nish church, the defects a ares; and also the prom all by poor persons divis Spirst. For he much

ptions of which he severely of a new and more perfect missioned, in the age of the two imperfect ages, for dis-

stations, that is, modes ... ...arshipping God, had already sed; namely, those of the Futher and of the Son; and that hird, more perfect, was at hand; namely, that of the Holy vit. These predictions, and whatever affirmations were shuted to Josephin, were engury swallowed down by the initials, who were, for the most part, well-meaning, but wonbous and fanatical persons, and who applied them to thenwhos, and to the rules of life prescribed by St. Francis'; for tines manufamed, that is had mucht men the true Gospel; and that he was that most whom John, in the Apocalypse, xiv. 6, saw iving through the heavens.".

· What Moone is to the Buriss. Made to the treit, and bearmanness to the foliate demonstrate of the Unitaries is a many within present a species a control a sto a traitle in micel, and offered the Bee of impered ani ne wechness a the charch. When minimum it his residential term Oranges in reconstruction and are a still: we could the sea of a site attempted we continue them. in some was and profits ones could in a thruse recommend in the States. I have no seemen. I have no such as the seement in the greatest with the seement. all of a woold pour maked regulaci remotive authors marist in way I work your a discount the region and the part of the same to

published his dreams under the spleadi mame of Jonehim, in order to give then currency. The title of this foolish book was burrowed from the Apocalypic ch. viv. 6. It consisted of three pures or obrid; of which, the fest was entitled Liber (ourordiarum, of eb. riv. K Commis Francis; th 1 mignes Now, and the third. Pad ion Christen. This is remarked by Jist. Echard. Stripture Democratics and to Sept in the

Serionne. dray, whospit he is a seasonal friend to the Sperimes . Lameir Me iv. p. 3—6. He also spends investably

Ser Baittor, Mondane, von 1 221, 236, 256, Sech Echard, Swipe

§ 34. At the time these contentions were at their height, about the year 1250, Gerhard, one of the Spirituals, wrote an avowed exposition of this Eternal Gospel, ascribed to Joachim; and entitled his work, an Introduction to the Everlasting Gospel.

Dominicani, tom. i. p. 202. Codex Inquis. Tholosana, published by Limborch, p. 301, 302. 305, &c.

As both the ancients and the moderns have given inaccurate accounts of this infamous book, I will here subjoin some remarks, which may serve to correct their mistakes.

I. They nearly all confound the Everlasting Gospel, (or the Gospel of the Holy Spirit; which was another title of the Amour, de Periculis novisimorum Temporum, p. 38.) with the Introduction to the Everlasting Gospel, or, to the books of the Abbot Joachim. Yet these two cooks were totally different. The Ever lasting Gospel was attributed to the abbot Joachim; and consisted (as before observed) of three books. But the Introduction to this Gospel was the But the work of some Franciscan monk; and it explained the obscure predictions of this Gospel, and applied them to the Franciscans. Neither the university of Paris, nor Alexander IV., complained of the Éverlasting Gospel itself: but the Introduction to it was complained of, and condemned, and burnt; as is mani-fest from the epistles of Alexander on the subject, published by Boulay, Historia Acad. Paris. tom. iii. p. 292. The book of the abbot Joachim, or the Everlasting Gospel, was, undoubtedly, as such worthless books usually are, made up of enigmas and ambiguous assertions; and it was therefore treated with contempt. But the interpretation of it, or the Introduction to it, was a very

dangerous book.

II. As to the author of the Istroduction, the ancient writers are not agreed. All make it the production of some one who belonged to an order of mendicants. But those who favour the Franciscans say, he must have been a Dominican; while those who defend the Dominican cause, throw back the accusation on the Franciscans. The majority, however, assert that John of Parma, general of the Franciscans, who belonged to the party of

the Spirituals, and is known to have too much favoured the opinions of the abbot Joachim, was the author of the disgraceful production. See Lucas Wadding, Annales Minorum, tom. iv. p. 9, who endeavours, though very unatisfactorily, to exonerate him from he charge. See also the Acta Sanctor. the charge. tom. iii. Martii, p. 157, &c. for John of Parma obtained a place among the glorified saints that reign with Christ, notwithstanding he is represented as preferring the Gospel of St. Francis to the Gospel of Jesus Christ. James Echard, however, in his Scriptores Dominicani, tom. i. p. 202, 203, has shown, from the MS. records of the legal process against the Everlasting Goepel, which are still preserved in the Sorbonne, that the author of the infamous book was a Franciscan friar, named Gerhard. This Gerhard was the intimate friend of John of Parma: and he not only maintained fiercely the cause of the Spirituals, but he so heartily imbibed all the opinions ascribed to the abbot Joachim, that he chose to to the approx outcome, that he chose to abandon them. See Wadding's Annales Minorum, tom. iv. p. 4. 7. And yet those Franciscans who are called Observants, that is, such as pretend to follow the rules of their founder more follow the rules of their founder more strictly than the others, place this Gerhard among the saints of the highest order; and they tell us, that he possessed both the gift of prophecy and the power of working miracles. See Wadding's Annals, tom. iii. p. 213, 214

III. Nearly all tax with the crime of producing this detestable book, the whole body of mendicant monks, or at least the two orders of Dominicans and Franciscans; and they think both these orders were willing to advance their fame for piety and their influence among mankind by means of this work. But the fact was far otherwise. The crime is chargeable only on the Franciscans; as is evident from the remains of the book itself: yet not on all the

This treatise, among many other absurd and impious things, contained this most detestable asseveration: that the true and eternal Gospel of God was exhibited to mankind by St. Francis. who was the angel mentioned in the Apocalypse, chap. xiv. v. 6; that the Gospel of Christ would be abrogated in the year 1260, and this new and eternal Gospel take its place; and that the ministers by whom this great change would be brought about, were to be itinerant barefooted friars'. When this book was published at Paris, A. D. 1254, the theologians there, and all good men, burst out in the highest indignation against the mendicant monks; who were before sufficiently odious on other accounts. For this reason, Alexander IV., though reluctantly, in the year 1255, forbade the circulation of the book; yet in a manner so guarded, and cautious, as to injure the reputation of the mendicant orders as little as possible. But the university of Paris did not desist from complaints and accusations, till the book was publicly burnt 2.

§ 35. The dissensions of the Franciscans, which were quieted by the prudence of Bonaventura, broke out again after his death. For that portion of the order, who desired greater liberty, wished to have the rule of the founder wholly abrogated,

Franciscans, as justice requires us to state, but only on that class of them who are called the Spirituals: indeed, it is perhaps not chargeable on all of these, but only on that portion of them who believed in the prophecies of the abbot Joachim.

After these remarks, it will be more easy to understand correctly what the following writers tell us concerning the following writers tell us concerning the Ecerlasting Gospel; namely, Jo. Andr. Schmid, in his Diss. on this subject, Helmst. 1700. 4to. Jac. Ussher, de Successione Ecclesiarum Occidentis, cap. ix. § 20. p. 337. Cæs. Egasse de Boulay, Historia Acad. Paris. tom. iii. p. 292, &c. Natalis Alexander, Historia Eccles. secul. xiii. artic. iv. p. 9, and many others. This book is not a monument of the pride and insolence of all ment of the pride and insolence of all the mendicant orders, as most writers have supposed; but of the impious folly of a part, and a very small part, of the Franciscan family.

1 See Gulielmus de S. Amore, de

Periculis novissimor. Temporum, p. 38, 39, who tells us that this book was first published in the year 1254; but that the opinions contained in it had originated 50 years before, i.e. LR originated 50 years before, i.e. L. n. 1200. Copious extracts from the book are given by several of the ancient writers. See Herm. Cörneri Chronicas in Echard's Corpus Histor. Medii Entom. ii. p. 850. The Chronicos Equations, in Anton. Mattheei, Annicea Vet. Æci, tom. ii. p. 517. Ricobaldus; in Echard's Corpus & tom. in 1215. Vet. Azei, tom. u. p. 517. Ricobaldus; in Echard's Corpus, &c. tom. i. p. 1215, and others. Yet among these extract there is much discrepancy; which originated, I suppose, from some writer quoting from the Everlasting Gispel of Joachim, while others quoted from friar Gerhard's Introduction to it, without discriminating, between the 180 out discriminating between the two works.

<sup>2</sup> See Boulay's *Historia Acad. Paritom.* iii. p. 299, &c. Jordani Caronion; in Muratori's *Antiquitt. Ital.* tom. is. p. 998.

as being morally wrong, and requiring what is beyond the powers of human nature: but, at the solicitation of those attached to the primitive strictness, Nicolaus III. resisted the measures of these innovators, and published, in 1279, the famous constitution, by which he not only confirmed the rule of St. Francis, but interpreted it in the most particular manner. In this constitution he enjoined upon the friars, as their rule demanded, an expropriation or renunciation of all right of property or ownership; but allowed them the simple use of things necessary, the retention, not the property; and ordained, that the dominion of these necessaries, houses, books, and other furniture, should belong, as Innocent IV. had decided, to the church of Rome. In the conclusion, he severely prohibited all private expositions of his law, lest it should afford new grounds of contention; reserving the right of interpreting it exclusively to the Roman pontiffs 4.

§ 36. This constitution of Nicolaus did not satisfy the Zentrus. or the Spirituals, who were considerably numerous, particularly in Italy and France, and especially in the province of Narbonne. Those in Italy made no disturbance; but theme in France, and particularly in Narbonne, being of a warmer and more exciteable temperament, and led on by Poter John (Hings. openly testified their dissatisfaction, and again produced richest. contentions . This Peter, famed for his writings, him continues and his sufferings, was in high estimation for want of mod learning, and therefore had numerous folkowers: and se really inculcated many things wisely and well. In particular as any sured with great freedom the consistence and talone of the Romish religion. This he did both in him years missings and particularly in his Postilla on Commendary on the Lynnbynn in which he did not hesitate to affirm that the thingsh of France

tion was promulged by Newson 17, but they are confused by Wasting, Annala Minorum, son. 1, 22

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exted in the Corpus Jura insumo. in 1028. ed. Bockmer: and a summani: designated by its first wars. First.

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was that whore of Babylon that John saw in vision. Yet he was at the same time most profoundly superstitious, and contaminated with a large part of those opinions which the Spirituals pretended to have learned from the abbot Joachim; and he had an impious veneration for St. Francis, who, he maintained, was wholly conformed to Christ (totum Christo configuratum) . In the great dispute respecting the rule of St. Francis, he seemed to be of neither party: for he conceded to the brethren the beggarly use of things necessary (pauperem rerum necessariarum usum); and when several times summoned before his superiors, he would not express dissatisfaction with the interpretation of Nicolaus III. Yet he inclined much to the side of the more strict, or the Spirituals, who would not allow even the order collectively to possess any property; and he contended, that such as held these views were to be esteemed and loved, rather than persecuted 7. And he is therefore regarded as the leader and head of all those among the Franciscans, who maintained these contests with the pontiffs respecting the expropriation required by St. Francis 8.

§ 37. Relying on the influence of this man, whom the multitude accounted a prophet of God, and a most holy man, the Spirituals resolutely assailed the opposite party: but the prudence of the generals of the order, for a time, so held their passions in check, that neither party could overcome the other. Such prudence, however, was not in Matthew Aquaspartanus, who was made general of the order in the year 1287. He suffered the ancient discipline to become prostrate, and even

7 His sentiments may be learned, best of all, from his last discourse, in Boulay's *Historia Acad. Paris.* tom. iii. p. 535, and Wadding's *Annales Mino-*

tre's Collectio Judiciorum de Nocis Eccles. Erroribus, tom. i. p. 226, &c. Luc. Wadding's Annales Minorum, tom. v. p. 108, 121, 140, 236, and especially p. 378, where he labours with all his might, though with life. p. 378, where he labours with all his might, though with little success, to excuse and justify the man. Boulay's Historia Acad. Paris. tom. iii. p. 533, &c. Jo. George Schelhorn's Amazintates Litter. tom. ix. p. 678, &c. Historia générale de Languedoc, parles Moines Bénédict. tom. iv. p. 91. 179. 182. His bones, together with his books, were burnt by order of the pontiff, in the year 1325. See Raynald's Annales, ad ann. 1325. § 20.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> See the Littera Magistrorum de Postilla fratris P. Joh. Olivi; in Ba-luze's Miscellanea, tom. i. p. 213, and Wadding's Annales Minorum, tom. v.

p. 535, and Wadding's Annates Minorum, tom. v. p. 378.

See, concerning this celebrated man, who died a. n. 1297, in addition to the common writers, (Raynald, Nat. Alexander, Oudin, and others.) Stephen Baluze's Miscellanea, tom. i. p. 213, and his Vitæ Pontiff. Accinon. tom. ii. p. 752, &c. Charles Plessis d'Argen-

the appearance of poverty to become extinct. Hence there arose, first in the marquisate of Ancona in Italy, and afterwards in France, and in other countries, great commotions among the Spirituals, both the more moderate and the more rigid; and Matthew, after labouring in vain to quell these commotions, by imprisonments and penalties, at length, in the year 1289, resigned his office?. His successor, Raymund Gaufredi, endeavoured to restore peace by recalling the exiles, liberating the imprisoned, and banishing a few of the more untractable into Armenia. But the evil had now become too inveterate to be easily cured. For the more lax censured the tenderness and kindness of the general towards the Spirituals; nor did they cease to persecute him, till, under Boniface VIII., they got him deposed. At the same time, the Spirituals, especially in France, seceded from the rest; and openly condemned the interpretation of their rule by Nicolaus III. Hence, from the year 1290 onwards, the prospect was open sedition and schism 1.

§ 38. Some of the Italian Spirituals, in the year 1294, asked permission of the pontiff, Calestine V., to form themselves into a distinct community, which might live in that real poverty, absolutely void of all possessions and all property, which St. Francis had prescribed to his followers: and the indulgent pontiff, who was a great admirer of poverty, readily granted their request; and placed at the head of this new fraternity, friar Liberatus, a man of a most austere life. But as Calestine soon after resigned the pontificate, his successor, Boniface VIII., who rescinded all the acts of Cælestine, suppressed this new order, which had assumed the name of Cælestine Eremites of St. Francis 3. The more lax Franciscans, therefore, now persecuted this class with great severity, and accused them, among other things, of Manichæism. Hence many of them emigrated, first to Achaia, and afterwards from thence to a small island; in order there to lead that miserable kind of life which they

See Wadding's Annales Minorum, tom. v. p. 210, 211. 235.
 Wadding's Annales Minor. tom. v. p. 108. 121. 140, and especially p. 235,

Wadding's Annales, tom. v. p. 324.

<sup>338, &</sup>amp;c.

<sup>3</sup> Wadding's Annales, tom. vi. p. 1, &c. Bullarium Magnum, continu. iii. iv. [ed. Luxemb. 1741. tom. ix.] p. 108.

rded as the most holy. But the fury of their brethren still caued them in their exile. Those who remained in Italy, in te of Boniface VIII., continued to live according to their avourite rules; and they gathered associations of their order, at in the kingdom of Naples, and then in the marquisate of ancona, and in the Milanese territory. From Italy, they at gth spread themselves over the greatest part of Europe; ad quite down to the reformation by Luther, they were involved the hottest warfare with the church of Rome, in which ust ambers of them perished miserably in the flames, through the orts of the Inquisition.

§ 39. At this time, therefore, or near the close of this enry, originated in Italy the Fratricelli and Bizochi, parties t, in Germany and France, were denominated Beguards; and which, first, Boniface VIII. and afterwards other poo-

In what I here state, and also in t I am about to state, on this sub-, I cannot name any writers whom ave followed. For this part of the reh history of the middle ages has been accurately and faithfully de-meated; although it is well worthy of being placed in a clearer light, for it exhibits great examples; and these rebellious Franciscans, though super-stitious, hold a distinguished rank among those who prepared the way for the reformation in Europe, and instilled into the people a hatred of the church of Rome. Raynald, Bzovius, and Spondanus, in their Annals, and Eymericus, in his Directorium Inquisitorum, Natalis Alexander, and others, all treat of these subjects; which are of greater importance than most persons are aware; but they do not treat them properly, fully, and distinctly. And as the Protestant historians all borrow from these, it is not strange that they also are defective. Wadding, though an indefatigable writer, yet while handling these subjects, proceeds like one treading upon coals of fire concealed under ashes: he obscures, suppresses, dissembles, excuses, concedes, and doubts. For he was favourably disposed towards the more rigid Franciscans; yet he dared not openly say, that they were injuriously treated by the pontiffs. He saw that the

Romish church was shaken by the his friends, and that the majest the pontiffs was seriously injured and depressed by them; but he is extranged and depressed by them; but he is extranged at the clearly to his readers. I could as therefore, follow any writer thread as my guide. But I have access writers, and I also have in my hands not a few documents that were never published; namely, diplomas of the pontiffs and temporal sovereigns, Acts of the Inquisition, and others; from which every thing I shall say may be fully substantiated. And if God shall spare my life, these documents may perhaps come before the public. [The has not taken place: and it is desirable that those who have these documents in their possession, should not withhold them from the world. Sch.]

<sup>3</sup> See Jo. Trithemius, Annoles Hisoacienses, tom. ii. p. 74. Yet this writer is faulty in many particular, and deserves no credit in what he aw of the origin and the opinious of the Fratricelli. He every where confounds, indiscriminately, the seen of this period. Boulay's Historia Acad. Paris. tom. iii. p. 541, where may be seen the decree of Boniface VIII. against the Bizochi and Beguaris, passed A. D. 1297. Jordani Chronien: in Muratori's Antiquit. Italia, ton.

tiffs condemned and visited to see refreezed by the Jupus. tion, and experiment in over somine var. The Course diswho also railed memory-on Latin. Francis some, clittle Brethren te Francouli o senosco tita. Lath headiers of the poor let 1 were Franciscan menics, but bettedeed from the great family of Franciscus, view visited to deserve the regulations prescribed by their families of Fortick more perfectly than the others, and marging possessed no property, either individually or collectively, but commel their necessary food from day to day by begging " I've may said, that Jesus Christ and his apostles had neither initialized nor common property; and that the Franciscans were ordered by their founder to imitate them. They likewise, after the example of St. Francis, more tattered, shabby, and sordid garments: they declaimed against the corruptions of the Romish church, and the mess of the pontiffs and bishops: they predicted a reformation and goods cation of the church, and the restoration of the text from: Jesus Christ by the genuine disciples of St. Finance and the men they assented to nearly all the opinions where a second means as coming from the abbot Jouchim. They were the the war V. as the legal founder of their week that here had been succeeding pontiffs, who opposed too Visite only one to the to be true pontiffs'.

iv. p. 1020. Add also the examina writers; though none of them a treaffrom errors.

The Fratriodli held many common principles with the Sportman for the were diverse from them. The sportman with the other Franchesiae beam of the possed to form a new new new for the great limit to be noticed with the great limit to be noticed from St. Franchesia and the great limit to be noticed from St. Franchesia and the great limit to be properly in control of the property in control of the property in the first limit to be not the property in the first limit to be not to be not the first limit to be not to be not the first limit to be not to be not the first limit to be not to be not the first limit to be

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§ 40. As the great Franciscan family had its associates and dependants, who observed the third rule prescribed by St.

various sorts of persons, of different religious views, which Hermann Pongilupus of Ferrara, in Italy, first collected together, near the close of the century. In place of all others, may be consulted, on this subject, Lucas Wadding, Annales Minorum, tom. vi. p. 279, &c. who is most copious in wiping this disgrace from his order. But the indefatigable man has accomplished nothing by all his efforts. For he himself concedes, and also proves, by unquestionable authorities, that the Fratricelli did profess, and did in practice follow, the Rule of St. Francis. And yet he denies that they were Franciscans; meaning, however, only this, that they were not such Franciscans as those were who lived in subcans as those were who lived in subordination to the general prefect of the order, and who admitted the exposition of the rule of St. Francis, given by of the rule of St. Francis, given by the pontiffs. He therefore proves, only, that the Fratricelli were Franciscans who had withdrawn from the great family of the order, and who rejected the decrees of the pontiffs, and the authority of the general prefect; which no one calls in question. This Hermann (or Armann, as he is constantly named in the records of the trials,) Pongilupus, whom Wadding, with many others, whom Wadding, with many others, represents as being the parent of the Fratricelli, lived at Ferrara, in this century, and was highly esteemed for his sanctity; and after his death, in his sanctity; and after his death, in 1269, he was magnificently entombed in the principal church of Ferrara, and was long held by all for a distinguished saint, whose sanctity God had demonstrated by numerous miracles. But as the Inquisitors of heretical pravity had long been suspicious of him, because he led that austere course of life pursued by the class of the Cathari denominated the Comforted; after his death they made such critical enquiries nominated the Comforted; after his death they made such critical enquiries into his life, that after several years they detected his impieties. Hence, in the year 1300, by order of Boniface VIII., his bones were burnt, his tomb demolished, and an end put to the extravagant reverence of the people for Pongilupus. The records of this judicial process were first published by

Lewis Ant. Muratori, in his Antiquitates Italia Medii Zei, tom. v. p. 93—147. From these ample records it is most manifest, that all those learned men are mistaken who represent Armann Pongilupus as the parent of the Fratricelli. He had no concern with them whatever: nay, he was dead some time before this sect arose. On the contrary, this celebrated man was one of the Cathari, or Paulicians, or Manichaeans, and of that branch of them called Bagnolists, from the town Bagnolo in Languedoc. Some of the moderns have correctly understood this point, that the Fratricelli were a more rigid sort of Franciscans; but they have erred in supposing them to differ from the Beguards or Beguins, in nothing but their name. See Phil. Limborch, Historia Inquisitionis, lib. i. c. xix. p. 69, who shows himself not well acquainted with these affairs. Stephen Baluze, Miscellanea, tom. i. p. 195, and in his Vita Pontif. Accinones. tom. i. p. 509. Isaac de Beausobre, Diss. sur les Adamites; subjoined to his History of the Hussite War, p. 380. And even Wadding is not opposed to this opinion. See his Annales Minortom. v. p. 376. But the Fratricelli certainly did differ, as I shall presently show, from the Beguards, not only in their opinions, but also in their practice and mode of life.

The principal cause of the numerous

The principal cause of the numerous mistakes made in the history of the Fratricelli, undoubtedly was, the ambiguity of the name. Fratricellus or Fraterculus (Little Brother) was a term of reproach, among the Italians of that age, which they applied to any one that assumed the appearance of a monk, and in his dress, demeanour, and habits, made a considerable show of piety or holiness, yet did not belong to any of the approved monastic sects. See Jo. Villani, Istoria Fiorentine, likviii. c. 84. p. 423. Imola on Danté; in Muratori's Antiquitates Italiae, tom. i. p. 1121. As there were in thostimes many such persons strolling the country, though differing much in their mode of life and opinions, this term was of course applied to persons of

Francis, and who were usually called Tertiarii ; so also the sect of the Fratricelli, which wished to be thought the genuine

various descriptions and characters. Thus the Cathari, the Waldenses, the Apostoli, and many other sects who broached new doctrines, were commonly branded with this epithet ;—and foreign writers, not aware of this fact, thought they discovered, sometimes in me sect, and sometimes in another, those noted Fraterculi who gave the pontiffs so much trouble. But this term Fratricelli or Fraterculi, when applied to those stricter Franciscans who aimed to observe the rule of their master perfectly, had not its vulgar import, and was not a term of re-proach or a nick-name, but an honourable appellation, which these de-votees of the severest poverty co-veted and preferred before all other names. Fratricellus is the same as Fraterculus, or Little Brother; and this is equivalent to Frater Minor. And everybody knows that the Fran-ciscans chose to be called *Fratres Misores*; as expressive of their humility and modesty. These well-meaning people, therefore, did not assume a new name; but only applied to order, in the form it took in the Italian language; for those who are, in Latin, called Fratres Minores, are, in the Italian. called Fratricelli. Of the the Italian, called Fratricelli. Of the many proofs which are at hand, I will subjoin one only; namely, a passage from William de Thoco, in his life of St. Thomas Aquinas, in the Acta Basctor. tom. i. Martii, cap. ii. § 21. p. 666. "Destruxit (ss. St. Thomas) ot tertium pestiferum pravitatis errorem-cujus sectatores simul et inventores se nominant Fraterculos de vita paspere, ut etiam sub hoc humilitatis sophistico nomine simplicium corda seducant—contra quem errorem pestiferum Johannes Papa XXII. mirandam edidit decretalem."

And this very decretal of John XXI. which Thoco calls admirable, to mention no other proofs, is sufficient to evince, that what I have here said of the Fratricelli, is accordant with truth. It is extant in the Extraragantes of John XXII. [Tit. vii. cap. i. Tr.] in the Corpus Juris Cason. tom. ii.

p. 1112. ed. Boehmer. The pontiff says : " Nonnulli profanæ multitudinis viri, qui vulgariter Fratricelli seu Fratres de paupere vita, Bizocki, Beguisi nuncupantur, in partibus Ita-lise in insula Sicilise—publice mendi-care solent." These Fratricelli he then divides into monks and Tertiorii; or, what is the same, as I shall presently show, into the Fratricelli and the Beguini. Of the proper Fratricelli, he thus speaks: "Plurimi corum regulam, seu ordinem Fratrum Minorum—se profiteri ad literam conservare confingunt—prætendentes se a sanctæ memoriæ Cœlestino Papa quinto, prædecessore nostro, hujus status seu vitæ privilegium habuisse, Quod tamen, etsi ostenderent, non va-leret; cum Bonifacius Papa octavus ex certis caussis rationabilibus omnia ab ipso Cœlestino concessa—viribus penitus evacuaverit." What could be more explicit and clear ! The pontiff then proceeds to the other portion of these people, who were called *Bizocki*, or *Beguini*: "Nonnulli etiam ex ipsis asserentes se esse de tertio ordine beati Francisci Pœnitentium vocato, prædictum statum et ritum eorum sub velamine talis nominis satagunt pal-

veiamine tails nominis satagunt palliare."

Besides his two rules, both very strict and austere, the one for the Friars Minors [or Minorites], and the other for the Poor Sisters, called Carissians, from St. Clars, [the first abbess among the Franciscans,] St. Francis also prescribed a third rule, more easy to be observed, for such as wished to connect themselves in some wished to connect themselves in some sort with his order, and to enjoy the benefits of it, and yet were not disposed to forsake all worldly business, and to relinquish all their property. This rule required only certain pious observances, such as fasts, prayers, continence, a coarse and cheap dress, gravity of manners, &c., but did not prohibit private property, marriage, public offices, and worldly occupations. This third rule of St, Francis, is treated of by all the writers on the Franciscan order; and especially by Lucas Wadding, Annales Misorum,

fraternity of St. Francis, had numerous Tertiarii of its own. These were called, in Italy, Bizochi and Bocasoti; in France, Beguini; and in Germany, Beghardi, by which name all the Tertiarii were commonly designated . These differed from the

tom. ii. p. 7, &c., and by Helyot, Histoire des Ordres, tom. vii. p. 214. Those who professed this third rule, were called Fratres de panitentia [Penitentiary Brethren]; sometimes also, Fratres de sacco, on account of the meanness of their dress; but more commonly Tertiarii [Tertiaries]. This institution of St. Francis was copied by other orders of monks in the Romish by other orders of monks in the Romish church, as soon as they perceived its advantages. And hence, most of the orders, at the present day, have their Tanting;

The Tertiarii connected with those rigid Francescans who were distin-guished by the title of Fratricelli, sprung up in the marquisate of An-cona, and in the neighbouring regions, cona, and in the neighbouring regions, in the year 1296 or 1297, and were called Bisochi; as we learn from the bull of Boniface VIII. against them, drawn up in 1297, and which is published by Boulay, in his Historia Acad. Paris. tom. iii. p. 441. John XXII. mentions the same appellation, in his bull quoted in a preceding note. See also C. du Fresne, Glosar. Latinit. Media, tom. i. p. 1168, who observes, that the name is derived from Bisocho, in French Besace, on account of the wallet or bag which these mendicants used to carry. [No: he says, Some in French Besice, on account of the wallet or bag which these mendicants used to carry. [No: he says, Some have supposed it so derived; but he thinks they were called Bizochi and Bicchini, from the gray colour of their garments; for from the Italian bigio, he says, is derived the French bis, gray, or ash-coloured. Tr.] The name Bocusotus, or (as it is written in Boulay's Historia Acad. Paris. tom.iii. p. 510.) Vocasotus, is undoubtedly of the same origin and import. It occurs in Jordanus; from whom a signal passage will hereafter be quotted. The names Beghardi and Beguini, by which this sort of people were called in France and Italy, are very notorious in the church history of the middle ages. But what both the ancients and the moderns state, concerning the persons who bore these appellations,

is so vague and contradictory, that it is not strange, we should find no part of the religious history of this period

of the religious history of this period involved in more obscurity and uncertainty, than that of the Beghardi and Beguini. I will therefore dispel this obscurity, as far as I am able, and expose the origin of these sects.

The words Beghardus or Beghardus, and Beghina, and Beghina, differ only in orthography, and are all of the same import. The Germans and the Dutch say Beghard and Begutte; which are the forms most used in the ancient German language. But the French substituted the Latin instead of the German orthography, and pronouncesubstituted the Latin instead of the German orthography, and pronounced Beghinus and Beghinu, after the Roman manner. Thus, those who in Germany and Holland were called Beghardi and Begutta, were in France and Italy called Beghini and Beguina: yet the Latin form was gradually preferred before the Gorman, even by the yet the Latin form was gradually pre-ferred before the German, even by the Germans and the Dutch; for which, very probable reasons might be as-signed, if this were the proper place. [It probably arose from the fact, that such as wrote on the subject, were priests, and retained the orthography that was adopted in the papal bulls. Schl.] Concerning the derivation and the import of these pages, there are many import of these names, there are many opinions, which it would be tedious to enumerate and to refute. I have done this in another place: for I have companied and nearly completed are respected. this in another place: for I have com-menced and nearly completed an ex-tensive and copious work, concerning the Beghardi and Beghinae; in which I have carefully investigated the his-tory of all the sects, to which these names were applied, examining nume names were applied, examining numerous monuments, a great part of which were never published; and I have detected very many mistakes of learned men, in this part of church history. In this place, therefore, disregarding the various conjectures and opinion of others, I will briefly state the true origin and signification of these terms. Beyond all controversy, they are deFratricslii, not in their opinions, but only in their mode of life. The Fratricslii were real monks, living under the rule of St.

rived from the old German word begoen or begoeren, [in English, to beg. Tr.] which we now pronounce in a softer manner, begehren. It signifies to beg for anything, earnestly and heart-tly. The syllable hard, which is a frequent termination of German words, being subjoined to this, produces the mame Begoehard, which denotes a person who begs often and importunely. And as none ask and importunely. And as none ask and importunely. And as none ask and importune more frequently and earnestly than the mendicants do, hence, in the language of the old Germans, a Beghard is a mendicant [or begoen], which word still exists in the language of the English. Beghatta is a female who gets her living by begging. Christianity being introduced into Germany, the word begoen or beggeren was applied to religion, and denoted that duty which is enjoined upon christiana, mamely to offer devout and fervent prayer to God. This word begoen, therefore, as we may learn from the Gothic or Francic version of the IV. Gospels by Ulphilas, [in which, bidjas is, to pray; and bidayses is, a begour. Tr.] signifies: to pray earnestly and devoutly to God. This application of the word coming into use, a man distinguished from others by praying much and fervently, was called a Begouta, a female that prays; And as those who pray more than others, make a display of unusual piety, therefore all who wished to be accounted more religious than others, were usually denominated Beghardi and Beguits; that is, in modern phraseology, Praying Brothers, and Praying Sisters.

Whoever duly considers these statements, will successfully find his way amidst the many difficulties attending the history of the Begkardi and Beg-kina; and he will see whence arose such a multitude of Begkardi and Beg-kina, in Europe, from the thirteenth century onward; and why so many sects (more than thirty might be named) differing greatly in their sentiments, institutions, and practice, were

all called by these names. In the first place, Beghardus (or Beggert, as it was commonly uttered,) was the term among the Germans for an importunate beggar. Therefore, when they saw persons, under the pretence of piety and devotion, addicting themselves to a life of poverty, and neglecting all manual labour, begging their daily bread, they called them all by the common name of Beghardi, or if females, Beghatta; without any regard to the sentiments or opinions by which they were distinguished from each other. Those called Apostoli, were beggars: the Brethres of the free spirit, (of whom we shall treat hereafter,) were beggars: and others were beggars. Among these there was a vast difference; yet the Germans called them all Beghardi, on account of that mendicity, into which they had thrown themselves: nor was this strange; for this their common characteristic was visible to all eyes; while their other traits of character were not so easily discerned.

But secondly, the term Begard, in this century, also denoted a man who prayed very much, and affected uncommon piety. Thus it was equivalent to the modern term Pietist among the Germans]. Therefore all those who forsook the ordinary mode of living, and were distinguished by the gravity and austerity of their manners, were designated by the common appellation of Beghardi or Beguita, or, among the French, Beguita, or, among the French, Beguita, or, among the French, Beguita, or, among the second these terms was at first so extensive, (as might be shown by many examples,) that even the monke and Beguita. But afterwards, their application was more restricted; and they were appropriated to those who formed an intermediate class between the monks and common citizens, yet resembled the former in their habits and manners. The Tertisrii, therefore, of all the different orders, Dominicans, Franciscans, &c. were called Beghardi, as is abundantly attested: for, although they were only

Francis; but the Bizochi or Bequini lived in the manner of other people, except in regard to dress, and a few observances prescribed for this class of persons by St. Francis; so that they were mere laics, or secular brethren, as the ecclesiastical phrase is 1. These Bizochi, moreover, were divided into two classes, the perfect, and the imperfect. The former lived by begging, did not marry, and had no fixed residence; while the latter had permanent places of abode, married, possessed property, and engaged in the various occupations of life, like other citizens 2.

citizens, yet they were more strict in their devotional exercises than common citizens. The Brother Weavers, the Brethren of St. Alexius, the followers of Gerhard the Great, and many others, in short, all who exhibited an exterior of higher sanctity and piety, were Beghardi and Beguttæ, notwithstanding they obtained their support by labour, and troubled no one by their begging.

The terms Beghardi and Beguttæ, Beguini and Beguinæ, if we regard them in their origin, were therefore honourable appellations; and they were used as such, in works of the highest citizens, yet they were more strict in

honourable appellations; and they were used as such, in works of the highest respectability, in that age; as for instance, in the Testament of St. Lewis, the king of France. But gradually these words, as often happens, changed their original import, and became terms of reproach and derision. For among those mendicant monks, and amongthose professing more than ordinary piety. professing more than ordinary piety, there were found many whose piety was childish and superstitious, or who were childish and superstitious, or who were crafty impostors, concealing crimes and villanies under a mask of piety, or who united with their piety corrupt doctrines which were contrary to the prevailing religion of the age. These characters caused the appellation Beghard or Beguin to become dishonourable, and to be used for one who is stupidly or to be used for one who is stupidly or anilely religious, or who imposes upon mankind by a show of piety and poverty, or who debases his piety by grievous errors in doctrine. The term Lollard underwent a similar change in its import, as will be shown hereafter.

¹ See the Acta Inquisit. Tholosanæ, published by Limborch, p. 298. 302. 310. 313, but especially p. 307. 329. 382. 389, &c. Of the other passages

illustrative of the history of the Fratri-celli and Bequini, I will subjoin one from Jordan's Chronicon, ad ann. 1294. in Muratori's Antiquitates Ital. Medii Ævi, tom. iv. p. 1020, which will briefly confirm nearly all I have said. "Petrus de Macerata et Petrus de Forosempronio, apostatæ fuerunt ordinis Minorum et hæretici. His petentibus eremitice vivere, ut regulam B. Francisci ad litteram servare possent. Qui-bus plures apostatæ adhæserunt, qui statum communitatis damnabant et declarationes regulæ, et vocabant se Fratres S. Francisci," (he oughttohave said Fratricellos, or parcos fratres de pou-perevita,) " et Sæculares" (these were the Tertiarii, the friends and associates the Tertiaris, the friends and associates of the Fratricelli, but who continued to be seculars, and were excluded from the rank of Friars). "Seculares autem vocarunt Bizocios, vel Fratricellos, vel Bocasotos." (Here Jordan errs, in saying that the seculares were called Fratricellos, vel fratricellos, vel Bocasotos." Bocasotos." (Here Jordan errs, in saying that the saculares were called Fratricellos: for this name was appropriated to the real monks of St. Francis, and did not belong to the Tertiari. His other statements are correct; and they show that these more rigid adherents to the rule of St. Francis, were divided into two classes; namely, Friars and Seculars; and that the latter were called Bizochi.) "I i dogmatizabant, quod nullus summus Pontifex regulam B. Francisci declarare potuit. Item, quod angelus abstulit a Nicolao tertio Papatus auctoritatem—Et quod ipsi soli sunt in via Dei et vera ecclesia," &c.

<sup>2</sup> This distinction appears clearly, from comparing, among others, several passages in the Acta Inquisit. Tholosanæ. See p. 303. 310. 312, 313. 319, &c.

§ 41. Totally different from these austere Franciscan Beguini and Beguina, were the German and Belgic Beguina, who did not indeed originate in this century, but now first came into notice, and in a short time became immensely numerous. Certain pious females, including both widows and maidens, in order to keep themselves pure from the corruptions of the age, formed themselves into associations, and lived in appropriate houses, amidst exercises of devotion, and regular manual labour, under a directress; yet reserving to themselves the right of marrying, and of withdrawing from the association at their pleasure. And as all females who made pretensions to more than ordinary piety, were called Begutta or Beguina, that is, praying Ladies; so these also received the same appellation. The first association of this description was formed

There was much discussion in the Netherlands, in the seventeenth century, respecting the origin of these Beghards and Begwinæ, of which I have given a full account, in a work published, de Boyuinis. During this discussion, the Beghings brought forward diplomas, or written docu-ments, of the most authentic and unwritten docuexceptionable character, from which it ars, that there were associations of Beguing in the Netherlands, as early as the eleventh and twelfth cen-turies. They were able indeed to produce but three such documents, the first dated A. D. 1065, the second, A. D. 1129, and the third, A. D. 1151. The whole were published at Vilvorden, by the Begking then resident there. Aubertus Mirwus, Opera diplomatico-historica, tom. ii. cap. 26. p. 948; and tom. iii. p. 628. ed. nova. Erycius Pu-teanus, de Beghinarum apud Belgas instituto et nomine suffragio; which tract, with another of the same Puteanus on the same subject, is extant in Joseph Geldolph a Ryckel's Vita S. Beggas come annotationibus, p. 65. 227. Douny, 1631. 4to. Hence, while it must be admitted, that those are in error who affirm that the class of females that are still called Beguing or Begutta, first appeared in the twelfth or thir teenth century; yet the very small number of the documents and testimonies, puts it beyond controversy, that

the Beguinæ were a very obscure party, previously to the thirteenth century; it may be, that they possessed only that one Beguinagium, which was at Vilvorden, in Brabant.

All the Beghardi and Beghina still existing in the Netherlands, though existing under regulations very different from their original ones, eagerly maintain that they derived their name and their institution, in the seventh century, from St. Begga, duchess of Brabant, and daughter of Pipin, mayor of the palace in Austrasia; which lady they of course revere as their patrones and regard as a kind of tutelary divi-nity. See Jos. Geld. a Ryckel, Vita S. Begger cum annotat. published at Douay and Louvain. This is a pon-derous volume; but, in other respects, a slender work, and stuffed with anile fables. Those who are unfriendly to the Beguini and Beguine, contend that they derived their origin from Lambert le Begue, a priest of Liege, in the twelfth century, and a very pious man. See Peter Coens (a learned canon of Antwerp) in his Disquisitio Historica de origine Beghinarum et Beginarum et Beg Ainagiorum in Belgio; Louvain, 1627. 12mo. than whom, no one has more learnedly defended this opinion. Both these opinions have many and distinguished advocates, but none that are good authorities; and both of them may be easily confuted.

as Nevelles, in Brahant, a. n. 1226: and so many others followed sum after, throughout France, Germany, and the Netheriands, thus from the middle of the century onward, there was scarcely a city of any note, which had not its Boyotaspia, as they were called, or Fungards, as such associations were sometimes denominated, borrowing a name from the book of Canticles! All these female associations did not adopt the same regulations: but the greater part of them devoted the time that was not occupied in prayer and other religious exercises, to various kinds of labour, and especially to conving. Such of them as were really indigent, or disabled, or sick, sought relief in the kindness of the pious and benevolent.

§ 42. This female institution was soon after imitated in the Netherlands, by unmarried men, both widowers and bachelors; who associated and lived together in appropriate houses, praying and labouring unitedly, under a director or chief, yet reserving to themselves in the same manner as the females, the liberty of returning at any time to their former mode of life, if they pleased. These were called, according to the phraseology of the age. Bealurds, corruptly pronounced Bogards by the Belgians; and by some, Lollards; and in France, at first, Bons Valets (boni valeti), or Bons Garçons (boni pueri), and afterwards Beguine, and also, from the occupation of most of them, Brother Weavers (Fratres textores). The first association of these Beghards, it appears, was formed at Antwerp, in the year 1228; and it continues still in a flourishing state, though the fraternity have departed widely from their pristine mode of life. This association was followed by many others, in Germany, the Netherlands, and France; yet these associations of Beghards were not so numerous as those of the Beghina

lands, during this and the following century, are detailed at great length by Aub. Mirseus, in his Opera historio-diplomatica; by Jo. Baptist Gramaye, in his Antiquitates Belgicos; by Auton. Sanderus, in his Brabantic et Flandris illustrata; and by other historians of Belgian affairs.

Matth. Paris, Historia Major, ad ann. 1253. p. 539. 540.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> See Matth. Paris, Historia Major, ad ann. 1243 and 1250. p. 540. 696. Thomas Cantipratensis, in Boso Universali, de Apibus, lib. ii. cap. 51. p. 478. ed. Colvener. Peter de Herenthal, in his unpublished Annals; an important extract from which is exhibited by Jos. Geld. a Ryckel, in his notes ad Vitam S. Begga, § 196. p. 355, &c. The origin and establishment of the Beguinagia, founded in the Nether-

[or female Begkards]. The Roman pontiffs never formally approved, and confirmed with their sanction, these associations of male and female Begkards: yet they tolerated them; and often, at the request of principal men and women, protected them with their edicts and bulls against the violence and the plots of their enemies; of whom they had not a few. At the present day, most of the houses belonging to both the sexes of Begkards, are either destroyed, or converted to other uses: yet in the Belgic provinces, the houses of female Begkards are sufficiently numerous, while those for males are very few.

§ 43. It remains, that we briefly notice the names and merits of those among the Greeks and the Latins, who acquired most fame by their writings. Among the Greeks, the following are the most noted: Nicetas Acominatus, to whom we are indebted for a history, and a Thesaurus of the orthodox faith: Germanus, patriarch of Constantinople, of whose productions there are extant, among others, a tract against the Latins, and an Exposition of the Greek Liturgy: Theodorus Lascaris, who has left us several tracts on different topics in theology; and who also wrote against the Latins, as nearly all the Greek authors did, this being a subject to which their genius and their national attachments both prompted them: Nicophorus Blommida, one of those who endeavoured to pro-

7 See Ryckel's Vita S. Boppa, p. 635. Anton. Sander's Flandria illustrata, lib. iii. cap. xvi. p. 136. Jo. Bapt. Gramaye, in his Assiq. Flandria, and especially, in Gandaco, p. 22. Anbert Mirseus, Opera diplomatico-histor. tom. iii. c. 168. p. 145. and in several other places. Hipp. Helyot, Histoire des Ordres, tom. vii. p. 248, who, however, makes many mistakes. Gerhard Antonius, the Pater Minister (as the head of the sect is called,) of the Beghards of Antwerp, in his Epischi al Ryckel's Vita S. Boppa, p. 439; who studiously casts obscurity on not a few things, in order to evalt his sect. Concerning them all, in addition to the writers de Scriptorius Exclematicis, see Jo. Alb. Fabricius 4 Bistisches.

Figure 1 [See above, p. 528, note: I'r

distinction from a parriarch he eighth century. He was a nonk of the Propontia, created patranch cheest a. p. 1222, deposed in 1264 again, and died in 1254 distinction of the litury, sadly consequent was published, Greek and latin the deducation processing the property of the process of the creek and latin the deducation of the process of the creek, have been published and creek, have been published and creek, have been published and the creek, as a number of the creek, have been published and the creek and

duce harmony between the Greeks and Latins. Araenius, whose Synopsis of the Greek ecclesiastical law is pretty well known. George Acropolita, known as the author of a history, and a man in public life. John Beccus, or Veccus, who brought himself into much trouble, by advocating the cause of the Latins with more warmth, than the zeal of most Greeks for their church, would tolerate. George Metochita, and Constantine Meliteniota, who expended much effort, without effect, to unite the Greeks and Latins: George Pachymeres, famed for his Exposition of Dionysius the father of the mystics, and for a History of his own times. and George of Cyprus, who acquired more fame by his invectives against the Latins, and his attack upon John Vectus, than by his other writings.

[See above, p. 527, note 5. Tr.] 4 [Arsenius, surnamed Autorianus, was born at Constantinople; became a monk and an abbot at Nice; retired from office, and lived at mount Athos; was made patriarch of Constantinople by Theodore Lascaris, A.D. 1255, and tutor to Lascaris' son, at his father's death, A. D. 1259; resigned the patriarchate soon after; resumed the office in 1261; opposed and excommunicated the emperor Michael, who had put out the eyes of Arsenius' royal pupil; was de-posed and banished to the Proconnesus, where he lived in exile many The time of his death is not ascertained. His Synopsis divinorum Canonum, written while he was a monk, and arranged under one hundred and forty-one Tituli, is in Justell's Biblioth. Juris Canon. Greek and Latin, tom. ii. p. 749. His Testament, or will, was published Gr. and Lat. by Cotelier, Monumenta Ecclesiæ Gr. tom. ii. p. Tr.]

<sup>5</sup> [See above, p. 527, note <sup>2</sup>. Tr.]
<sup>6</sup> [Veccus was chartophylax of the great church of Constantinople, and man of genius and learning. He at first strenuously opposed the Latins. For this the emperor Michael imprisoned him, with others. By reading the writings of Nicephorus Blemmida, Veccus was converted into a friend and most zealous advocate of the Latins. Michael now made him patriarch of Constantinople, A. D. 1274. On the death of Michael, A. D. 1274.

the rage of the people, he resigned his office; was the next year banished, and passed the remainder of his days in exile. His writings in defence of the Latins, and in apology for his conduct, are numerous, and were published, Gr. and Lat. by Leo Allatius, in Græcia Orthodora, tom. i. and ii. and elsewhere. Tr.]

7 [George Metochita was a deacon

<sup>7</sup> [George Metochita was a deacon of the great church of Constantinople, and a friend and associate of John Veccus. With him he contended in behalf of the Latins, and with him suffered exile, for this offence. He flourished A.D. 1276; the time of his deaths not known. His writings, all in defence of the Latins, were published by Leo Allatius, Gracia Orthodox, tom. ii. Tr.]
<sup>8</sup> [Constantine Meliteniota was arch.

<sup>8</sup> [Constantine Meliteniota was archdeacon of Constantineple, under John Veccus; joined with Veccus and Metochita in defending the cause of the Latins; and passed through much the same sufferings. He died in exile, in Bithynia. His tract on a union of the Greck and Latin churches, and another on the procession of the Holy Spirit, are extant, Gr. and Lat. in Leo Allatius, Gracia Orthodora, tom. ii. Tr.]

on the procession of the Holy Spirit, are extant, Gr. and Lat. in Leo Allatius, Gracia Orthodora, tom. ii. Tr.]

9 [See above, p. 527, note 3. Tr.]

1 [George of Cyprus, who assumed the name of Gregory, was born and educated in the Latin church in Cyprus. At the age of twenty, he went to Constantinople; changed his sentiments; became a monk, and one of the court clergy; was created patriarch

§ 44. The Latin writers form a long list; from which we shall produce those only who are most frequently quoted. Joachim, abbot of Flora in Calabria, was perhaps a pious man, and not wholly ignorant of the truth; but he was a man of small parts, of weak judgment, and addicted to visionary and enthusiastic notions: both in his lifetime and after his death, the ignorant multitude regarded him as inspired of God. His predictions became far-famed, and have been often published. Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, expounded many of the books of holy scripture. Francis, founder of the

a. D. 1284; opposed and persecuted Veccus; was obliged to resign his office in 1229; retired to a monastery, and died not long after. He wrote largely against the Latins, and in confutation of Veccus. His chief works are his Tomus Orthodoxus, or Columna Orthodoxia, and discourses against the blasphemies of Veccus, still remaining in manuscript.

in manuscript.

Besides the Greek writers enumerated by Dr. Mosheim, the following are noticed by Cave, in his *Historia* 

Litteraria, tom. ii.

Nicolaus Hydrentinus, who flourished a. D. 1201, and was the Greek interpreter in all the negotiations of cardinal Benedict, both at Constantinople, and in Greece, for a reconciliation of the Greek and Latin churches. He wrote in Greek various tracts against the Latins, from which only some extracts have been published.

Nicetas Maronita, chartophylas of the great church of Constantinople, and then archbishop of Thessalonica, who flourished a. D. 1201. He wished to effect a union of the Greek and Latin churches; and wrote six books on the procession of the Holy Spirit, with a view to reconcile the two parties. Leo Allatius has published some extracts from the work; adv. Hottinger. cap. 19. His Answers to the questions of Basil are extant, Greek and Latin, in the Jus Gr. Rom. lib. v. p. 345.

Manuel Caritopulus, patriarch of

Manuel Caritopulus, patriarch of Constantinople, about A. D. 1250, wrote some tracts on ecclesiastical or canon law; which Leunclavius published, Greck and Latin, in his Jus Gr. Rom.

lib. iii. p. 238, &c.

George Moschamper, chartophylax

of the great church of Constantinople, who flourished about a. p. 1276. He was bitterly opposed to the Latins, and wrote several pieces against them, which were answered by John Veccus. Nothing of his has been published.

Nothing of his has been published.

Simon, born in Crete, but of a Constantinopolitan family, is supposed by Cave to have flourished about A. D. 1276. A long epistle of his, addressed to John Nomophylax, de conciliis quas processionem Spiritus Sancti a Filio definiterum, was published, Gr. and Lat. by Leo Allatius, adv. Hottinger. p. 324. He wrote two other tracts on the same subject, never published. Tr.]

<sup>2</sup> Gregory di Lauro, composed in

<sup>3</sup> Gregory di Lauro, composed in Italian, a copious life of Joachim, which was published at Naples, 1660. 4to. His prophecies were first printed at Venice, 1517. 4to. and subsequently, often. [He was a Cistercian monk and abbot of different monasteries in Italy; the last of which, that at Flora, he founded himself. He flourished A. D. 1201, and died previously to A. D. 1215. He wrote de Concordia reteris et nori Testamenti Libri v., Commentaries on Jeremiah, Psalms, Isaiah, some portions of Nahum, Habakkuk, Zechariah, and Malachi, on the Apocalypse; also fifteen prophecies concerning the Roman pontiffs; besides some other prophecies. All the above were printed at Venice, in different years, previously to A. D. 1600. Tr.]

<sup>3</sup> [Stephen Langton was an Englishman, but educated at Paris, where he became chancellor of the university, and a canon of Paris. Innocent III. invited him to Rome and made him a cardinal. In the year 1206, the same pontiff made him archbishop of Can-

The second of th

de Voragine, by his Historia Lombardica. Among those who cultivated metaphysical or philosophical theology in this age, the most distinguished were Albertus Magnus, Thomas Aquinas, and Bonaventura. That these men possessed very

author's own times: the third returns to the oriental nations, and brings down their history to A.D. 1218. The first and third books were printed at Donay, 1597. 8vo., and in Bongarsius, Gusta Dei per Francos, tom. ii. He also wrote a letter, describing the capture of Damietta, which is in Bongarsius, l. c., and an epistle to pope Honorius III., and sermons on the gospels and epistles for the year. Tr.]

7 See Jac. Echard's Scriptores Do-

minici, tom. i. p. 454, and Jo. Boland's Prof. ad Acta Sanctor. tom. i. p. 9. [also p. 532, note 1 of this vol. Tr.]

\* Concerning Albertus Magnus, see Jac. Echard's Scriptores Dominici, tom. i. p. 162. [Albert the Great was born of noble parentage, at Lauingen in Swabia, a.D. 1205; was early sent to Passau for education, and became a Dominican monk in 1223. Strange stories are told of his obtuseness in early life, and of his subsequent miraous facility in acquiring knowledge. He was a universal scholar; but particularly distinguished in mathematics, natural philosophy, metaphysics, and scholastic theology. He taught at Hildesheim, Regensberg, Cologne, and other places in Germany, and likewise at Paris. In 1238, he was made vicar general of the Dominicans for two years; and afterwards provincial of the order for Germany. In 1249, he In 1249, he fixed himself at Cologne, and was pre-sident of the school there. In 1260, e pontiff obliged him to accept the bishopric of Ratisbon; but he resigned it in 1963, and retired to his favourite literary retreat at Cologne. He died in 1280, aged 75. His works, in twenty-one volumes, folio, were pubhished by Peter Jammy, at Lyons, A. D. 1651. They comprise eight works on dialectics; twenty-eight on natural phi-losophy; commentaries on the Psalins, Lamentations, Baruch, Daniel, the twelve minor prophets, the four Gos-pels, and the Apocalypse; many ser-mons; a Compendium of theology, in seven books; Commentaries on Lombard's four books of Sentences; and various other pieces. Tr. 1

various other pieces. Oconcerning Thomas Aquinas, called the Angel of the schools, see the Acta Sanctor. tom. i. Martii, p. 655, &c. and Ant. Touron's Vie de St. Thomas, Paris, 1737. 4to. [Thomas was of the family of the counts of Aquino, in the kingdom of Naples; and was born at Aquino, A.D. 1224. Educated in mosteries, where he displayed great precocity of genius, he became a Do-minican monk at Naples, in the year 1241, contrary to the will of his parents. His mother was denied access to him by the monks, who sent Thomas from one place to another, to conceal him.

At length, in his attempted removal to Paris, she and her other sons seized him. For two years they kept him a prisoner in their castle, and used every effort to persuade him to renounce a monastic life, without effect. In 1244 he escaped through a window, went to Naples, and was conducted to Paris, and thence to Cologne, where he heard the lectures of Albert the Great. From Cologne, he was called to Paris to lecture on the Sentences. He and Bonaventura received their doctorates in theology at Paris on the same day, A. D. A few days after, he returned to Italy, and taught theology in the universities of Bologna, Rome, Fondi, Foggia, and Pisa. In the year 1263, he was appointed provincial Definitor (Visitor) of his order, for the province of Rome; and in that capacity, attended the general convention of the order in London the same year. He at last settled down at Naples, on a stipend from the king, as a permanent teacher there. He now refused the arch-bishopric of Naples, offered him by the pope. In 1274, the pope called him to the council of Lyons, to maintain the principles of the Romish church against the Greeks: but he died on his way thither, at Tarracina, on the 7th of March, 1274, aged 50 years. His works, as printed at Rome, 1570, fill 18 volumes, folio, and in the edition of

ive minds, acute and superior understandings, and unamon penetration in regard to abstruse and difficult subjects, candid man will deny; and this, notwithstanding they nted to various things that are incorrect. Of the others secuted the same species of theology, a long list which are found men of subtlety and dexterity. t age neid in reputation William of Paris, a man of acute-2; Alexander Hales, the expounder of Aristotle 1; Bolert

1636-1641, 23 volume- 6.12comprise comments on ne works of Aristotle; and ses of Lombard: a h logy, entitled Summa s iii. divisa; many mis. neous s, commentaries on the scripture, ons, &c. Tr.]
Concerning Bonaventura, the paa saint of Lyons in France, see Coia's Histoire Littér. de la ville de
m, tom. ii. p. 307. Histoire de la
et du culte de S. Bonacenture, par un
gieux Cordelier, Lyons, 1747. 8vo.
an Bonaventura (called Eustachius
Eutychius in Greek) was born of
mourable parentage, at Bagnarea in
Tuscany, A. D. 1221, and became a
Franciscan monk in 1243. He studied
and gave lectures on the Sentences at
Paris, where he took his doctor's degree in 1255. The next year he was ons, &c. Tr.] The next year he was gree in 1255. unanimously elected general of his order, an office which he held till his death, and filled with great advantage to the fraternity. He was called the Scruphic Doctor, and was a man esteemed and confided in by every one. In 1272, the cardinals being unable to agree upon a new pontiff, submitted the election to Bonaventura, who nominated Theobald of Liege, or Gregory X. In 1274, Gregory created Bonaventura cardinal bishop of Alba, and called him to the general council of Lyons. He died at Lyons, while the council was in session, July 15th, A. D. 1274, aged 53. His funeral was attended by the popc, the emperor, and the whole council. Bonaventura was a scholar, a man of an acute mind, a good writer, and a very devout man. He united mystic with scholastic theology, and was a voluminous writer on practical reli-gion. His works, as printed at Rome,

1229, in eight volumes, fol. compe nentaries on the scripture; a fill ment on the Sentences of Lambri; eat number of tracts, chiefly a tic and practical subjects; letter, nons, &c. Tr.]
See especially the Gallia Christian he Benedictines, tom. vii. p. %. Iliam of Paris, D. D. was been siller, in Anvergne (and these ille, in Auvergne (and these called William Alvernus), because a eminent scholar and divine, and we bishop of Paris from A. D. 1228, all his death, March 29th, 1249. His work were printed by Bart. Ferroness, 0r leans, 1674, in two volumes, fol. The consist chiefly of tracts on moral and ral on dogmatic theology. He is not to be confounded with Matthew Paris, the historian; as he too often is in the references throughout the original d this work of Mosheim, through the mistake, no doubt, of the printer. Ir.]

[Alexander Hales, or de Hales, was

an Englishman, of Gloucestershire; but was early sent to Paris, where spent most of his life in the study of in teaching them to others. He was called the *Irrefragable Doctor*. He was a Franciscan, flourished about a. A. 1230, and died at Paris, August 27th, 1245. His works, as published separately, consist of commentaries upon the scriptures; commentaries on cer tain books of Aristotle; commentaries on the Sentences of Lombard; a pretem of theology; and a few tracts.

Tr.]
Concerning him, Ant. Wood has written largely, Antiq. (tronscass, ton. i. p. 81, 105. [Robert Grusthead, et Capito, was born at Stradbrook, a Suffolk, and educated at Oxford and

# Capito'; Thomas Cantipratensis'; John Peckham'; William Durand'; Roger Bacon'; Richard Middleton'; Ægidius de

Paris. Returning to England, he became archdeacon of Leicester, and then bishop of Lincoln, from a.D. 1235, till his death, October 9th, 1253. He was a man of great learning, and of an an independent mind. The physical accinces, law, divinity, and the original languages of the bible, all engaged his attention. He resisted the domination of the pope, and laboured to reform the clergy. His writings consist of translations, comments on Aristotle and Dionysius Areop., sermons, letters, and other tracts; most of which still remain in manuscript. For a full account of him, see Milner's Church History, cent. xiii. c. 7. Tr.]

§ [Thomas Cantipratensis was born

of noble parents, at Lewe, near Brussels, studied under Albert the Great at Cologne, became a regular canon at Cantimpre, or Champrè, near Cambray, and afterwards a Dominican monk, subprior at Louvain, and a bishop, suffragan, and assistant to the bishop of Cambray. He flourished A. D. 1255. His principal work is entitled Bonum Universale, de Apibus; in which he gives precepts for the conduct of all orders of men, deriving his illustrations from bees. He also wrote several lives of reputed saints. Tr.]

IJohn Peckham was born of low parentage, at Chichester in Sussex, England; studied at Oxford and Paris; England; studied at Oxford and Paris; because a Franciscan; taught with applause at Oxford, Paris, Lyons, and Rome. While at Rome, A.D. 1278, the pope created him archbishop of Canterbury. On his arrival in England, the pope demanded of him 4000 marks of silver for the use of the holy see. Peckham had to pay it. He next had contention with the archbishop of York. He became vastly rich, founded a college, raised his relatives to affluence, and died about A.D. 1291. He wrote Collectanea Bibliorum, and 47 synodical decrees, which have been published; and a number of theological tracts, which remain in manuscript. Tr.]

in Provence, France, of noble parents. He studied the civil and canon laws at Bologna, and took his doctorate there. He also taught law at Bologna and Mutina; and became so famous as a pleader, that he was called the father of practice. He was auditor general in the court of Rome, canon of Beauvais, and dean of Chartres. In 1274, he was the pope's proctor at the general council of Lyons. Nicolaus III. made him governor of the papal dominions, with the title of rector and count of the patrimony. In this capacity, he commanded successfully in several battles. In 1286, he was made bishop of Mende in France. In 1296, the pope sent him as ambassador to the Saracens in the East; but he died at Nicotia, in Cyprus. He was a learned man, a profound jurist, and a respectable theologian. He wrote Speculum Juris, a large work, divided into three parts; Repertorium Juris, extracted from the preceding; Rationale divinorum Officiorum, in eight books; also some law tracts. Tr.]

rum Officiorum, in eight books; also some law tracts. Tr.]

§ [See above, p. 536, note s. Roger Bacon was nobly born at Ilchester, Somersetshire, England, about A. D. 1206. He studied at Oxford, and then at Paris, where he took his degree. Languages, history, law, the physical sciences, and theology, were his pursuit. Returning to England, he taught at Oxford, became a Franciscan monk, devoted himself to the physical sciences, expended much time and money on experiments in optics, mechanics, and chemistry, was esteemed a magician, and confined many years as such to a monastery. He died about the year 1284, aged 78, and was buried at Oxford. His Opus Majus, addressed to pope Clement IV. contains an abstract, by his own hand, of all the works he had then published, and nearly supersedes the necessity of reading any of his other printed works. Tr.]

§ [Richard Middleton, or de Media-

<sup>9</sup> [Richard Middleton, or de Mediavilla, the *Doctor solidus et copions*, was an English Franciscan monk and theologian, who first studied philosophy, law, and theology at Oxford, and afterwards at Paris, where he obtained a high reputation. In the year 1282, he was one of the commissioners appointed

Colonna'; Armand de Bello Visu'; and others. But none of these attained to equal renown with the triumvirate above mentioned. Hugo de S. Caro was thought to have done much to advance sacred knowledge, by his Concordance to the holy scriptures3. William of St. Amour waged war upon the fraternities that sought renown for piety in mendicity, with boldness and resolution, but not successfully. Humbert de Romanis endeavoured by his writings to guide the conduct, and regulate the lives of the monks5. William Perald acquired

by the provincial of his order, to try the cause of Peter John Olivi; which trial has been censured. He returned to England, and taught with great ap-plause at Oxford; and died about A. D. 1300. He wrote four books of ques-tions on Lombard's Sentences; and tions on Lombard's Sentences; and Quodlibita theologica, containing eighty questions in theology; both of which works have been published; also commentaries on the Gospels, and the epistles of Paul, and some tracts, which are not published. Tr.]

1 [Ægidius Colonna, or de Columna, the Doctor fundatissimus, was born at Rome, of the illustrious family of Colonna; studied at Rome and in other places; became an Augustinian error

lonna; studied at Rome and in other places; became an Augustinian eremite monk; was invited to Paris, to be tutor to prince Philip, son of Philip the Bold; and taught many years in the university of Paris. In 1292, he was made prior-general of his order. In 1296, Boniface VIII. made him archbishop of Bourges. Whether he became a cardinal or not, has been dignuted. He did at a 1216 aged 60. disputed. He died A. D. 1316, aged 69. disputed. He died A. D. 1310, aged 09.
His writings are very numerous, though
but partially published, and never collectively. They are on scholastic theology, dialectics, on the Sentences of
Lombard, vindications of Thomas Aquinas and Bonaventura, and numerous
other treets. Tel

other tracts. Tr.]

<sup>2</sup> [Armand of Bellevue, or de Bello
Visu, was a Dominican monk, born at
Bologna, and master of the sacred
palace at Rome. He is supposed to
have lived near the end of this century. His works are a commentary on the Psalms, meditations, prayers, ser-mons, and an explanation of difficult terms in theology and philosophy.

Tr.]

<sup>3</sup> [Hugo of St. Cher, D.D. or de Sancto Caro, a Dominican monk, was born in Dauphiny, and studied at Paris; was papal ambassador to Constantinople under Gregory IX., became provincial of his order for France; was created a cardinal in 1245, after which he was repeatedly papal legate, especially to Germany. He died A. n. 1260. His works are, Postillax, or a brief commentary on the whole bible, Venice, 1600, in 8 volumes; sermous for the year; Speculum saccrdotum secolesia; and a Concordance to all the declipable words in the Latin Bible, to which Conrad of Halberstadt added the particles, about A. D. 1290, and which has been often printed. Tr.]

<sup>4</sup> [William of St. Amour, or de S. Amore. He was a native of Burgundy, and one of the leading dectors at Paris, in the middle of this century. In the controversy between the university and the Dominicans. he steed

In the controversy between the university and the Dominicans, he stood in the front of the battle. The pope ordered him to be degraded and banished, in 1256. But supported by the university, he held his ground, and fought more eagerly. See above, p. 564. His works were published at Constance (Paris) 1632, 4to. Tr.]

5 [Humbert de Romanis, or of Re-

<sup>5</sup> [Humbert de Romanis, or of Romans in Burgundia, became a Dominican monk while studying at Paris, 4.0. 1225; was made general of the order in 1254, resigned the office 1263, and died in 1274. He wrote Instructions for monks, in six books; a commentary on the rule of St. Augustine; two hundred sermons on various subjects; lives of monks; on the three monastic vows; and on the exudition of preachers. Most of these are in the Biblioth. Patrum, tom. xxv. Tr.]

very high reputation in that age, by his Summa virtutum et vitiorum. Raymund Martini still lives in his Pugio Fidei, or his work against the Jews and Saracens'. John of Paris deserves an honourable place among the defenders of the truth and the right, because he contended for the power of temporal sovereigns against the machinations of the pontiffs, and because he openly professed his dissatisfaction with the prevailing doctrine respecting the Lord's Supper.

See Colonia, Histoire Littéraire de la ville de Lyon, tom. ii. p. 322, &c. [William Perald, or Peralt, i.e. de Petra Alta, was born in the diocese of Vienne, became a Dominican monk in 1219, and some say archbishop of Lyons in 1272. He died in 1275. His Summa (elementary treatise) de virtutibus et vitiis, has passed through numerous editions. This is his only work known; unless he is the author of the sermons for the year, ascribed to William of Paris. Tr.]

7 [Raymund Martini, or des Mar-tins, a Catalonian, and a very cele-brated Dominican monk, who flourished in Spain, A. D. 1278. At the suggestion of Raymond de Pennafort, general of his order, he composed his celebrated *Pugio Filei* (Dagger of the Faith), in three parts, in which he confutes the Jews and Saracens out of their own writers. It is a learned work, was long the chief arsenal for Muhammedana, and was printed, with notes, by Voisin, Paris, 1651, fol., and Lips. 1687, fol. Tr.]

His Determination de S. Coma was additionable Determination of S. Coma was additionable to the Company of the Company

published by Peter Alix, London, 1696. 8vo. See Echard's Srejtora Iranocani, tom. i. p. 501. &c. Seepara Baluze, Vita Possif. America, von. p. 4. 576, 577, &c.—John of Fara was a Dominican mesk aut a dennguished theologian of Paris, across a 1 When Boniface VIII. attack-Philip the Fair, king of France, Jones stood forth in defence of the ring, n While he was presenting it the second blies of his order, and grown through appliance, he advanced the store that the possibly Christ's presence in the market the store that the store tha

ting himself to the elements, and not by a transmutation of their substance: the masters of Paris cried out against He was condemned of error. him. He was condemned of error, and forbidden to preach or to become: but he appealed to the pape, went to Rome, and died were after his arrival, A. D. 1304. His tract de ropes procede et populi is in "riduat" a Monoch Imp. tom. ii. p. 107.

Besidesthore named in 19 Monoch Cave notices the Valvoing Latin where

of this century.
Sylvester (syrallsus, ex. of. ( someone. sis from his mounty, sat Burries from his family. He was the sen of William de Barri, and term of Manager to sa Pembrone is brown Wasen Legislat His were breve, water of day were biss arracement of trooping the and DIE SPACE IN MANY and tones months to be a second t The Miller of the State of the Administration of the State of the Stat graphy are not a server and a server as a En Proceedings of the A See See Control of the property of the propert

1602. fol. Several of his theological productions remain in manuscript

Gervasius, an English Benedictine monk of Canterbury, well acquainted with the Anglo-Saxon history. He flourished A. D. 1201, and wrote, an Account of the conflagration and repair of the cathedral of Canterbury; Sketches of the dissensions between the monks of Canterbury, and the arch-bishop Baldwin; a Chronicle of English history, from A. D. 1112, to A. D. 1199; and Lives of the archbishops of Canterbury, from Augustine to Hubert, inclusive: all of which are in the Scriptores X. Anglici, Lond. 1652. fol. William de Seligniaco, made bishop

of Auxerre A. D. 1206, and afterwards bishop of Paris, till his death, 1223. He wrote a Summa Theologica, (system of theology,) printed at Paris, 1500.

Arnold of Hildesheim, and abbot of

Lubec, flourished A. D. 1209, and continued Helmold's Chronicon, from 1171 to 1209. He is considered as good authority in Slavonic affairs, but not in others. His continuation is published, in some editions imperfect, with Helmold.

Absalom, a canon of St. Victor, Paris, and an abbot in the diocese of Treves, A. D. 1210, has left us fifty-one sermons on the festivals.

Robert de Monte, or Robert de Torinneio, abbot of St. Michael de Monte in the diocese of Avranches, in Some think he flourished Normandy. A. D. 1210; but others make him to have died A. D. 1186. The continua-tion of the *Chronicon* of Sigebert Gemtion of the Chronicon of Sigebert Gemblacensis, from 1112 to A. D. 1210, or at least to A. D. 1182, is ascribed to him. He also wrote some historical and other tracts. All are published by Lu. Dachery, in Append. ad Opp. Guiberti, Paris, 1651, and in his Spiciation.

Willibrand of Oldenburg, canon of Hildesheim A. D. 1211. After visiting Palestine, he wrote an account of his travels in that country; published by Leo Allatius, Symmict. part i. p. 104.

Helinandus, a Frenchman, who after a dissolute life became a Cistercian monk, at Mons Frigidus, in the diocese of Beauvais. He flourished A. D. 1212, and died A. D. 1227. His great work, or Chronicle, from the Creation, to A. D. 1204, in forty-eight books; with some sermons, martyrdoms of saints, &c. was published by Betr. Tissier, in his Bibliotheca Cisteroiensis, and by Surius.

Alexander Neckam, born at St. Albans, studied in England, visited the universities of France and Italy, returned to St. Albans, removed to Exeter, became a canon regular of St. Augustine, and was abbot there, from 1215 till his death, A. D. 1227. His works, which are chiefly commentaries on the scriptures, were never published; but are preserved in manuscript.

Honorius III. pope A. D. 1216-1227, famous for his zeal for crusades against the Saracens and the Albigenses, and for excommunicating the emperor Frederic II., has left us nineteen epistles; extant in the Collections of councils, Baluze's Miscellanies, and Wadding's Annals.

Antonius de Padua, a Portuguese of Lisbon, who removed to Italy, lived at Padua, became a Franciscan theologian and preacher, was called to Rome and honoured by the pope and cardi-nals, and died A. D. 1231. He was a weak man, though a popular preacher. Many of his sermons, and mystic expositions of the scripture, have been published.

Jordan, of Saxon origin, born in the diocese of Mayence, became a Dominican monk in 1220, provincial of his order for Lombardy, in 1222, and general of the order in 1223. He died about 1236, leaving a tract on the origin of his order, and one or two devo-tional works.

Caesarius, a German, who became a Cistercian monk at Heisterback, in the diocese of Cologne, A.D. 1119, was made master of the novices there, then prior of a monastery near Bonn. then prior of a monastery near Bonn. He flourished A. D. 1225; and wrote de Miraculis et Visionibus sui temporis, in twelve Books or Dialogues (fall of fables); a life of St. Engelbert, bishop of Cologne, in three books; and a number of sermons: all of which have been published.

Gregory IX. pope A. D. 1227—1241, famous for his conflicts with the emperor Frederic II. His works, consisting of numerous epistles ar crees, were collected, and published with notes, by Jac. Pamelius, Anw. 1572, fol.

John Algrin, a French divine, dean of Amiens, chantor of Abbeville, arch-bishop of Besançon in 1225, and a cardinal A. D. 1227; after which he was sent into Spain, to preach a cruwas sent into Spain, to preach a cru-sade against the Saracens. He died A. D. 1236. His commentary on the Canticles was printed, Paris, 1521. fol. Raymund de Pennaforti, or de Rupe-

Forti, a Catalonian of Barcelona, descended from the royal line of Arragon and the counts of Barcelona, born A. D. 1175, taught canon law at Bologna, became canon and archdeacon of Bar celona, a Dominican monk, served the celona, a Dominican monk, served the papal court in the department of confessions, was general of his order, A. D. 1238—1240, resigned, and refused the archbishopric of Tarragona, and some other sees, and died A. D. 1275, aged one hundred years. He wrote Summa de Cusibus Panitentialibus, seu de Panitentia et Matrimonio, in four books, printed, with notes, Fribourg, 1603; and compiled, by order of Gregory and compiled, by order of Gregory IX., the part of the Corpus Juris Ca-nonici, called libri v. Deoretalium, or the *Decretals* of Gregory.

Philip Grevius, chancellor of the uni-

versity of Paris, about A. D. 1230; has left us 330 sermons on the Psalms of David, printed Paris, 1523. 8vo. Some other of his commentaries exist in manuscript.

Conrad, of Marpurg, a distinguished Dominican monk and preacher, con-fessor to Elizabeth, margravine of Thuringia. He flourished A. D. 1230; and wrote the Life and Miracles of Eliza-

beth, his patroness: published by Leo Allatius, Symmicta, P. i. p. 269.

Petrus de Vincis, chancellor to the emperor Frederic II., and the defender of his rights against the pope. He made a public speech against the papal encroachments, in a dict at Pavia, A.D. 1239; and was the emperor's ambassador and advocate in the council of Lyons, A. D. 1245. His six Books of Epistles relating to the affairs of the Emperor Frederic, were first published, Basil, 1566. 8vo.

Edmund Rich, archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 1234—1240. He was a great patron of learning, as his foundations at Oxford declare; and a zealous reformer of the discipline of the church and the morals of the clergy. He went to Rome to com-

plain of the vices and corruptions in the church, spoke boldly there, incurred enmity and a heavy fine, turned discouraged, resigned his office, and went to France, where he died. In 1456, he was canonized as a saint. His Speculum Ecclesia is in the Bib-lioth. Patr. tom. xxv. and his twelve ecclesiastical laws are in Lindwood's Provinciale Anglicum.

Lucas, a Spaniard of Leon, who after travelling in Italy, Grecce, and Palestine, was in 1236 made bishop of Tuy, in Gallicia, Spain. He wrote a confutation of the errors of the Albigenses, in three books; printed in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. xxv. the life and miracles of St. Isidore; published by Mabillon and Boland; and continued the Chronicon of Isidore, to his own

times; extant in Schott's Hispania Illustrata, tom. iv.
Godefridus, a German monk in the convent of St. Pantalcon within the city, Cologne. He flourished A.D. 1237, and wrote Annals, from A.D. 1162 to A.D. 1237; published by Freher, Scriptores Germanici, tom. i. p. 239.

Innocent IV. pope A. p. 1243-1254, very ambitious and arrogant pontiff. He wrote commentaries on the five books of Decretals; and a very large num-ber of epistles, which are extant in the Collections of Councils, and in Wad-ding's Annales and Regentum Pontificum

John de S. Geminiano, a Dominican monk, intimate with Thomas Aquinas, andan eminent theologian and preacher, who flourished about A. D. 1244. Green who nourshed about X. D. 1244. Observed IX. sent him to preach up a crusade in the region about Naples, against the emperor Frederic II. His Summa de Exemplie et Recum Similitadinibus was often published, and particularly Colorno. 1870. Apr. 110. particularly Cologne, 1670. 4to. funeral and quadragesimal sermons have also been published.

Peter, the son of Cassiodorus, was an English knight, who flourished about A.D. 1250. His epistle to the Facility about. English church, advising to shake off the tyrannical yoke of the Roman pontiff, is in the Catalogue To Siam Veritaria р. 365.

Theolaid Stampensis, an English secular priest, who perhaps flourished a. D. 1256, by some placed much car-

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lier, has left five epistles ; in Dachery's Spicilegium, tom. iii.

David de Augusta, a Franciscan

monk of Augsburg, A. D. 1250, wrote some directions for monks; extant in the Biblioth. Patrum, tom. xxv.

John Seneca, a distinguished jurist, and rector of the church of Halberstadt, A. D. 1250. When Clement IV. demanded a tenth of all clerical salaries in France and Germany, for a crusade to Palestine, A. D. 1265, John resisted openly, and accused the pon-tiff of avarice; for which he was deposed and excommunicated. He died A.D. 1267. His commentary on the Decretum of Gratian has been often printed with the text.

printed with the text.

Gertrude, a German Benedictine nun at Rodalsdorf, abbess there in 1251, and afterwards removed to Heldenfen, where she died a. p. 1290. She wrote in German, Exercitia Spiritualia, which being translated into Latin, were published with the worth of Mechtilda, a contemporary sister in of Mechtilda, a contemporary sister in

the same nunnery.

Robert de Sorbona, or de Sorbonne, confessor, or at least chaplain, to St. Lewis, king of France; a canon, first at Soissons, and then at Paris. In the year 1252, he founded the divinity college, called the Sorbonne, in the university of Paris. He died after the year 1271, leaving three devotional tracts, on conscience, on confession, and the journey to Paradise; extant in the Biblioth. Patrum, tom. xxv.

Reinerius Sachonus, of Placentia, a distinguished philosopher and theologian. He was first a leading man among the Waldenses; but abandoning them he became a Dominican monk, and Inquisitor general. He flourished A. D. 1254, and died in 1259. He wrote Summa de Catharis & Leonistis, in ten chapters; extant in the Biblioth. Patrum, tom. xxv. and with the notes of Gretser, Ingolst. 1614. 4to.

Alexander IV. pope A.D. 1254—1261, has left us nearly three hundred epistles; three of which are in the Collections of Councils, and the rest in Wadding's Annales and Regestum Pon-

Albert, a Benedictine monk of Stade, in the archbishopric of Bremen; and A. D. 1232, abbot there till 1236, when he went to Rome, resigned his abbacy

in 1240, became a Franciscan, and at length general of the latter order. He wrote a Chronicle from the creation to A. D. 1256; which is better than most others. It was printed Helmst. 1587, 4to., and Wittemb. 1608. 4to.

John Guallensis, or Wallis, an English Franciscan monk of Worcester, who taught philosophy and theology at Oxford and at Paris; and was called the Arbor Vitze, on account of his excellent doctrines. He flourished A.B. ceitent docurines. He flourished a.h. 1260, and died at Paris, in a year not ascertained. His Alphabetum Vita Religiosa; Breviloquium de Philophia dignitate et ejus abusu; Bresile-quium de IV. Cardinalibus Virtuibus quisim de IV. Carassassous y vreusous antiquor. philosophor. et principum; Compendiloquium de Vitis illustr. Philo-sophorum; and Maryarita Doctorum, seu Summa de Regimine Vitas humana, were all published at Lyons, 1511. fol. Some other of his works, on canon law, have also been published.

Bonaventura Brocardus, of Strasburg, a Dominican monk who went into the East, and resided long there, about the middle of the century. His description of places in the Holy Land was printed, Ingolst. 1604. 4to. Cologns, 1624. 8vo. and elsewhere, often.

Urban IV. was papal legate in Pome ania, Prussia, Livonia, and Germany; then patriarch of Jerusalem; and A. D. 1261—1264 pope. His paraphrase on the 50th Psalm is in the Biblioth. Patrum; two of his epistles are in the Collections of Councils; and twenty-four others in Wadding's Annoles and Regestum Pontif.

Henry de Segusio, bishop of Ambrun, before A. D. 1258, and cardinal bishop of Ostia, A. D. 1262, died A. P. 1271; so distinguished for knowledge of both civil and canon law, that he was called, Fons et Splendor Juris. He wrote Summa utriusque Juris, which soften called Aurea Summa Hostienis also an exposition of the six books of the Decretals: both have been print

Clement IV. pope, A. D. 1265—1268, has left us numerous epistles and bulls; extant in various collections of documents.

Gilbert, or Guibert, a Francisca monk, and professor of theology in the university of Paris, A. D. 1270. Several

of his tracts are extant.

Nicolaus Hanapus, a Dominisa

monk, posnitentiary in the court of Rome, and then patriarch of Jerusalem, died at Ptolemais, A. D. 1288. His Biblis Posperuss, or Examples of Virtue and Vice, has been often printed.

Gregory X. pope, A. D. 1271—1276, has left us twenty-five epistles.

Robert Kilwarbius (Kilwarby), studied at Oxford and Paris, became a Stangiespan and arphibishos of Canter.

Franciscan, and archbishop of Canter-bury, A. D. 1272, went to Rome in 1277, was made a cardinal, and died in 1280. He left a number of theological and scientific works, preserved in manu-script, but never published.

Innocent V. pope, A. D. 1276, during five months; left a Compendium Theologia, and a Commentary on the four books of Sentences.

John XXI. (or XIX.) pope, A. D. 1276—1288, has left several epistles, some treatises on logic, and one on the cure of diseases, which have been pub-

Henry of Ghent, or Gandavensis, Henry of Ghent, or Gandavensis, long a teacher of philosophy and the-clogy in the Sorbonne, and called doctor Solemnia. He died A. D. 1293, leaving a Summa Theologia: Quadlibeta Theologica, on the four books of Sentences; de Vivis Illustribus, or an accurate of a callegiatical authors: healthea count of ecclesiastical authors; besides several other works never printed.

Udalric, Ulric, a German of Strasburg, pupil of Albertus the Great, a Dominican monk, and theologian of can monk, and theologian of Paris, died prematurely, about A. D.
1260, leaving a Compendium of theology, besides other works not printed.
Mechtildis, a German lady of high

family, and a Benedictine nun of Hel-fenden. She flourished A. D. 1280, and died before A. D. 1290. Her Revelation, or five books of spiritual grace, composed in German, and translated into Latin, were published, with other works of a similar character, Paris, 1513, and Cologne, 1536.
Guido Baifius, a native of Reggio,

and a citizen and archdeacon of logna, an eminent jurist, flourished a. D. 1263. He wrote three books of

A. D. 1265. He wrote three books of Commentaries, entitled the Rosarium, on the five books of the Decretals; published, Venice, 1580.

Nicolans IV. pope, A. D. 1288—1292, left numerous epistics, many of which are published by Baovins and Wadding: hesides commentaries on the ding; besides commentaries on the

scriptures, and theological treatises and sermons, never published.

Theodoric de Apoldia, a native of Erfurth, and a Dominican monk, who flourished A. D. 1289. He wrote the life of Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew king of Hungary, and widow of Lewis, landgrave of Thuringia, in eight books; published by Canisius, Lectiones Antiq. pt. ii. p. 147; also the life of St. Dominie, founder of the order of Dominie, founder of the order of Dominies. cans, in eight books; published by

Surius, at August 5th.

Augustinus Triumphus, of Ancona,
an Augustinian eremite monk, who spent several years at the university of Paris, but more at Venice, and at last fixed his residence at Naples, where he died a. D. 1298, aged 85. He wrote Summa de Potestate Ecclesiastica; published, Rome, 1479. 4to. and 1582. fol.; several devotional pieces, a book of extracts from St. Augustine: besides several theological works, extensive commentaries on the scriptures,

and many sermons, never published. William Major, a Frenchman, poenitentiary of Angers, and bishop of the same, A. D. 1290—1314. He wrote the history of his episcopacy up to the year before his death; published by Dachery,

Spicileg. tom. x.

Guido, of noble birth in Burgundia, studied theology and canon law nine years at Paris and Orleans, and after filling several other offices, was abbot of St. Germain of Auxerre, from A.D. of St. Germain of Auxerre, from A. D. 1277 to 1309, when he resigned his office, and lived a retired life till his death in 1313. He wrote the history of the abbots of his monastery, from A.D. 1189 to 1277, published by Labbé, Biblioth. Nor. MS. tom. i.

Henry (according to some Amandus) Suso, of noble birth in Swabia, a dis tinguished Dominican theologian, and lecturer at Constance, who flourished A. D. 1290, and died about the close of the century. He wrote various tracts, epistles, and sermons, in German, which Laur. Surius translated into La-

tin, and published, Cologne, 1588. 8vo. Boniface VIII. pope, A. D. 1294— 1303, has left numerous epistles and bulls, published by Bzovius and Wadding; besides the Liber Sexus Perretalium, which is a part of the Corpus Jyrie Canonici.

Engelhert, a Bonodicti-

## CHAPTER III.

#### HISTORY OF RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

- § 1. The general state of religion.—§ 2. New articles of faith introduced by Innocent.—§ 3. The sect of Flagellants.—§ 4. Exegetical theology.—§ 5. Dogmatic theology.—§ 6. The greater part pursued positive theology.—§ 7. A few Sententiarii.—§ 8. The opposers of the dialecticians.—§ 9. The mystics.—§ 10. Moral theology.—§ 11. Its character.—§ 12. Polemic theology.—§ 13. Controversies between the Greeks and the Latins.—§ 14. Disputs concerning Christ's presence in the eucharist.
- § 1. The inveterate defects of the prevailing religion, though very great and fundamental, were yet increased by considerable accessions. The Greeks and Orientals were gradually diverted more and more from the principles of truth and rectitude, by their hatred of the Latins, by their immoderate veneration for the fathers and the former ages, by the calamities of the times, and by the heedlessness and stupidity of their prelates. Among the Latins, besides the sovereign pontiffs, who, it appears, would tolerate nothing that was even remotely injurious to their majesty and authority, the scholastic doctors, among whom the Dominican and Franciscan monks stood foremost and were the most subtile, by philosophising, disputing, dividing, and distinguishing, exceedingly obscured the simple and beautiful religion of Christ. The most pernicious among them,—for all were not equal offenders,—were those who

tinguished as early as A. D. 1273, and abbot of Admont in Styria from A. D. 1297. He wrote an heroic poem, or panegyric, on the coronation of Rodulph of Hapsburg; and a tract on the rise, progress, and fall of the Roman empire; the last is in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. xxv. and the first is in all the collections of German historians.

Thomas Wickes, or Wiccius, an English regular canon of St. Augustine, in the monastery of Oaneia, near Oxford, who flourished about A. D. 1299. He wrote a Chronicle of England, from William the Conqueror, A. D. 1066, to the year 1304, which was published among the Scriptores Historiae Anglicance, tom. ii. Oxford, 1687. fol.

d the mass of people to believe, that men can perform ore than God requires of them, and that all religion consts in the external homage of the lips, and in certain bodily estures.

§ 2. In the fourth, and very full council of the Lateran, A. D. 215, Innocent III., a most imperious pontiff, without asking he opinion of any one, published seventy decrees; in which, esides other enactments, calculated to increase the power of he pontiffs and to give importance to the clergy, he widened he religious system, by adding to it some new doctrines, or s they are called, articles of faith. For whereas they had hitherto been different opinions respecting the manner in which Christ's body and blood are present in the eucharist, and no public decision had defined what must be held and taught on this point, Innocent pronounced that opinion to be the only true one, which is now universal in the Romish church; and he consecrated to it the hitherto unknown term Transubstantiation 1. He also required it to be held as an article of faith, that every one is bound, by a positive divine ordinance, to enumerate and confess his sins to a priest; which indeed had before been the opinion of some doctors, but it was not the public belief of the church; for up to this time, although the confession of sins was held to be a duty, yet every one had been at liberty, according to his pleasure, either to confess them mentally to God alone, or orally to a priest also?. The reception of both these dogmas, as of divine authority, in consequence of the injunction of Innocent, produced many regula-

1 See, among many others, Edm. Albertin, De Eucharistia, lib. iii. p. 972. [The decree of Innocest is in Hardnin's Concilio, tom. vii. p. 16, 17. "Um vero est fidelium universalis ecclesia, extra quam nullus omnino salvatur. In qua idem ipse Sacerdos et Sacrificium Jesus Christus: cujus corpus et sangnis in meramento altaris sub speciebus panis et vini veraciter continentur, transstatentiatis, pane in corpus, et rinn in sanguinem, potestate divina. at ad perficiendum mysterium unitatis accipiamus de suo quod accepta pae te nostro. Et hoc utique sacramentum nemo potest conficere, ami merretos, qui fuerit rite ordinatus occundum

claves ecclesiae, quas ipas concensit apostolis et corum successoribus Jesus Christus." Tr.]

2 See Jo. Dallaeun, de Confessione Auriculari; and many others. [This decree of Innocent is in Hardmin, I. e. p. 35. art. xxi. It is in this form: "Omnis utriusque sexus fidelis, post-quam ad annos discretionis pervenerie, omnis usa solus peccata confiteature fideliter, saitem semel in anno propeio sacerdori; et injunctam sibi prenitonium studeat pro ziginna adimplem, so alioquim et zivens ab ngossen occlosion accessive, et inoriena christiana cureat sepultura." Te

tions and decisions, wholly unknown in the scriptures or in the early ages of the church, and calculated to foster superstition rather than piety.

- § 3. Nothing perhaps will show more clearly the unsoundness of the religion of the age generally, and its discordance with the bible, than the history of the societies of Flagellants; which first originated in Italy, in the year 1260, and afterwards spread over a large part of Europe. A great multitude of persons, of all ranks and ages, and both sexes, ran about the streets of cities and country towns, with whips in their hands, lashing miserably their naked bodies; and they expected, by this voluntary punishment, by their frightful countenances and their distracted cries, to procure the divine compassion for themselves and others 3. This method of placating the Supreme Being, was perfectly accordant with the nature of religion as it existed in that age. Nor did these Flagellants do any thing but what they had learned from the monks, and particularly from the mendicant orders. And hence they were at first highly revered, and extolled for their sanctity, and not only by the populace, but also by their rulers and governors. But when the turbulent and extravagant, and those contaminated with ridiculous opinions, joined themselves to the primitive more decent and moral Flagellants, the emperors and the portiffs issued decrees to put a stop to this religious frenzy.
- § 4. The expounders of the sacred volume, in this century, differed not at all from those who assumed that office in the previous times. Most of them endeavoured, as they express it, to draw out the internal juice and marrow of the sacred books, that is, to elicit their recondite or secret sense; and they do it so clumsily, for the most part, that a discerning man can hardly escape a nausea while reading their commentaries. Such as are disposed to put their power of endurance to the test, may peruse the lucubrations of Hugo of St. Cher. Steples Langton, and Anthony of Padua, on various parts of the bible. None pursued this course more diligently, or rather, more

Voyage Littéraire de deux Bénédicies, tom. ii. p. 105. Compare Muratori's Antiq. Ital. Medii Æri, tom. vi. p. 463, &c.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Christ. Schötgen, Historia Flagellantium. Jac. Boileau, Histoire de Flagellans, cap. ix. p. 253. A drawing descriptive of this penance of the Flagellants is given by Edm. Martene,

foolishly, than the mystic doctors; of whom not one is so obtuse but he can see clearly, in the sacred writers, all the principles of his mystic theology. Nor were their opposers, the scholastics, entirely averse from this method of interpretation; though they were at more pains to collect the opinions of the ancient interpreters, than to devise new ones; as the example of Alexander Hales, William Alvernus, and Thos. Aquinas, will show. They likewise call in occasionally the aid of dialectics. To assist the expounders of the sacred books, Hugo of St. Cher composed his index of the words in these books, or his Concordance to them '. The Dominicans, by direction of Jordan, the general of their order, set forth a new edition of the Latin version of the scriptures, carefully corrected by the older copies. The Greeks attempted nothing in this department which is worthy of notice. But among the Syrians, Gregory Abulpharajus very learnedly explained a large part of the bible '.

§ 5. It would be tedious to enumerate all those who treated systematically, either theoretical or practical theology: for all that possessed a tolerable share of discernment and ability to write, applied themselves to this branch of theology; and especially all those that taught in the schools; among whom the Dominicans and the Franciscans held the first rank. Nor is it necessary to recite the names of these doctors, or to specify all their lucubrations; for whoever has made himself acquainted with Albertus Magnus, or with Thomas Aquinas, his disciple, has knowledge of them all. The first place among these writers on systematic theology, belongs to Thomas Aquinas; who was commonly called the Angel of the schools, or the Angelic Doctor. For as soon as his Summa, or system of theology, both dogmatical and practical, began to circulate, all eagerly caught hold of the work, and made it, in connexion with Lombard, the Master of the Sentences, the basis of instruction and the source of correct knowledge. Some indeed have denied that this celebrated work was the produc-

See Jac. Echard's Scriptores Ordi-

nie Prodicator. tom. i. p. 194.

8 Rich. Simon, Critique de la Bibliothèque des Auteurs Ecclés. par M. du

Pin, tom. i. p. 341.

Jos. Sim. Asseman, Biblioth. Orient. Vaticana, tom. ü. p. 277.

their reasons are by no means said and

are of these doctors followed Arrests applied his principles, both dialectical ad and explication of circum metaphysically the more abstrawere the opinions of the Realists. For the and the Names, in this century, than the Names attributed to the vast influence of Alberto second at the head of the Realists at this imas acid, irrefragable, seraphic, and angle seems as the way onless, may have viewed themselves as second defenders of revealed religion, yet they where than light upon their subjects. being intolerable and often ridiculous phrasebarbarity of style, and to pass ly the prying into subjects inscrutable to which true philosophers and the second defective. For their definitions are unsuitable and their divisions are unsuitable and deposal dust these faults, which necessarily produce onand the upit and receiving in reasoning, are chargeable on

The responses to tamine religious subjects by the > warmer was remain superity, greatly lessened the marks a river site, is the manner of the ancients, were as measured a semination removed that by the scriptures we to the methods is the actions without employing phivacation was not never exercise couled indicate divines. Certhe work was support and even the Bouran pointiffs! seriously

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admonished the theologians, and more especially those of Paris, to avoid the subtleties of philosophy, and to teach the doctrines of salvation according to the scriptures, with simplicity and purity: but their admonitions were fruitless. For so great was the enthusiasm for metaphysics, dialectics, and philosophy, that no arguments or exhortations could control it. The scholastic doctors did not indeed wholly disregard the scriptures and tradition; but what they adduce from these sources, showed plainly that they did not pay much attention to them 2. And at length they gave up the examining of these sources to others altogether, and reserved to themselves merely the province of disputing and philosophizing. And the outward circumstances of these doctors were not the least cause of their pursuing such a course. For most of them were Dominican and Franciscan monks. And these sects held no property, had no libraries, and were moreover required to lead unsettled and vagrant lives. And of course, such of them as wished to make a figure as writers, were under necessity to rely wholly upon their own ingenuity.

§ 8. The followers of the old divines deemed it the more necessary to resist strenuously these new dialectical theologians, in proportion as they instilled corrupt and dangerous sentiments into the youth in their schools. For they not only explained the mysteries of religion according to the principles of their dialectics, subjecting them to the empire of reason, but they also brought forward doctrines that were absolutely impious, and manifestly hostile to religion, doctrines relating to God, to matter, the world, the origin of all things, and the nature of the human soul; and if any one taxed them with the fact, it was their custom to answer, that these doctrines were philosophically true, and consonant with right reason; but that they readily admitted them to be theologically false. hence, throughout this century, in all the universities, and particularly at Paris and Oxford, you might see the ancient and biblical divines opposing the decisions, the opinions, and the treatises of the dialectic theologians, and both publicly and

Biblioth. des Auteurs Ecolés. par M. du Pin, tom. i. p. 170. 187.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Peter Faydit's Altération du dogme Théologique par la philos. d'Aristote, p. 289. Rich. Simon's Critique de la

privately accusing them of corrupting the religion of the scriptures \*. Even St. Thomas was judged by the Parisians to be unsound, or to deviate on many points from the simple truth '-He indeed, though involved in various contests, escaped without harm: but others, of less weight of character, were required publicly to confess their errors while alive, or severely censured after their death.

§ 9. Still more dangerous to the scholastic divines were mystics, and all those who maintained that piety was the on thing to be regarded, and that all discussions on religious subjects were to be discarded; for these were the most acceptable to the people, and had most influence with them. The accusations and aversions of such opposers, the dialecticians judged it not advisable to repel by force, but to conciliate by prudent They therefore extolled mystic theology, with measures. lavished praises; and even explained its principles in various treatises, combining it with the theology taught in the schools, notwithstanding the two systems were radically at variance. The works of this character, by Bonaventura, Albert the Great, Robert Capito, and Thomas Aquinas, are well known. Nor did they blush to publish comments on Dionysius himself, the coryphæus of the mystics, whom perhaps they at the same time viewed with secret contempt 5.

§ 10. Therefore, in this century, both the scholastics and

See Matth. Paris, Historia Major, p. 541. Boulay's Historia Acad. Pari p. 397. 430. 433. 472. &c.

See Jo. Launoi, Historia Gymnas.

Nararreni, pt. iii. lib. iii. c. cxvi. in

his Opp. tom. iv. pt. i. p. 485. Boulay's Historia Acad. Paris. tom. iv. p. 204. Peter Zornius, Opuscula Saora, tom. iv. p. 204. Peter Zornius, Opuscula Saora, tom. i. p. 445. Rich. Simon, Lettres Choisies, tom. ii. p. 266, &c. Jac. Echard's Scriptores Ordinis Prædicatorum, tom. i. p. 436, &c.

• [Whether Dr. Mosheim has here stated the real motives of these men in extolling and expounding the principles of the mystics, those must judge who are familiar with their writings. Meta-Meta physical theology, and mystical, will be found often associated in the minds of the devout in every age. And in

that age, the mystics gave at least as good evidence of deep toned piety, or of intimate communion with God, any others; and such men as Boneventura may easily be supposed to have felt not a little sympathy with them in their devout contemplations. Who does not know how much the writing of Thomas & Kempis (a mystic of the fourteenth century) have been admired, even by protestants, quite to the prosent times! Besides, those more devout scholastics give too much evidence of sincerity and integrity to admit, without strong proof, that they would, deliberately and systematically, commend and write books in defen of a religious system, which, in their hearts, they viewed with contempt

# II.-

tics wrote treatises on the duties of a christian life, way in which the soul is to be purified from its corbut, as may readily be supposed, their treatises are mifferent in character. What the mystics taught and nended as being a life of piety, may be learned from the tions of George Pachymeres on Dionysius, written in , and from the Spiritual Institutes, or Compendium of theology, by Humbert de Romanis. The primary object scholastics was to explain the nature of virtues and vices; manifest from the numerous Summas [or systems] of the and vices that appeared in this age. The virtues they into the moral, (which are precisely those that Aristotle mmended to his disciples,) and the theological, of which are three, faith, hope, and love, according to the enumese \_ on of St. Paul, 1 Corinth. xiii. 13. In explaining both, spend more time on questions and controversies, than in ing direct and lucid instruction. In this department, the **Examinence** is due to *Thomas*, who devotes the entire second tof his Summa to moral or practical theology, and on whom numerable others wrote commentaries.

\$ 11. But great care is necessary in reading the writers on toral theology of this and the following centuries. bough they use the same terms that the inspired writers and arraelves also do, yet they assign to them very different imports. The justice, charity, sanctity, and faith of most of the \_\_doctors of this age, are not identical with the virtues which Christ and his apostles designate by these terms. According to the views of Christ, he is a holy or pious man, who devotes his whole soul to God and to his law: but the writers of these times denominate him a holy and pious man, who divests himself of his possessions and worldly goods, in order to enrich the priests, and to build churches and monasteries, and who does not deny or neglect to do any thing which the pontiffs would have men believe or do. And it is lawful and right, if we may believe these writers, to treat with all possible severity, and even to massacre a heretic; that is, one who who will not be submissive to the will of the Roman pontiff. The justice, therefore, which was inculcated in that age, was a very different thing from that which the scriptures enjoin.

§ 12. Among the Greeks, Nicetas Acominatus, in his Treasury of the Orthodox Faith, confronted all the sects of errorists= but it was in the manner of the Greeks, that is, by the testimonies and the authority of the fathers, and ecclesiastical councils. rather than by the declarations of holy scripture and b sound arguments. Among the Latins, Raymund of Pennason attempted to confute the Jews and Saracens, not in the manner practised previously, by penalties and the sword, but by arguments addressed to the understanding. And this led many others, who were no contemptible disputants, and who were acquainted with the Hebrew and Arabic languages, to assail these nations in a similar manner; among whom, Raymund Martini, the author of the Pugio Fidei, manifestly stands pre-eminent. Thomas also contended for the truth of christianity, in his Summa contra gentes; which is no contemptible performance. And Alanus ab Insulis [Alain de l'Isle] did the same, in his work Against the Jews and the Pagans. Those who engaged in other controversies, were far inferior in merit to these; and aimed rather to render their adversaries odious, than to evince the truth.

§ 13. The principal controversy of this century, was that which had produced separation between the Greek and Latin churches; and in discussing and endeavouring to settle which, nearly the whole century was consumed in unsuccessful efforts. Gregory IX. employed the Franciscan monks, especially after the year 1232, in negociations for peace with the Greeks: but their efforts were unavailing. Afterwards, in the year 1247,

Romish court, which had all one am, namely, to subject the whole world to themselves, or to make all nations tributary to the see of Rome, and thus to enrich themselves at the expense of others. At least, the Greek patriards retriands, in his letter to the cartinand, in the above cited passage of Matthew Paris, says: "Destroy the cause of the ancient hostility between the Latina and the Greeks—we have commenced and the Greeks—we have commenced the negociation for peace, and have written to the pope: let God purge your hearts of all high thoughts, that exalt themselves against a fraternal union. The severing of our union pre-ceeds from the tyranny of your oppose

<sup>4</sup> Jac. Echard and Quetif's Scriptores Ordinis Prædicator. tom. i. sæcul. xiii.

p. 106, &c.

Peter Bayle, Dictionnaire, article Martini; tom. ii. p. 2077. Paul Colomesius, Hispania Orientalis, p. 209.

Jo. Alb. Fabricius, Delectus Argumentorum et Scriptor. pro Veritate Religionis Christiane, p. 270.

The records of the transaction are extent in Luc. Wedding's Appelle

extant in Luc. Wadding's Annales Minorum, tom. ii. p. 279. 296, &c. and in Jac. Echard's Scriptores Ordinis Pradicutor. tom. i. p. 103. 911, &c. See also Matthew Paris, Historia Major, p. 386, &c. [The union was prevented by the well-known principles of the

Innocent IV. sent John of Parma, with other Franciscans, to negotiate with the Greeks: and on the other side, the Greek patriarch came in person to Rome, and was created legate of the apostolic see 1. But still, several causes prevented an Under Urban IV. the business adjustment of all difficulties. was managed more successfully. For Michael Palæologus, as soon as he had expelled the Latins out of Constantinople. in order to establish his empire and secure the friendship of the Roman pontiff, sent ambassadors to Rome, declaring his readiness to conclude a peace. But Urban died before the difficult negociations were brought to a conclusion. Under Gregory X., after various discussions in the second council of Lyons, A. D. 1274. John Veccus, the patriarch of Constantinople, and some other Greek bishops agreeing to it, the Greeks publicly consented to the terms of compromise prescribed by the pontiff's. But on a change in the state of public affairs, the fear of a war from the Latins being at an end, Andronicus, the son of Michael, in the council of Constantinople, held in the palace of Blacherne. A. D. 1284, annulled this disgraceful compromise, and sent its author Veccus into exile 4. After this, the rancour and the disputes became more violent than ever.

§ 14. We pass over the private and minor controversies that arose here and there. The only one that remains, and that deserves notice, is the discussions in France, and in other countries, during this century, respecting the Lord's Supper. Notwithstanding Innocent III., in the Lateran council of 1215, had placed transubstantiation among the public doctrines of the

sion, and the exactions of the Romish charak; which, from being a mother, has become a step-mother, and is like a rappacious bird that drives away her own young; which tramples upon the lowly, in proportion as they are the more prostrate. Therefore, let Roman avarice, inveterate as it is, be subdued; and let us proceed to an examination of the truth.—You, eager solely for earthly possessions, collect together silver and gold, from every quarter; and yet you say, that you are the disciples of him who said, Silver and gold have I none. You make kingdoms tributery to you; you increase your revenues by navigations: your deeds contra-

diet the profession of your lips." Schl.]

1 See Stephen Baluze, Miscelland, tom. vii. p. 370. 388. 393. 397. 497, 498. Wadding's Ansales Misor. tom. iii. and iv. p. 37, &c.

<sup>2</sup> Wadding's Annales Minor. tom. iv. p. 181, 201, 223, 269, 303,

3 See Wadding's Annal. Minor. tom. iv. p. 343, 371. tom. v. p. 9. 29. 62. Colonia, Histoire Litter. de la rille de Lyon, tom. ii. p. 284. 4 Leo Allatius, de Perpetus Consen-

sione Eccles. Orient. et Occident. lib. ii. c. 15, 16. p. 727, &c. Fred. Spanheim, de Perpetus Dimensione Gravorum et Latinor. in his Opp. tom. ii. p. 488, &c. and elsewhere.

Latin church; yet many had doubts of the validity of this decree; and they maintained, that other opinions were not improbable. Those who approved the Berengarian sentiment, that the bread and wine were only symbols of the body and blood of Christ, dared not publicly avow and defend their opinions'. Yet there were many who deemed it sufficient to maintain what is called the real presence; though they might explain the mode of that presence differently from Innocest'. Pre-eminent among these, was John, surnamed Propus Asinum, [the Ass-goader,] a subtle doctor of Paris, who was the close of the century, avowed at Paris, his preference of consubstantiation before transubstantiation; and yet was not our demned by the doctors there, for advancing such an opinion !

## CHAPTER IV.

#### HISTORY OF RITES AND CEREMONIES.

- § 1. Increase of rites .-- § 2. Eucharistial rites .-- § 3. Year of Jubilee.
- § 1. It would be endless to enumerate all the additions which the pontiff made publicly, and the priests and monks privately. to the exterior of religion, in order to render it more splendid and imposing. We shall, therefore, dispatch the extensive
- Boulay's Historia Acad. Paris. tom. iii. p. 373.

Peter Alix, Prafatio ad F. Johannis Determinat. de Sacramento Altaris;

Lond. 1686. 8vo.

Lond. 1686. 8vo.

7 His book was published by Peter Alix, [Lond. 1686. 8vo.] See Baluze, Vitæ Pontiff. Arenion. tom. i. p. 576. Dachery, Spiciley. Veter. Scriptor. tom. iii. p. 58. Jac. Echard's Scriptores Dominicani, tom. i. p. 561. [According to Du Pin, Auteurs Ecclésiast. sæcul. xiv. ch. v. John of Paris, surnamed Pungens Asinum, lived in the fore part of the thirteenth century, and was a of the thirteenth century, and was a different person from that John of

Paris, who opposed the papal doctring of transubstantiation. Neither did this latter John escape censure from the divines of Paris; for in the year 1366. they silenced him, and forbade his either preaching or lecturing, on pain of ex-communication. He appealed to the communication. He appealed to the pope, then at Bourdeaux, who appealed commissioners to try the case; but before the day of trial, John died, on the 15th Jan. 1306. Similar to this are the statements of Dr. Cave, (Historia Litteraria,) and Jo. Alb. Fabricias. Biblioth. Med. et Infunce Latinitatis, in 1819. To 1819. ix. p. 322. Tr.]

subject, in a few words. Those who directed public worship, conceived that the religion generally embraced in those times, was not so much to be presented to the understanding, as to the eyes and the senses of mankind, in order to render it more striking and impressive. Hence, at stated times, and particularly on the festivals, they were accustomed to exhibit the divine works and beneficent acts, and all the more striking facts in sacred history, by signs and emblems, or rather by mimic representations. These scenic representations, partly comic, and partly tragic, though they might gratify the senses, and produce some slight emotions in the soul, were still rather prejudicial than advantageous to the cause of religion; and they afforded matter for ridicule to the more discerning.

§ 2. No one will think it strange, that after the establishment of the doctrine of transubstantiation, the consecrated bread of the eucharist should have received divine honours. This having become an established custom, the various ceremonies by which that bread was honoured, followed of course. Hence those splendid caskets, in which God, in the form of bread, might reside as in his house, and be carried from place to place: hence, lamps and other decorations were added to these reputed domiciles of a present deity: hence, this bread was carried in splendid processions along the streets to the sick; and other rites of the like character were introduced. This superstition reached its zenith, when the festival of the body of Christ, as it is called, was instituted. One Juliana, a nun who lived at Liege, in the Netherlands, gave out that she had been divinely instructed, that it was the pleasure of God, an annual festival should be kept in honour of the holy supper, or rather, of the body of Christ as present in the holy supper. Few persons gave credit to her vision?. But Robert, the bishop of Liege, in the year 1246, ordered this new festal day, though very many were opposed to it, to be celebrated throughout his

long studied to find out the signification of this strange appearance, she was inwardly informed by the Spirit, that the moon signified the church, and and that the defect or breach was the want of an annual festival in honour of the holy sacrament." Macl.]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This extravagance in getting up religious shows, originated, I suspect, with the mendicant orders.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> [" This fanatical woman declared, that as often as she addressed herself to God, or to the saints in prayer, she saw the full moon with a small defect or breach in it; and that, having

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successors of *Boniface* adorned this institution with many new rites; and after finding by experience, that it brought both honour and gain to the church of Rome, they limited it to shorter periods, so that, at the present time, every twenty-fifth year is a jubilee.

efficient than any others; and the pilgrims, who travelled to Rome, in order to obtain remission of sins there, stood under the immediate protection of the popes. (See the Decret. Gratiuni, pt. it. caus. xiv. ques. iii. c. 23. Siquis Rouspetas, and c. 25. Illi qui, &c. and others also, pt. i. distinc. '18.) These pilgrims made many voluntary offerings to the Romish church, which went into the pope's treasury, and also increased the business of the citizens, notwithstanding they could obtain nothing at Rome, which they could not obtain at a cheaper rate of their own bishops at home. In these circumstances, what was more natural than for the thought to occur to Boniface, of deriving some advantages from the rumor that was spreading at Rome, and which perhaps was set on foot, or at least helped forward, by his own creatures, and therefore to rather fabricate, than search after, proofs that a jubilee of indulgences was sanctioned by the ancient ecclesiastical law! Plenary indulgence had hitherto been confined to the crusaders. But those enterprises had now ceased, and a journey to Rome was less hazardous to life than a journey to Palestine. The public roads in Italy exhibited an almost continuous procession, or a line of march from one end to the other; and nearly

every day, 200,000 foreigners might be counted at Rome. Indeed, it has been estimated that 2,000,000 of people visited Rome during the year 1300; and the concourse there was so great, that many were trodden to death by the throng. So happy a result of this experiment, made both the pope and the citizens of Rome wish, that a century was not so long an interval. Therefore, Clement VI. repeated the Jubilee, a. D. 1350, and Nicolaus V. established the festival to be held once in twenty-

the festival to be held once in twenty-five years. Schl.]

<sup>5</sup> The writers on the jubilee are enumerated by Jo. Alb. Fabricius, Bibliograph. Antiquar. p. 316, &c. to his list others may be added, and among them, especially Charles Chais, a recent author, whose Lettres historiquesetdogmatiques sur les Jubilés et les Indulgences, were published at the Hague, 1751. 3 vols. 8vo. [He was minister of the French church at the Hague. The first volume of the Letters is devoted to the history of the Roman jubilees, traces their origin to the avarice of Boniface VIII., a. D. 1300, points out their resemblance to the Roman secular games, and gives a particular account of each jubilee, from their origin in the year 1300 to the year 1750. The second and third volumes are devoted to the subject of Indulgences. Tr.]

VOL. 11.

# CHAPTER V.

## HISTORY OF HERESIES.

- § 1. The Nestorians and Jacobites.—§ 2. Conflicts of the pontiffs with bereis little known.—§ 3. Commencement of the Inquisition in Languedoc, in France,—§ 4, 5. Its form.—§ 6. Its prerogatives. General odium against it.—§ 1. Severer measures against the heretics, especially the Albigenes.—§ 3. Its count of Toulouse in vain opposes the pontiff.—9. The brethren and second the free spirit.—§ 10. Their mystic theology.—§ 11. Some of them better sentiments, and others worse.—§ 12. Amalric.—§ 13. Joachim. When mina.—§ 14. The sect called Apostles.—§ 15. The grievous fault of Jachim.
- § 1. The Greeks mention no new sects as arising in this optury among them. The oriental sects of the Jacobites and Nestorians, who, equally with the Greeks, spurned the laws of the Roman church, were repeatedly solicited by pontified legates of the orders of St. Francis and St. Dominic, to put themselves under the dominion of the Roman pontiffs. Inscent IV. endeavoured to annex both those communities to be empire, in the year 1246. And Nicolaus IV. offered terms of reconciliation to the Nestorians, and particularly to those inhabiting northern Asia, in the year 1278 1. And some of the bishops of both those sects seemed not averse to the proposed terms. But after a short time, from various causes, all hopes of such a reconciliation vanished.
- § 2. During the whole of this century, the Roman pontiss were engaged in fierce and bloody conflicts with heretics: that is, with such as taught differently from what the Romiss church prescribed to them, and brought under discussion the power and prerogatives of the pontiffs. For the sects of the Cathari, the Waldenses, the Petrobrusians, and many others spread over all Europe, and especially over Italy, France. Germany 2, and Spain, collected congregations, and threatened



<sup>1</sup> Odor. Raynald, Annales Eccles. tom. xiii. ad ann. 1247. § 32, &c. and tom. xv. ad ann. 1303. § 22. and 1304. § 23. Matth. Paris, Historia Major, p. 372.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> [In Germany they were called Stedingers, from a district in ancient Friesland, where they were most armerous, and Hallean heretics, from a town in Swabia where they resided

necessors of Boniface adorned this institution with many ew rites; and after finding by experience, that it brought oth honour and gain to the church of Rome, they limited it shorter periods, so that, at the present time, every twentyfth year is a jubilee '.

ficient than any others; and the pil-rines, who travelled to Rome, in order obtain remission of sins there, stood nder the immediate protection of the nder the immediate protection of the spes. (See the Decret. Gratiani, pt. cams. xiv. ques. iii. c. 23. Siquis competas, and c. 25. Illi qui, qc. and there also, pt. i. distinc. 78.) These ligrims made many voluntary offerents to the Romish church, which ent into the pope's treasury, and also erreased the business of the citizens, which the competition of the citizens. twithstanding they could obtain no-ting at Rome, which they could not beam at a cheaper rate of their own ishops at home. In these circums, what was more natural than or the thought to occur to Boniface, If the thought to occur to Boniface, I deriving some advantages from the muor that was spreading at Rome, and which perhaps was set on foot, or a least helped forward, by his own reatures, and therefore to rather ahricate, than search after, proofs hat a jubilee of indulgences was sametioned by the ancient ecclesiastical aw? Plenary indulgence had hitherto bw ! Plenary indulgence had hitherto seen confined to the crusaders. But hose enterprises had now ceased, and journey to Rome was less hazardous o life than a journey to Palestine. The mblic roads in Italy exhibited an almost outinuous procession, or a line of march rom one end to the other; and nearly every day, 200,000 foreigners might be counted at Rome. Indeed, it has been estimated that 2,000,000 of people visited Rome during the year 1300; and the concourse there was so great, that many were trodden to death by the throng. So happy a result of this experiment, made both the pope and the citizens of Rome wish, that a century was not so long an interval. Therefore, Clement VI. repeated the Jubilee, A. D. 1350, and Nicolaus V. established the festival to be held once in twenty-

the restival to be held once in twenty-five years. Schl.]

The writers on the jubilee are enumerated by Jo. Alb. Fabricius, Bibliograph. Astiquar. p. 316, &c. to his list others may be added, and among them, especially Charles Chain, a recent author, whose Lattres historiques et dogma-tiques sur les Jubilés et les Indulgences, were published at the Hague, 1751. 3 vols. 8vo. [He was minister of the French church at the Hague. The first volume of the Letters is devoted to the history of the Roman jubilees, traces their origin to the avarice of Boniface VIII., A. D. 1300, points out their re-semblance to the Roman secular games, and gives a particular account of each jubilee, from their origin in the year 1300 to the year 1750. The second and third volumes are devoted to the subject of Indulgences. Tr.]

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aumber of heretics of agreeine, and the adjacent region. Secretary Baymond VI. the earl of section: and the histops in the on and remiss in their proceeding es said found and build up their ons without four. On home appressed of these facts The state of these provinces the fails on miles in the listings, and to entirents the hereties by all pasale cross. Then ingues were Almier, a Cistercian took and the second of Marie architecture of Marie the same of the sa were allowants assist others, the most noted of whom we Section of the well-known founder of the order of receiving makes with returning from Blume in the year 12%, recession intend with these papel legates, and by his practin an a clier was, ver stremensly assailed the bertis. These more securing by authority from the positiff, and without reseating the assens, or using their aid, hunted after low too, and such of them as they could not convert by argument. the massi to be subjected to capital punishments. In the anguage a common nation, they were called Inquistre, and from those, that terrible tributal for heretics, called the Summarine, took its reso.

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<sup>&</sup>quot;Next Represent "L. or Careause, some or lives VII. Ung of Praces. So was lived VIII. Ung of Praces. So was lived live. So the USA. So was a face and the Samuel stands which was praces, to be decimal stands which was praces, to be decimal stands or manual and the second of the samuel stands. It is second of the way for the samuel stands of the second of the way. Be were seen, between discussion of the samuel stands or stands or samuel samuel stands or samuel stands or samuel stands or samuel stands or samuel samu

<sup>\*</sup> Fory many of the Remit with decommute this Peter the first lapsiter; but it what sense he was at alappear from what we are about to at-Son, outcoming him, the Jain Sastton, i. Marti, p. 411, 4r.

formed effectually the duties assigned them, and purged the provinces in which they laboured, of numerous heretics, similar papal legates were stationed in nearly all the cities whose inhabitants were suspected, notwithstanding the people opposed it, and often either expelled or massacred the Inquisitors. Thu council of Toulouse, in which Romanus, cardinal of St. Angelo. presided as pontifical legate, A. D. 1229, proceeded still farther: for it ordered the establishment of a board of Inquinitors in each city, composed of one clergyman and three laymen'. Gregory IX. altered the institution in the year 1233, and comferred on the preaching monks or Dominicans, the inquinition for heresy in France; and by a formal bull freed the hindurge from that duty . And upon this, the bishop of Tournay as papal legate, stationed Peter Cellani, and William Arnald, no the first Inquisitors of heretical pravity, at Toulous; and went after, he created similar inquisitors in all the cities where the Dominicans had convents'. From this period we are to date the commencement of the dreadful tribunal of the Inquinition; which, in this and the following centuries, substant much funds of heretics, either by forcing them back into the church, on by committing them to the temporal authorities to be leaded For the Dominicans erected, first at Tombowe, and then at Carcassons and other places. permanent courts, latent when to were arraigned not only hereics, and these suspended of hereof but likewise all that were accused of margin, wellarlying, I well, iom, sorcery, and similar offencess. And these write with white wards extended to other countries of F. stope, therefore the A. H. J. where with equal facility and surrows."

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See Jo. Harduin's Condis, von.

vii. p. 175.

Bernh. Guido's MS. Chrysiese of the Roman possiffs, in Jan. Lement's Scriptores Predicates, vm. ... 3 48 P. Percin's Historia Impuisiona Tile-Sergiores Processia. San Sergiores Tripana, subjoined to his Historia Ingrand on Fratr. Pradioster. Trens. 1880 to and Histoire Générale de Languetes von iii. p. **304, 30**5.

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§ 6. That this tribunal, devised for subduing heretics, might awaken more terror, the pontiffs prevailed on the emperors and sovereigns of Europe, especially on *Frederic* II. and *Lewis* IX., or *Saint Lewis*, king of France, to enact severe laws

culiar characteristics of the tribunal of the Inquisition [as it existed in the subsequent centuries, Tr.) will not here be out of place. The persons arraigned before this tribunal, besides those mentioned in the text, were the abettors, encouragers, and protectors of heretics, the blasphemers, and such as resisted the officers of the Inquisition, or interrupted them in the discharge of their duties. A person be-came suspected of heresy, if he said any thing that might offend others; if he misused the sacraments, or other sacred things; if he treated the images with disrespect; if he possessed, read, or gave to others to read, books prohibited by the Inquisition; if he said mass, or heard confessions, without mass, or heard confessions, without being in orders; if he attended, even for once, the preaching of heretics; if he did not appear before the Inquisi-tion, as soon as he was cited; if he showed any kindness to a heretic, or aided him in making his escape. Abettors of heresty were those who har-boured heretics, or did not give them up; those who spoke to arrested here-tics, without negatives. tics, without permission, or even traf-ficked with heretics. When the Inquisition discovered a transgressor of their laws, either by common report, or by their spies, or by an informer, he was cited three times to appear before them; and if he did not appear, he was forthwith condemned. It was safest to appear on the first citation; because the longer a man delayed, the more guilty he would be; and the Inquisition ad their spies, and a thousand con-caled ways for getting an absorading scretic into their power. When a ed heretic was once in the hands of the Inquisition, no one dared to inquire after him, or write to him, or intercede for him. When every thing belonging to the person seized was in their hands, then the process began; and it was protracted in the most tedious manner. After many days, or perhaps months, which the accused dragged out in a loathsome dungeon, the keeper of the prison asked him, as it were accidentally, if he wished to have a hearing. When he appeared before his judges, they inquired, just as if they knew nothing about him, who he was, and what he wanted. If he wished to be informed what offence he had committed, he was admonished to confess his faults himself. If he confessed nothing, time was given him for reflection, and he was remanded to prison. If after a long time allowed him, he still confessed nothing, he must swear to answer truly to all the ques-tions put to him. If he would not swear, he was condemned without further process. If he swore to give answer, he was questioned in regard to his whole life, without making known promised a pardon if he would truly confess his offences: an artifice this, by which his judges often learned more than they knew before against him. At last the charges against him were pre-sented to him in writing, and events also was assigned him, who however only advised him to confess fully his The accessor and informer against him were not made correct to him, but the real charges against him were put into his hands. He was allowed time for his telenon, on his ecourt, and the witheres against non-Sometimes he was an ferromere as to discover who they were; our early were they presented nefers nim, and confirmed with him. If his accurate did and makindy the polygon, in it the allegations against sim some out it in transmetion which well steph fore: a transport the inflorings and used by the first christians when preserved by the By this regard on one forces by correctionary with a gotting, and to be suited to be away for a suite of the suite of the

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could not prevent the inquisitorial judges, who were generally inhuman, insolent, superstitious, jealous, and indiscreet, from being mobbed and chased out of many places by the populace, and from being murdered in others. Such was the fate of many others, and particularly of Conrad of Marpurg, who was appointed by Gregory IX. the first inquisitor of Germany.

§ 7. As the labours of the inquisitors did not at once produce all the results which Innocent III. anticipated, he, in the year 1207, exhorted Philip Augustus, king of France, and his nobles, to make war upon the heretics, promising them ample indulgences as their reward. And this exhortation he repeated, in a much stronger and more urgent manner, the following year, A. D. 1208, when his legate and inquisitor, Peter de Castronovo, was murdered by the patrons of the heretics. Soon after, the Cistercian monks, in his name,

vanquished by reasoning and sound arguments, but to be forthwith exter-minated. See du Fresne's notes on

Joinville's Life of St. Levis, p. 11. 39.

The life of this noted and fere and feroious man has been compiled by Jo. Herm. Schmink, from documents both manuscript and printed; and is most worthy of being printed. In the mean time, for an account of him, see Luc. Wadding's Annales Minor. tom. ii. p. 151. 355, &c., and Jac. Echard's Scrip-

101. 305, &c., and Jac. Echard's Scriptores Dominicani, tom. i. p. 487, &c. [See also some notice of him, p. 610, note 3, above. Tr.]

4 [See the Epistles of Innocent III. lib. x. ep. 49. "On connait le jugement généralement porté sur cette de marche du pape; mais ce qui est moins connu, c'est que le tolérant Bèze écrivit à Genève un écrit: De hærctiois a magistratu cicili puniendie, et que Calvin, son maitre, établit dans son ouvrage contre Servet, cette thèse: Jure gladii coercendos esse harcticos." Nachon, Lettre sur la tolérance de Genew, p. 123. apud Hurter, Innocent III.
iii. 76. This is fair enough, and it is also no more than justice to Innocent's memory to state that he was tolerant towards the Jews, even claiming a sort of respect for them, as living witnesses to the truth of Christianity. (Ibid. i. 374.) Still, he must be holden largely responsible for the enormous guilt of the Albigensian crusade.

the Albigensian crusade. Ed.]

Epistles of Innocent III. lib. ix.
ep. 26, 27, 28, 29. Acta Sanctorum,
Martii, tom. i. p. 411, &c. ["Count
Raymond, when he signed the peace
with his enemies, had engaged to exterminate the heretics from his states;
hat December 26 Containers represented. but Peter de Castelnau very soon judged that he did not proceed in the work with adequate zeal. He went to seek him, reproached him to his face with his indulgence, which he termed baseness, treated him as perjured, as a favourer of heretics, and a tyrant, and again excommunicated him. This violent scene appears to have taken place at St. Gilles, where count Raymond

had given a meeting to the two legates. 1208. This lord, exceedingly provoked, threatened to make Castelnau pay for his insolence with his life. The two legates, disregarding this threat, quitted the court of Raymond without a reconciliation, and came to sleep on the night of the 14th of January, 1208, in a little inn by the side of the Rhone, which river they intended to pass on the next day. One of the count's gentlemen happened to meet them there, or perhaps had followed them. On the morning of the 15th, after mass, this gentleman entered into a dispute with Peter de Castelnau, respecting heresy and its punishment. The legate had never spared the most prescient a crumble for the creat. according to the language of that age t excited the involved throughout Prence; and Raymond VI., the earl of Toulouse, in whose territories Peter had been murdered, being now exerciseminicated, took the cross himself, in order to obtain release from that punishment. In the year 12.69, a very large army of crushders commenced their holy war against the heretics, that bore the general name of Abiometer's and continued the war in the most cruel manner,

insuting epithen to the advocates of toterance; the puniforms, already irritated by the quarrel with his irrel, and now feeling immed personally offended, drew his poisment, struck the legate in the side, and killed him." Summed's History of the (runder against the Albiquese, English transl. London, 1898, p. 20. Ed.)

The name Albigenses had a two fold application, the one more extended, the other more limited. In the broader sense, all the heretics of every sort, who at that time resided in Languedoc (Gallia Narbonensis), were called Albi-('satina Narbonensis), were called Afhi-genses. Peter Sarnensis, a writer of that age, in the dedication of his His-tory of the Albigenses to Innocent III. (first published by Nicol. Camusat, Troyes 1615. 8vo.), says expressly: "Tolosani, et aliarum civitatum et cas-trorum hospatini and defenses and all says and controrum hæretici, et defensores corum generaliter, Albigenses vocantur." Afterwards, cap. ii. p. 3, he divides these Albigenses into various sects: and in p. 8, says, that the Waldenses were the best among them: "Mali erant Valdenses, sed comparatione aliorum hæreticorum longe minus perversi." And thus, in general, all the French heretics were called Albigenses; not, however, from the city of Albi (Albigea), but from the fact, that the greatest part of Langue-doc was, in that age, called Albigesium; as is clearly shown by the Benedictine monks, in their Histoire Générale de Languedoc, tom. iii. p. 552, note xiii. [With this, Fuessli agrees, Kirchen-und Ketzerhistorie der mittlern Zeit, vol. i. p. 320. Sch.]—In the more limited sens the Albigenses were those who, in Italy, were sometimes called Cathari, Publicani, or Pauliciani, and Bulgari, and who approximated to the Manicheans in their sentiments. [That many such persons were mingled with

the Albigen es, in the broader proved by Fuendi, I. c. p. 413, 433, 4s. Sall.] This appears from various decuments; but most clearly from the Coder Inquisitionis Tolomana, published by Limberch; in which the Albigunos are carefully distinguished from the other sects. [Among the sects in the south of France, there appear to have been some remains of the Arians, who took root there under the Visigotia. There certainly was a considerable diversity of belief in that country: at the same time existing accounts of its di-ferent varieties are to be received with cantion, became they all come from bitter enemies. Mr. Faber well ob-serves, that these odious and senseless imputations are in strict harmony with those that Paganism threw upon the primitive Christians. He has even gone very far towards a complete vindication of the Paulicians, whom he considers the origin of southern French oppositi Romanism, from the charge of Mani-chaeism. There are obvious reasons for this charge both in ancient and modern times, which render it very The ancients, besotted by suspicious. image-worship, were naturally anxious to blacken the character of its opponents, and hence excuse their own cruelty to them. Modern Romanists are eager to make it appear that really nothing of Protestantism is anterior to Luther. The south of France, however, in the thirteenth century, presents a picture highly unfavourable to this An immense proportion of the population, both high and low, was in active opposition to the church of Rome, and as the different religious parties were gradually fused into one mass, was found to entertain very much the same principles that are professed by modern Protestants. An ultimate junction with

during several years, with various success. The director of the war was one Arnald, a Cistercian abbot, and the pontiff's legate: the commander in chief of the forces was Simon earl of Montfort'. Raymund VI., the earl of Toulouse, who at first fought against the heretics, became himself involved in the war, in the year 1211. For Simon coveted his territories, and engaged in the war, not so much to advance religion and put down heresy, as to promote his own interests and to

the Waldensians may have done something towards this; but unless the way had been prepared by a previous sound-ness of belief in many quarters, if not in all, it could hardly have occurred. See Faber's Inquiry into the History and Theology of the ancient Vallences and Albigenses. Hurter's Innocent III., iii. Ed.]

52. Ed.]

[Simon was lord of Montfort, not far from Paris, and earl of Leicester in England; and the unrighteous liberality of the pope, in the council of the Lateran, a. D. 1215, made him duke of Narbonne, earl of Toulouse, and viscount of Beziers and Carcassonne, territories which were, in part, fiefs of the German empire, and, in part, fiefs of the kings of France; and which the pope had no right thus to dispose of without the consent of the liege-lords. In Simon, fanaticism appears to have been united with selfishness. He w was doing God service while persecu-ting the heretics with fire and sword; and he was so zealous in performing the external duties of religion, that he often neglected his official duties for the sake of them. While besieging Tou-louse, as he was attending mass, word was brought him that the enemy had made a sally, and that his army was in imminent danger. He replied, that he could not come till he had seen his Another message arrived, that if he did not come, his whole army would be thrown into disorder: and he replied again, that he would not leave the altar till he had seen his Creator, even if he must be slain there for it. When the mass was ended, he went away to oppose the enemy, but was killed by a stone. See Peter of Vaux Corney, cap. 86. Schl.]

\* [The papal legate criminated Ray-

mund, for not treating the murderers of Peter de Chateauneuf with due severity, and prescribed hard conditions for his reconciliation with the church. He must promise to be subject to the legate in every thing, and especially in all matters relating to religion; and must give up to the legate seven fortresses, for his security. He must also do public ecclesiastical penance, and suffer himself to be scourged with rods by the legate. And in proof of his sincerity, he must assume the cross, and take the field against his own friends and vassals. But when he saw that Simon and the legate advanced against his territories, and aimed to get the castles of the heretics there into their hands, he separated himself from the crusading army, in the year 1210, and sought for aid from France, England, Germany, and Rome, in vain. His near friend and relative, indeed, Peter, king of Aragon, took up arms in his behalf, against Simon of Montfort: but he unfortunately was slain in the first battle; and Raymund was obliged to witness the misfortunes of his own country, while he remained in Aragon, an inactive spectator. At length, many lords and districts of country revolted from Simon, and recalled their legitimate sovereign, who threw himself into the city of Toulouse, and was there besieged by Simon. Ray-mund appears to have been a warlike and energetic prince, and one who had no partiality for prelates. To the Cistercians also he was no friend; and he used to say, they could not possibly be good men, because they were so voluptuous. On the contrary, he had very high regard for the heretics that inhabited his territories; and he protected them, partly as subjects, and partly as his personal friends. Soll.] enlarge his dominions. Simon obtained his object; for after numerous battles, sieges, and a great many deeds of valour, but of extreme cruelty, he received at the hands of Innocent III., in the Lateran council of 1215, not only the earldom of Toulouse, but also the many other territories he had subdued. as his reward for so nobly supporting the cause of God and He was slain, however, in the siege of Toulouse, the church. A. D. 1218. His antagonist, Raymund, died in the year 1222.

§ 8. After the death of the two generals, this lamentable war was prosecuted vigorously, and with various success, by their sons, Raymund VII., earl of Toulouse, and Amalric of When the former of these, Raymund, seemed to Montfort. get the advantage of the other, the Roman pontiff, Honorius III., persuaded Lewis VIII., the king of France, by great promises and favours, to march in person, at the head of a powerful army, against the enemies of the church. He dying soon after, his successor, Lewis IX., called Saint Lewis, vigorously prosecuted the work begun by his father. Raymund, therefore, being pressed on every side, made peace, in the year 1229, on the hardest terms; for he ceded the greatest part of his territories to the king, besides some cessions to the Romish church. After this peace, the heretics were entirely prostrate;

9 [The cruelties that were practised under the command of Simon, are in-describable. It must be admitted, however, that the heretics sometimes returned like for like. At the capture of Minerbe, Simon found one hundred and forty Manicheeans; all of whom were burned at the stake, because they would not abjure their religion. At Beziers, 6000 persons were slain; and at Toulouse, 20,000; and at Carcassonne the priests shouted for joy, at the burning of so many miserable beings, whose only crime was, that they did not believe what the church believed. Still more shocking is the ac-count given by Peter of Walcerney, cap. 34. that the crusaders captured a castle called Brom, in which were found one hundred persons; and that the papal general, Simon, ordered all their noses to be amputated, and their eyes to be put out, except a single eye

of one individual, who might serve as guide to the rest, who were sent to Cabrieres to terrify others. It is true, the monk informs us of similar cruelties by the other party. But retalia-tion in such a case is cruelty, and espe-cially in the assailing party, and one which pretends to fight only for the cause of God and religion. Who can refrain from adopting the wish of the

Périsse à jamais l'affreuse politique, Qui prétend sur les cœurs un pouvoir despotique :

Qui veut le fer en main convertir les mortels.

Qui du sang hérétique arrose les autels,

Et suivant un faux zèle ou l'intérêt

pour guides, Ne sert un Dieu de Paix, que par

for the tribunal of the Inquisition was established at Toulouse, and, besides Saint Levois, Raymund himself, formerly a patron of the heretics, became their unrelenting persecutor. He indeed renewed the war, afterwards, against both the king and the Inquisitors, who abused their power beyond measure; but it was attended with little or no success. At last, exhausted and broken down by a series of afflictions and troubles, he died, without issue, in the year 1249, being the last of the once very powerful earls of Toulouse. This crusade, of which religion was in part the cause, and in part only the pretext, was of course exceedingly advantageous both to the kings of France and to the Roman pontiffs 1.

<sup>1</sup> Many writers, both ancient and modern, have given us histories of this crusade, against the earls of Toulouse and their associates who favoured the heretics, and against the heretics themselves. But, among them, I have not found one that was free from partiality. The protestant writers, among whom Jac. Bassage (in his Histoire de l'Eglise, and in his Hist. des Eglises Réformées) stands pre-eminent, all favour too much the Raymunds and the Albigenses. On the contrary, the Roman Catholic writers, of whom the most recent are des Albigeois, de Vaudois, et des Barbets, Paris, 1691. ii. vol. 12mo.) Jo. bots, Paris, 1691. ii. vol. 12mo.) Jo. Bapt. Langlois, a Jesuit, (Histoire des Croisades contre les Albigeois, Rouen, 1703. 12mo.) Jo. Jac. Percin, (Monumenta Conventus Tolosani Ordinis Frat. Pradicator. in quibus Historia hujus conventus distribuitur, et refertur totius Albieresium festi agreetic. Touleura. Albigensium facti narratio, Toulouse, 1603. fol.) these all are very unjust to the Raymunds and the Albigenses; and they cover over and cond horrid deeds of Simon de Montfort, and the ambitious designs of the kings of France to extend their power. The nost full and most accurate history of these wars against the heretics, is that of the Benedictine monks, Claude le Vie and Joseph Vaissette, two very arned men, in that excellent work, Histoire Générale de Lampadoc, Paris, 1730, &c. fol. nearly the whole of tom. iii. Their only fault is, that they some-times omit what they ought not. [A detailed account of the Albigensian

wars, extracted and translated from the French history of Sismondi, was published at London, in 1826, under the title of History of the Crusudes against the Albigenses in the thirteenth Century. It is no less fairly than ably written, especially exposing the selfish ambition which engaged the court of France in these expeditions. The French monarchs, at the beginning of the thirteenth century, were little different from the emperors of Germany, ferent from the emperors of Germany, in recent times. "The north of France might be considered as Walloon, a name afterwards confined to the French Flemings, and which was then given to the language spoken by Philip Augustus; towards the west, was an English France; to the cast, a German France; and in the south, an Aragonese France. Till the reign of Philip Augustus, the first division possessed the least extent of riches, or of power." The odious and contemptible character of John, king of England, enabled Philip to gain the northern part of English France, leaving only Aquitaine to the insular crown. The cry of heresy, eagerly set up by Rome, enabled him to scize pretty completely Aragonese France. Thus the French king, instead of really governing a very moderate territory, and nominally exercising superiority over several powerful vassals, obtained a vast increase of solid power, and opened a way to his successors for the gradual absorption of all those mighty fiefs which practically split the people into different nations.

The property of the party of th

Schoestriones [Sisterers]; as appears from the enactments of councils. They distributed books containing the principles they inculcated; held nocturnal assemblies in retired places; and dissuaded the people from attending the public worship in the churches.

§ 10. These brethren, who boasted of being free from the law, and of having attained to the freedom of the spirit, professed a rigid and austere species of mystic theology, based upon philosophical principles, that were not far removed from the impiety of those called panthoists. For they held, that all things emanated from God, and would revert back into him; that rational souls were parts of the supreme Being; and that the whole universe was God; that a man, by turning his thoughts inward, and withdrawing his attention from all sensible objects, may become united in an inexplicable manner with the Parent and first cause of all things, and be one with him: that persons thus immersed in the vortex of the Deity, by long contemplation, attained to perfect freedom, and became divested not only of all their lusts, but likewise of the instincts of nature. From these and similar principles, they inferred, that a person thus raised up to God, and absorbed as it were in the divine nature, was himself God; and such a son of God, as Christ was: and, therefore, was raised above all laws, human and divine. And they maintained, of course, that all external worship of God, prayer, fasting, baptism, the sacred supper, &c. were mere elements for children; which a man no longer needed, when converted into God himself, and detached from this visible universe 4.

4 I will here subjoin some positions extracted from their more private books. I. Every good man is the only-begotten son of God, whom the Pather hath begotten from eternity. For all that the sacred scriptures teach respecting a distinction of three persons in the divine nature, they maintained, was not to be understood literally, but to be explained in conformity with their recondities system of doctrines. II. All created objects are nothing: I do not say that they are small and trivial; but that they are nothing. III. There is something as the human mind, that is not created, are

creatable; and that is, rationality. [V God is writter grad, nor better, one hotses, one hotses; who ever calls (and grad, ratio in foolishly, as the man who calls a bring black, while he known it is no ship. I find till hopes his collegengation on a begat the man on that we are from the million on that we are from the million was not be hereful. The million was able to hereful. What he melyion may find a life from your man fall of a life from your find as here for fooling the till a better many find a life from your find as a life from your finds of many your said to be for the till the till a life from your finds of the fill the melying man.

held their secret assemblies in a state of nudity; and in the same state, slept upon the same bed with the spiritual sisters and other women. For modesty and shame, they said, indicated a mind not yet sufficiently detached from the sentient and libidinous soul, nor brought back to the source from which it originated, that is, the divine nature; and those who still experience the carnal emotions of nature, or are excited and inflamed by the aspect or touch of bodies of a different sex, or who are unable to repress and subdue the occasional emotions of concupiscence, are still far, very far, from God .- There were also among these people, some who abused their doctrines to justify all iniquity; and who did not fear to teach, that a godlike man, or one who is closely united to God, cannot sin, do what he may. This senseless, impious dogma, was explained by them in different ways. Some held, that the motions and actions of the body had no connexion with the soul, which was elevated and blended with the divine nature. But others maintained the blasphemous sentiment, that the emotions and desires arising in the soul, after its union with God, were the acts and operations of God himself; and therefore, though apparently criminal and contrary to the law, they were really holy and good, because God is above all law?

6 Those who study to vindicate and defend the character of the heretics, and who think, that all such as seconded from the Romish church in the middle ages, were holy persons, conjecture that the things here stated, are falsehoods, invented by the Inquisitors, for the purpose of defaming pious men: but they are strictly true. This we may infer from the fact, that the Inquisitors themselves admit, that the Beghards, though divested of all sense of shame, yet in general did not offend against chastity and modesty. This firmness of mind, and unsusceptibility of emotion, the Inquisitors attribute to the power of the devil. For they be-lieved, with the simple Jo. Nieder, (Formicarium, lib. iii. cap. v. p. 346.) that the devil can render men cold, or extinguish the natural emotions; and that he so operated upon his friends, as to render them utterly insensible, so that they might appear to common

people more exalted and holy. "Credo" (says Nieder, who was a Dominican, and an Inquisitor,) "quosdam ex eis dæmonis opere affectos fuisse, ne moverentur ad naturales actus incontinentice. Facillimum enim est dæmonibus infrigidare."

7 That I may not seem chargeable with misrepresentation, I will cite the very words of a private book of the Brethren of the free spirit, entitled de Norem Ruspibus. "Ueber das so würket und geberet der gottlicke Mensch eben das, das Gat würket und geberet. Denn in Gate würket er und hat geschaffen Himmel und Erden. Und ist ein Geberer des ewigen Wortes. Und Gott enckunde nutz nicht ohne diesen Menschen gethun. Der Göttlicke Mensch soll also sinen willen einformig machen mit Gates willin, dass er alles das soll wellen, was Gat will. Will Gat in etlicker Wise das ick gesundet habe, also soll ick nit wellen, dass ick nit

Lastly, among the *Boghards*, as they were called, unprincipled and flagitious persons sometimes lurked, who did not hesitate, by feigned piety, to worm themselves into the confidence of the simple and unsuspicious, in order to gratify their own lusts.

gesundet habe. Und das is gewarig rewe. Und wenn das der Mensch rewe. Und wenn das der mensen tusend Todsunde gethan hette, und über das der Mensch wel besetzet oder geordnet were, er en solte nit wellen, dass er derselben Sunde nit gethan hette : aber er solte e wellen tusend Tode liden e er yme nic de keine Tod-sunde wolte tun." This passage, ren-dered verbatim, is thus: " Moreover, the godlike man operates and begets, the same that God operates and begets For in God he worked, and created heaven and earth. He is also the generator of the eternal Word. Nor can God do any thing, without this man. The godlike man should, therefore, make his will conformable to God's will; so that he should will, all that God wills. If, therefore, God wills, that I should sin, I ought by no means to will, that I may not have sinned. This is true contrition. And if a man have committed a thousand mortal sins, and the man is well regulated and united to God, he ought not to wish that he had not done those sins : and he ought to prefer suffering a thousand deaths, rather than to have omitted one of those mortal sins." Here is that sentiment, with which the Inquisitors often tax this sect : that the sin of a man who is united to God, is not sin; because God works all in him. In the next century, Henry Suso, a celebrated writer among the mystics, and a Dominican monk, composed like wise a book de Novem Rupibus: which is extant among his works, published by Laurence Surius. But this book by Laurence Surius. Dut this of Suso is altogether different from that which was in so much estimated Rachards. The latter was much more ancient, and was in circulation among the Brethren of the free spirit in Germany, before Suso was born. There has fallen into my hands an old manuscript book of the fifteenth century, composed in Alsace, containing various revelations and visions of that age. I find there a piece entitled

Declaratio Religiosi cujusdam, super reclations Carturiano cuidam de Rolinia per gladium Reformatione, Leodia, anno 1453, facta; near the beginning of which, there is the following passage relating to the book of the Beghards, on the Nine Rocks: "Homo quidam devotissimus, licet laicus, librum de nons rupibus conscriptit a Deo compulsus, ubi multa ad presens pertinentia continentur de ecclesiae renovatione et przevia gravi persecutione." According to the doctrine of this sect, the nine rocks were so many steps, by which the man that desires to rise to God must be elevated to a union with him.

8 By whom, where, and when, this celebrated sect was first instituted, is uncertain. I have before me Octogi novem Sententias Bechardorum, que gus Schwestrones, ipsi vero se de seta liberi spiritus et voluntarias paupertais tiveri spiritus et columbariar passperishi vocant, cum confutatione; written by an Inquisitor at Worms, at the close of this century. The 79th of these saying (sententiae) is this: To say that the truti is in Rhetia, is to fall into the heresy of Donatus, who said, that God was in Africa, and not elsewhere. From these words it appears that Photis was the words, it appears that Rhetia was the chief seat of the church of the Brethes of the free spirit; and that from this province they passed into Germany. Yet probably Rhetia was not the place where this sect originated; I appre-Italy, it took refuge in Rhetia; so that it was Italy which gave birth to this, as well as to many other parties which seconded from the general church. And there is extant, in Odor. Raynald's Annales Eccles. tom. xv. ad ann. 1311. § 66. p. 90, a long Epistle of the sove reign pontiff, Clement V., addressed to Rancrius de Casulis, bishop of Cremona, exhorting him to suppress and eradicate the sect of the free spirit, resident in certain parts of Italy, and par ticularly in the province of Spoleto, and the regions adjacent.

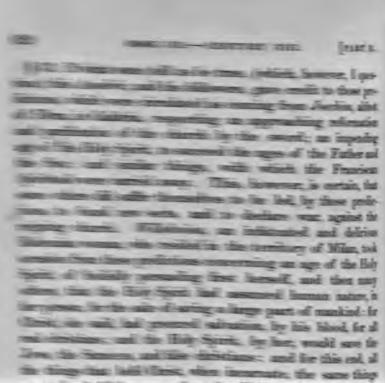
§ 12. Of the sect now described, undoubtedly, was Amalric of Bena, the Parisian dialectician and theologian; whose bones were dug up and publicly burnt in the year 1209, notwithstanding he had abjured his errors while alive, by command of Innocent III., and many of whose followers endured at the stake the penalties of their unsound faith. though the barbarous writers of that age give different and confused statements of his opinions, and attribute some sentiments to him, which he never held; yet thus much it is certain that he taught; namely, that all things are one, that is, God; that not only the forms of things, but also their matter, proceeded from God; and all would revert back into God: and hence he derived that mistaken piety or religious system of these mystics; maintained, that a man may become changed into the divine nature, if he will; and proved that all external worship was vain and useless. His disciples were men of very distinguished piety and austerity; and many of them endured the flames with the greatest fortitude. One of his most distinguished followers was, David Dinant, a Parisian doctor, who was accustomed to state the fundamental doctrine of his master in this manner: God is the original matter of all things. He composed a work called Quaternarii, and some other books, in a popular style, and well calculated to captivate the common people; and saved his life by a timely flight 1. The bishops, sembled in council at Paris, A. D. 1209, supposed that the philosophy of Aristotle gave rise to this impiety; and they, therefore, prohibited the reading and expounding of his metaphysical and other works '.

• This did not escape the notice of those enemies of the Brothren of the free spirit, or Beshards, the Inquisitors. Hence the sixty-eighth of the eighty-nine MS. sayings of the Beshards, with their confutation, is this: To say that all creatures are God, is the hereny of Alexander; (that Epicurean, whom Plutarch mentions in his Nymposium;) who said, "materiam primam et Deum et hominem, hoe est, mentes esse in substantia;" which afterwards one David de Dinant followed, who in our , fled from France on account of this heresy, and would have been duly

punished, if he had been caught.

1 See the Harress pro quibus sa-cerdotes Parisiis (A. D. 1209) igns con-sumpti sunt; in Edm. Martene's Thesaurus Anendotorum, tom. iv. p. 163, Natalis Alexander, Histo &c. Natalis Alexander, Historia Eooles. Sacul. xiii. cap. iii. Art. ii. p. 78,
&c. Gerh. du Bois, Historia Ecoles.
Paris. tom. ii. p. 244, &c. Boulay's
Historia Acad. Paris, tom. iii. p. 24.
48. 53. Jac. Thomasius, De Erustions Mundi Strion, p. 199, &c.

2 Jo. Launoi, De Varia Aristotelis
Fortuna in Acad. Paris. p. 127, &c.



- THE R. P. LEWIS CO. LANS CO. LANSING MICHIGAN IN The managed without med at Milant. In the year 120. will be before reminished by success. But after her deals the man was a serious as a serious and serious METHOD THERETON IN THE STRUCTURE DUDINGS. BUCK PROBERT and traction was the necessary resonance. But in the real LINE THE MINISTER BETTER BY SET DESCRIPTION BY SPENDS Tomo, and community her homes, and with them the leaders of me nerre thouseness to the fames."

To distance materials. Seminari metter by the angel Raphael just a men and the series of Christ was assessed to and where the conthe material proceedings, the and in-thermore in time a common must, manned Partreell, commonset a instary of Wi-instantia and ner seet, when still en-general materials of the protection in the process of the protection of th to a manuscrpt. She presented to the magister of Constantia, queen f Promissas, king of Bohemia : and inc her birth was amounced to her

They by the angel babeled. Her and ment true there of the line lines were one Andres with the lines of the lines of the lines were one Andres with a time ment of the lines of the church, or earth to the lines of the church, or earth to Maratori, L c. Ir.]

§ 14. On similar predictions, the each of the Apanthe wan grounded; a sect which made little change in the received religion, but aimed to revive the apostolical mode of life. Its founder, Gerhard Sagarellus, of Parma, ordered his followers to travel up and down the world, in the manner of the Apostles, clad in white, with heads bare, beards and luir long, and attended by women, whom they called sisters; to prosens no property at all, but to live upon the voluntary gifts of the pious; and publicly, to exhort the people to repeat, but in their private meetings, to announce the impending described of the utterly deformed Romish church, and the rime of a 14 m purer, and holier church, according to the proplement of the abbot Joachim. This Gerhard being hurned at the state of Parma, A. D. 1300, his successor, Dulcinus, of Seconds a bestel and energetic character, and familiar with the write-new preached, much more spiritedly, that the Manual general Himi face VIII., and all the flagitious private and manile ment shortly be slain by the Emperor Feeleric. 111 an. 4, 1/11 the king of Aragon; and that a new west ment to the would be placed over the church. You is the placed over the church. tions ascribed to the abbot Janchia, r. was mesascribed in my men emperor, called Frederic 111. wish a resultation with the peror Frederic II. had left withinger. Tier and Indianas who was both the general and יאיי די ואייותי ול אמי לי אמקיריתי אמר who had collected an arried from linguous on the second celli, waged fierce war in mand it we you at the same two years; and at backet when were the till the taken alive, and was expensed with the control of the control of the celli, A. D. 1307. Topecon with Maryandan to the contraction he had chosen according to the spection of the state horrid death of Delegans the way any hand a live many, and other sometrees the sold in the sold in till the times of Bon free II in the office of the century 4.

language, a partir and or the famous series of the

\$ 12. The James, sides of Plans, whose prophecies inment or many respectable people to memce the Romin since with a referencies by the sound as the phrase was, and the remails write great distances, and to proclaim open wa second since. was himself insught under suspicion of heresy, me miner at assume of these predictions, but on account of s new explications of the discretize of three persons in the Godhend. The ind. is a special trendire. opposed Poter Lombard, the manner of the Sentences, because the latter distinguished the fivener summer from the three persons in the Godhead; for Justime supposed that this distinction introduced a fourth subject into the divine Transv. namely, this owner. But his grammer of disjection led him. in this discussion, to use less contains then the subject demanded. For he denied that there was in the sacred Trinity, a something, or an owner, which was common to the three persons: from which position it seemed to follow, that the union of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. is not a simple or natural union, but merely a moral m. like that of several persons all having the same view and opinions. As this sentiment appeared to many to sppreach very near to the doctrine of Arins, Innsons, in the Lateran council of 1215, condemned not indeed the man, but his opinions. Joselian however, even to the present day, has many patrons and advocates, especially among those Franciscans who are called Observents; of whom, some maintain that his book was altered by his enemies; and others, that his opinions were misunderstood '.

p. 906. And the fact may be corro-borated by many proofs. In the year 1402, an apostle, maned William, was burned at Lubec. See Coerner, I. c. burned at Lubec. See Coerner, I. e. p. 1185. The Germans, who called all that affected uncommon picty, and sought a reputation for sanctity by begging, Beghards, gave this appellation also to the *Apostoli*.

<sup>5</sup> See Dan. Papebroch's *Disquis*.

Histor. de Flerensi Ordine, Prophtis, Doctrina B. Joachimi; in the des Sancter. Maii, tom. vi. p. 456, &s. where is a life of Joachim, written by Jac. Syllaneus, a Greek; and some other documents. Natalis Alexado, Historia Eccles. Soc. xiii. Diss. ii. p. 331, &c. Lu. Wadding's Annale IInorum, tom. iv. p. 6, &c.

# CENTURY FOURTEENTH.

## PART I.

THE EXTERNAL HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

#### CHAPTER I.

THE PROSPEROUS EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

- § 1. Crusades attempted in vain.—§ 2. State of the christians in China and Tartary.—§ 3. The Lithuanians converted. The Jews compelled by perseention to become christians. - \$ 4. Project for the expulsion of the Saracens from Spain.
- 8 1. Some of the Latin kings, being admonished by the Roman pontiffs, thought repeatedly of renewing the war against the Turks and Saracens, and of rescuing Syria from their hands. In particular, the pontiffs who resided at Avignon, in France, omitted no motive which they thought would induce the kings of France and England to engage in such a military enterprize. But from various causes, their expectations were always disappointed. Clement V. urged this holy war, with great energy, in the year 1307, and 1308; and appropriated to it a vast sum of money 1. John XXII., in the year 1319, fitted out a fleet of ten ships, for transporting an army to Palestine; and in order to raise the money necessary for so great an enterprize, he in the years 1322 and 1323

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Baluze, Vita Pontif. Avenion. tom.
i. p. 14, 594. tom. ii. p. 55. 57. 374.
391, &c. Ant. Mattheri, Analecta
i. p. 125. tom. ii. p. 515.

the other great and does ate to at. in the gradier has own avarior and edd him from such a in the year 1330, Philip de series a larger army from such a boly list witten he was about to ennows from his nearthbour, the king of on the enterprise. In the year a regress of the Venetions, personal a to emback for Smyrta; markin of Vienne, was appointed conhis in a short time, their want of provisions and their commander also, to return to bearing the year [365], at the solicitation of Urba To see any we collected, to sail to Palestine; of which of France, was appointed commander. But he there was after the army dispersed ".

\$2 The missioners and by the Boman pontiffs, in the morning meture, to the Chinese, the Tartars, and the adaand received continued to gather numerous and large onprocess among those minutes. In the year 1307, Closed a constituted Join de noute Corrino, archbishop of Consuch time a Posing : for it is now beyond a doubt, that the minimum of Cathai, then called Candalu, is the same with Points, the modern capital of China. The same pontiff set seven new bisings, all of them Franciscans, into those regions'. Join XXI appointed Viculeus de Bentra, to succeed John de monte Coreian, in the year 1333; and also sent letters to the emperor of the Tartars, who was then the sovereign of China. Besselfart XII., in the year 1338, sent new nuncios into China

3 Balane, L. e. tom. i. p. 175, 706. Minorum, tom. vi. ad ann. 1305, § 12. Minorum, tom. vi. ad ann. 1305, § 12. p. 69. and ad ann. 1307. p. 91. and p. 368. tom. vii. p. 53. 221. tom. viii. p. 235. Jos. Sim. Asseman, Bibliot. Grient, Vationa, tom. iii. § ii. p. 521, &c. Add Jac. Echard's Scriptoru Pradiatora, tom. i. p. 537. Acta Sanctae, tom. i. Januarii, p. 984, &c. and Moshem's Historia Tartarorum Ecclesimites.

Martine, Anniet, Frt., Ers, tom, ii. p. 385, 386,

<sup>\*</sup> Balum, L.e. tom. i. p. 200.

Francaia Historia Romana; in Muraturi, Astiqu. Ital. Metii. Eti. III. p. 368.

A Balane, Fitz Pontif. Accion. tom. i. p. 366, 398, 371, 401, &c. 7 Lu. Wadding's Annala Ordinia

and Tartary; after being honoured with a solemn embassy from the Tartars, which he received at Avignon. So long as the Tartar empire in China continued, not only the Latins, but the Nestorians also had liberty to profess their religion freely, all over northern Asia, and to propagate it far and wide.

§ 3. Among the European princes, Jagello, duke of Lithuania and the adjacent territories, was nearly the only one that still adhered to the idolatry of his ancestors. And he, in the year 1386, embraced the christian rites, was baptized with the assumed name of *Uladislaus*, and persuaded his subjects to do the same thing. For Lewis, king of Poland, dying in the year 1382, among the candidates for the crown, Jagello offered his name; nor were the Poles averse from having so potent a prince for their king. But neither Hedwig, the youngest daughter of the deceased king, and by a decree of the senate heiress of the kingdom, would consent to marry, nor would the Poles consent to obey, a man who rejected christianity. He must therefore change his religion '. What remains there were of the old religions, in Prussia and Livonia, were extirpated by the Teutonic knights and the crusaders, with war and We are likewise informed, that many Jews in massacres. one place and another, made profession of christianity. They were rendered docile, by the exquisite punishments every where inflicted upon Jews, especially in France and Germany. For a rumour being spread, either truly or calumniously, that they had poisoned the public fountains, had murdered the infants of christians, and drunken their blood, had treated with extreme contumely what were called the hosts, [the consecrated wafers of the eucharist,] and had committed other crimes equally heinous; whatever could be devised, the most cruel and distressing, was decreed against that miserable race.

§ 4. In Spain, the Saracens still held the sovereignty of Granada, Andalusia, and Murcia; and against them, the christian kings of Castile, Aragon, and Navarre, waged perpetual war; though not always successfully. The kings of Morocco, in Africa, sent aid to the Saracens against the

Steph. Baluze, Vitæ Pontificum ann. 1386, § 4. Wadding's Annules
 Arenionensium, tom. i. p. 242. Minorum, tom. ix. p. 71. Soligume,
 Odor. Raynald, Annules Ecoles. ad Histoire de Pologne, tom. iii. p. 241, &c.

Christians. The Reman pentiffs roused and encouraged the Christians, by submilies, and by their counsels and promises, as units and drive the Sazacens from Spain. The difficult enterprise proceeded but slowly; yet it became evident, in this century, that the time was approaching, when the Christian would remay, and would become sole masters of Spain.

## CHAPTER II.

ADVERSE EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

- § 1. Christianity prestrate in various parts of Asia.—§ 2. Its overthrow is China and Tartury.
- § 1. Turk Turks and the Tartars, who had vast sway in Asia, and who assailed on the one hand the Greeks, and on the other the Suracess and Mamelakes, wholly extirpated the christian religion in many cities and provinces, and caused the religion of Muhammed to be inculcated on the people in its stead. The nation of the Tartars, in which such numbers once professed christianity, or at least tolerated it, from the beginning of this century, universally submitted to the Koran. And this religion, though in a corrupted form of it, was embraced by that most potent emperor of the Tartars, Timur Beg, or as he is commonly called Tamerlane. Having subjugated the greatest part of Asia by his arms, and even conquered the Turkish sultan Bajazet, and moreover caused the terrors of his name to pervade Europe, his mere nod was sufficient to cause vast multitudes to abandon christianity. But he also employed violence

cellanea, tom. ii. p. 267.

The great Tamerlane, whose name struck terror, even long after his death,

wished to be regarded as belonging to the sect of the Sonnites, and to be an enemy of the Schiites. See Petit Croix, Histoire de Timesr-Bec, tom. ii. p. 151. tom. iii. p. 228. But what his religion was, is very doubtful, although he professed that of Muhammed. See Mosheim's Historia Tartarorum Ecclesiatica, p. 124.

Jo. de Ferreras, Historia Hispania, tom. iv. v. vi. in various passages. Fragmenta Historia Romana; in Muratori's Antiqq. Ital. Medii Ævi, tom. iii. p. 319, where, however, true and false are blended. Baluze, Miscollanes tom ii p. 267

and the sword. For being persuaded, as the most credible historians of his life inform us, that it was the duty of every true disciple of *Muhammed* to make war upon christians, and that those who should compel many christians to embrace the religion of the Koran, might expect high rewards from God's, he inflicted numberless evils on persevering christians, cruelly butchering some, and dooming others to perpetual slavery.

§ 2. The christian religion was likewise overthrown, in the parts of Asia inhabited by the Chinese, the Tartars, the Moguls, and other nations, whose history is yet imperfectly known. At least, no mention has been found, of any Latin christians resident in those countries, subsequent to the year 1370. Nor has it yet been ascertained, what became of the Franciscan missionaries sent thither from Rome. But of the Nestorians living in China, some traces can be found, though not very clear, as late as the sixteenth century. There can be little doubt, that this fall of christianity was a consequence of the wars of the Tartars with the Chinese and with other nations. For in the year 1369, the last Tartar emperor of the family of Gonghis Kan was driven out of China, and the Miss family was placed on the throne, and they have excluded all foreigners from entering China.

Orientale; article Timur, p. 877.

5 Nicol. Trigant, de Christians Espeditione apud Simon, his. i. cap. xi. p. 116, dec. Jon. Sim. Amenan, Biblioth. Orient. Vationas, ton. iii. pt. i. p. 502, dec. and pt. ii. p. 445. 598, dec. Im Halde, Description de la Chine, tom. i. p. 176.

Petit Croix, Histoire de Timer-Bec, tenn. ii. p. 329. tom. iii. p. 9. 137. 243.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Examples are given in the Histoire de Timur-Beo, (taken from the Persian writer Scherifeddin,) tom. ii. p. 376. 384. 386. tom. iii. p. 243. tom. iv. p. 111. 115. 117. ed. Delft, 1723. in 4 vols. 8vo. Herbelot, Bibliothèque

### PART II.

#### THE INTERNAL HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

### CHAPTER I.

#### THE STATE OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

- § 1. The state of learning among the Greeks,—§ 2. Philosophy.—§ 3. The state of learning among the Latins.—§ 4. The languages.—§ 5. The arts and sciences.—§ 6. Philosophy.—§ 7. The Realists and Nominalists.—§ 8. Astrology: credulity as to magic.—§ 9. The art of Lully.
- § 1. Although the Greeks were greatly oppressed with both external and internal troubles, yet they did not suffer literature and science to become wholly prostrate; as is manifest from the number of learned men among them in this century. The liberal arts, antiquities, criticism, and grammar, were reputably prosecuted by Nicephorus Gregoras<sup>1</sup>, Manuel Chrysoloras<sup>2</sup>,
- 1 [Nicephorus Gregoras, or son of Gregory, was born at Heraclea in Pontus, about A. D. 1295; studied under the best masters at Constantinople; became a teacher there, and acquired the title of the philosopher. He was one of the ambassadors to the prince of the Servians. In the year 1328, when the younger Andronicus dethroned his grandfather, Andronicus Palæologus, Nicephorus not only lost his patron, but suffered otherwise. Yet he continued a teacher, and had eminent men for pupils. Theodorus Metochita made him overseer of a monastery. He engaged in the public controversies between Barlaam and Palamas; became a monk, and retired from court. He died soon after A. D. 1359. Besides some orations and smaller tracts, he wrote a valuable history of the Byzantine empire, from A. D. 1204, where Nicetas Acominatus ends, to the year

1359, in 38 books. The 24 first books, reaching to A. D. 1351, were published, Gr. and Lat., by Boivin, Paris, 1702 and Venice, 1729. 2 vols. fol. Tr.]

<sup>2</sup> [Manuel Chrysoloras, one of the first and most active of the Greeks

<sup>2</sup> [Manuel Chrysoloras, one of the first and most active of the Greeks who promoted learning in the West, was born of noble parentage, at Constantinople, about the middle of the fourteenth century; and for some time taught literature and science in his native city. About A. D. 1393, the Greek emperor, Manuel Palseologus, sent him twice as an ambassador to various European courts, to solicit aid against the Turks. After visiting the English and various other courts, he took up residence in Italy; and taught Greek to several of the first scholars of that age in the West. He gave instruction at Florence, Milan, Venice, Pavia, and Rome. In the year 1409, the pope sent him to Constantinople, to

Maximus Planudes, and many others. History was prosecuted, though with different degrees of success, by Theodorus Metochita, John Cantacuzenus, Nicephorus Gregoras, and by several others of less note. An ecclesiastical history was com-

negotiate a union between the Greek and Latin churches. In the year 1413, he was sent to the emperor Sigismund, to settle arrangements for the general council of Constance, in the following year. He attended that council; and died shortly after, in the year 1415. Eneas Sylvius and Poggius give him very high commendations, in their notices of his death. Among his pupils in the West, were Leonard Arctinus, Francis Barbarus, Guarinus of Verona, Poggius, and Philelphus. His only work, that has been published, was his Erotemata Grammatica; which was the first good Greek grammar among the Europeans, and was that studied by Erasmus and Reuchlin. Tr.]

3 (Maximus Planudes was a learned Greek monk of Constantinople, well acquainted with the Latin language. In the year 1327, the Greek emperor sent him with others on an embassy to Venice. He suffered considerably for his attachment to the cause of the popes; but afterwards he changed sides, and espoused that of the Greeks. He appears to have died soon after A. D. 1363. He translated, from Latin into Greek, the writings of Cicero, Cicsar, Ovid, Cato, and Boëthius; also Augustine's fifteen books on the Trinity; composed a life of Æsop; and compiled a Greek Anthology, in seven books. He likewise wrote against the Latins, composed some orations, and many letters, and smaller pieces.

77.]

4 [Theodorus Metochita was a learned Greek, of the kindred of the emperor, and the favourite and prime minister of Andronicus Palaeologus. In the latter part of the preceding century, the emperor sent him, with John Glycas, to conduct Maria, sister of the German emperor, who was espoused to the oldest son of the Greek emperor, to Constantinople. It was about the year 1314, he was made prime Logotheta, and took nearly the whole government of the empire on his shoulders. But about a.D. 1328, Andronicus senior

being dethroned by his grandson, Andronicus junior, Metochita of course fell into disgrace, and was made a state prisoner till his death, A. D. 1333. He transcribed the third book of Glycas' Annals; which Meursius published, in 1648, as an original work; entitled a Compendium of Roman History, from Julius Cæsar to Constantine the Great. He wrote comments on Aristotle's eight books of Physics; besides some historical tracts, never published. He was esteemed one of the most learned Greeks of his age. Tr.]

John Cantacuzenus was of the illustrious family of the Cantacuzeni, on the father's side, and of that of the Palæologi, on the side of his mother. His youth was devoted to literature and arms. He then became a statesman under the elder Andronicus. In the year 1320, he was found to be a partisan of the younger Andronicus, and fell under displeasure. But his friend supported him; and on the elevation of his friend to the throne, Cantacuzenus was loaded with honours and offices. On the death of Andronicus junior, A. D. 1341, Cantacuzenus was made regent of the empire, and guardian of the prince, John Palacolo-gus, then nine years old. But the empress mother, and others, became jealous of him; and a civil war ensued. was victorious, and in Cantacuzenus 1347, concluded a peace, by which he and John Palacologus were to be joint emperors. Civil war again broke out; and in 1355, Cantacuzenus resigned the purple, and voluntarily retired to mount Athos; where he became a monk, and spent the remainder of his days in literary pursuits and monastic devotions. Here he wrote the history of the empire, during the reigns of the two Andronici and himself, or from a. D. 1320 to 1357, in four books, published, Gr. and Lat. with notes, Paris, 1645. 3 vols. fol. He also wrote three orations, and some tracts against the Muhammedans; which are extant. Tr.1

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- § 3. There was no country of the Latins, in which efforts were not made, and successful efforts, for the advancement of learning and the improvement of the human mind. Hence academies and universities were erected in various places, as Cologne, Orleans, Cahors, Perusia, Florence, and Pisa; in which all the liberal arts and sciences were taught, and were distributed as at this day into several faculties. In the universities, colleges were founded by the opulent, and endowed with ample revenues; in which, not only monks, but young men of narrow circumstances, were educated in the useful arts and sciences. Libraries were also collected; and men of learning were excited by honours and rewards, to aspire after fame and distinction. But the advantages to the church and the state from the numerous teachers and learned men, were not correspondent with the vast expense and care bestowed by the great on these institutions. Yet all who assumed the office of teachers in this age, were not, as many have rashly supposed, void of talents, and fools: and there was a gradual advance from lower to higher attainments.
- § 4. The sovereign pontiff, Clement V., himself required the Hebrew and other Oriental languages to be taught in the public schools; that there might be men competent to enter into discussions with the Jews and the Saracens, and to preach divine truth in the countries of the East. Of course, there were some persons in that age who were acquainted particularly with those languages. The Greek language, which previously very few had regarded at all, was now first taught by Leontius Pilatus, a Calabrian, the translator of Homer, and by a few others; and afterwards, with far greater applause

the former; and six books on arithmetic. The last was printed, Gr. and Lat. Paris, 1600. 4to. All the others,

Lat. Paris, 1600. 4to. All the others, in Latin, are in Henry Canisius, l. c. and in the Bibliotheca Max. Patrum, tom. xxvi. Tr.]

Anton. Wood's Antiquitates Oxomiens. tom. i. p. 156. 159. [This bull of Clement is in the Corpus Juris Canon. Clementina, lib. v. tit. i. cap. i. and bears date A.D. 1311. It required Hebrew, Arabie, and Chaldaic, to be taught, each by two competent in-structors, wherever the papal court might be, and also in the universities of Paris, Oxford, Bologna, and Salamanca. The pope was to support the teachers in his court; the kings of France and England, those at Paris and Oxford; the clergy of Italy, those at Bologna; and the clergy of Spain, those at Salamanca. Tr.]

1 See Humphry Hody, de Gruccis Illustribus lingua Grucca, litterarumqua humaniorum instauratoribus, lib. i. p. 5. Lond. 1742. 8vo. Calogera, Opusculi soisuifici, tom. xxv. p. 256. [Leontius Pilatus came to Venice in the year

mi surement w Manner They minera. a Constantinopolitan', who assume the examiner was arrived for this study. The real and genume examiners of Latin composition was revived by the constant distinguished reminers in Italy: among whom, the less time is the me in Francia Patrurch a great and superior man. I make the second pince belongs to Danta Alighteri'. These men left is as he their intro. in general, to excite man-

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Forms in the Fr. Thomasin's Low of Forms in the forms with it. The forms in the forms with it. It is the forms of Petraria. The Atte de Sale's Memora parts in the Francia Persaya. Amsterd 1764. 3 vis. 4to. See also a paper by A. F. Tytler, Esq. in the Tensovis at of the Royal Sciety of Edinbergh, vol. v. Petrarch was born at Arezzo, in Tuscany, a. D. 1304. When eight years old, his father, being banished, carried him to Avignon, in France. Here he was educated for the civil law. But he hated the pursuit, fell in love, and became a poet. He passed his life either in travelling about France and Italy, or in different retreats, particularly at Vaucluse, near Carpentras, in the south of France. But he also spent considerable time at the courts and seats of different princes, noblemen, and prelates, in Italy and France; and was in high reputation as a scholar, a poet, a philo-

supher, and a theologian. Honour were heaped upon him; but that which he valued highest, was to be publidy crewned with the poet's bays, at Rone, a. 2. 1341. He died at his own villa, near Padun. a. D. 1374. His works are momerous short pieces, particularly interers and poems, with some moral and particularly interers and poems, with some moral and particularly interest and poems, the whole were never collected; though a large part of them were, in one vol. fol. Basil, 1554, 1561, and Lyons, 1601. The best dittant of his poems is said to be that of Venice, 1756, 2 vols. 4to. Tr.]

\* The life of Dante, the celebrated poet, has been treated of by many, but especially by his annotator Benevem-tus de Issola; from whom Muratori has given numerous extracts, in his Assignation. Ital. Medii Æri, tom. i. p. 1638. [Dante was born at Florence a. p. 1265; studied there, and at Bosegna and Padua. The Belles Latra were his favourite pursuit. He married, became a soldier, and a statesman at Florence. But belonging to an unsuccessful faction, he was banished from Tuscany in the year 1302; and after wandering in Italy, and making some excursions to France and Germany, he settled at Ravenna, where he died a. D. 1321. He has left us two considerable works. The first is a poem in Italian, entitled La Dirine Comedia, or vision of Hell, Purgatory, and Heaven, as seen by himself A.D. 1300, divided into three parts. abounds in vivid descriptions; and has been extolled to the highest by the Italians. The other is shorter, and in Latin, entitled de Monarchia. Its object is to evince, that the pontiffs have affairs. The best edition of his collected works is that of Venice, 1757, 1758. 4 vols. 4to. Tr.] kind to cultivate their minds, and to place a high value on all sorts of learning; and they found numbers disposed to listen to them, not only among the Italians, but among the French and the Germans.

§ 5. Of the grammarians, historians, jurists both civil and canon, and physicians, it would be easy to make out a long list from the monuments of this age; but it would not comport with our design. It is sufficient for the reader to know, that among the vast number, there were few of them whose labours were of much service to mankind. The study of civil and canon law was pursued by an immense number; because this was the avenue to preferment in church and state; and who has not heard of Bartolus, Baldus, Andreas, and other jurists of this age, who gave reputation to the Italian universities? Yet the jurisprudence of this age offered nothing that could be alluring to an ingenuous mind. It was rather a barren, thorny field, on which the light of history and polite learning never shone. Mathematics engaged the attention of many; but,

5 [Bartolus was born at Sassoferratto in the duchy of Urbino, A. D. 1313. At the age of 13, he commenced the study of the civil law, first at Perugia, and then at Bologna. He was made doctor at the age of twenty, and com-menced teacher of law three years after at Pisa. He also taught at Padua and Bologna; and died A. D. 1356. His lectures and his legal opinions were highly esteemed; and his Glosses on the civil law, for two centuries, were of the highest authority. They were They were printed at Venice, A. D. 1615, in eleven vols. fol. He was more distinguished for acumen and nice discrimination, than for extensive reading.—Baldus Ubaldus was nobly born at Perugia, A. D. 1324, and was first the pupil and then the rival of Bartolus. He taught both civil and canon law, and lectured at Perugia, Padua, and Pisa. He died at the last mentioned place, of the hydrophobia, A. D. 1400, aged 76. In readiness and metaphysical acumen he was thought superior to Bartolus, but not his equal in solidity of judgment. He wrote commentaries on the Decre-tals; five volumes of legal opinions; Glosses on nearly the whole Corpus Juris civilis; besides various law tracts: all of which have been printed. These two were the greatest jurists of the age, so far as the civil law is concerned. Yet Andrew Horne, an Englishman of Gloucestershire, distinguished himself by his attempt to reform the English laws, by expunging from them every thing that was not in accordance with the scriptures and natural justice. His work was written in French, and entitled a Mirror for the Judges: and was printed in French, Lond. 1642. 8vo. and in English, Lond. 1646. 8vo. ()f his age we only know, that his book was written under Edward III, and before A. D. 1324, and that he defended the abbot of Waltham in a court, A. D. 1343. See H. Wharton's Append. to Cave's Hist. Litterar.—John Andreas, the celebrated doctor of come law, taught that science at Bologna for forty. five years, and died there A. B. 1348. His works are commentaries on the five books of Decretals; Glosses on the Liber water Inered, and the Come with ; and tracts concerning feeds, marriage, affinition, &c. all of which have been published.

with the exception of *Thomas Bradwardine*, the acute bishop of Canterbury \*, few obtained much applause from these studies.

§ 6. Of the immense swarm of philosophers that infested, rather than adorned, this age, Aristotle was the guide and the oracle, though imperfectly understood, and divested of all his beauties. In so high estimation was the Peripatetic philosophy, that kings and princes ordered the works of Aristotle to be translated into the languages of their people, that greater numbers might acquire wisdom. In particular, Charles V., king of France, has been commended for directing Nicholas Oresme to translate into French, among other works of the ancients, the principal works of Aristotle'. Those, however, who professed to be philosophers, were less solicitous to discover and support truth, than to have the pleasure of wrangling; and they perplexed and obscured the pure and unadulterate doctrines of reason and religion by their vain subtleties, their useless questions, and their ridiculous distinctions. I need not mention their barbarous diction, in which they supposed the principal strength of their art to consist; or their contempt for all elegant literature, which they accounted their glory. The whole art and method of this wrangling tribe, may be learned by reading the works of only John Scotus, or Walter Burley; for they all followed in one common track, though they differed among themselves as to some opinions.

§ 7. The old disputes between the Realists and the Nominalists, which had been long dormant, were again brought up in

ticularly fond of mathematics. His great work is, the Cause of God and the Truth of Causes, against Pelagius, in three books; published by H. Saville, Lond. 1618. fol. He also wrote Geometrica Speculativa, and Arithmetica Speculativa, published together, Paris, 1512; also Tractatus Proportionum, published, Venice, 1505. See Wharton's Appendix to Cave's Hist. Litter. and Milner's Ecoles. History, cent. xiv. ch. ii.

ch. ii.

<sup>7</sup> Jo. Launoi, Hist. Gymnas. Navarreni; in his Opp. tom. iv. pt. i. p. 504.
Boulay's Historia Acad. Paris. tom. iv.
p. 379. Le Bœuf's Dissert. sur l'Hist.
Ecclés. et Civile de Paris, tom. iii. p. 458.
463. &c.

<sup>6</sup> Thomas Bradwardine was an Englishman, educated at Oxford, where he was a proctor in 1325, and afterwards doctor of divinity, and lecturer on theology. He became confessor to Edward III., whom he attended in his French wars. In the year 1348, he was elected archbishop of Canterbury; but the king preferring another, Ufford was chosen. But Ufford dying before his consecration, Bradwardine was rechosen, and with the king's consent, was ordained by the pope at Avignon. He, however, died very soon after his arrival at Lambeth, A. D. 1348. He was a profound reasoner, eminently pious, a strong Augustinian in theology, of plain unpolished manners, and par-

the schools by William Occam, an English Franciscan monk of the more rigid cast, a pupil of the great Scotus, and a doctor in the university of Paris: nor was it possible afterwards to bring these contentions to an end. Never was there fiercer war between the Greeks and Persians, than between these two sects of philosophers, down to the time when Luther obliged the scholastic doctors to terminate their intestine conflicts. The Realists despised their antagonists as philosophers of a recent date, and branded them with the name of Moderns; while to their own doctrine they ascribed the highest antiquity. But in this they were undoubtedly under mistake. Nominalists, on the contrary, regarded them as being visionaries, who mistook the creations of their own imaginations for real existences and solid substances. The Nominalists had, particularly at Paris, a number of acute, subtle, and eloquent doctors; among whom, besides Occam, the celebrated John Buridan, a Parisian doctor, stood pre-eminent : but the Realists were the most numerous, and were also strong in the countenance given them by the Roman pontiffs. For Occam having joined the order of Franciscans, who were openly opposed to John XXII., this pontiff first, and afterwards his successors, left no means untried to put down the philosophy of the Nominalists, which seemed to be opposed to the church. Hence, in the year 1339, the university of Paris, by a public edict, condemned and prohibited the philosophy of Ocean, which was that of the Nominalists . But, as men are apt to

A biography of this noted man was written by Robert Guaquin; as we are told by Jo. Launoi, Historia Gymnasii Navarreni, in his Opp. tom. iv. pt. i. p. 722. Launoi also speaks of him in other places; as p. 296, 297.
330. See Boulay's Historia Acad.
Paris. tom. iv. p. 282, 307, 341, &c. [John Buridan was a native of Bethune in Artois, studied at Paris under Occam, and taught philosophy there with great applause. He wrote commen-taries on Aristotle's logic, morals, and metaphysics; which are still extant. Some my, that he was rector of the university of Paris; and that he afterwards went to Vienna, and there commenced that university: but these circumstances, as well as the exact time when he lived, are uncertain. To him is ascribed the noted metaphysical maxim, that a hungry ass placed between two equal bundles of hay, would not be able to eat of either. See Bayle's Inclumente Hin, of Critique, art. Burn. dan. Tr.]

Steph. Baluze, Miscellanea, totn. iv.

Boulay's Historia Acad. Para. tom. iv. p. 257. tom. v. p. 708 Card. Pless. d'Arzentre, Cillette, Judevan de noris erroribus, tonn. i. p. 337. On the contests of these seem in England, see Ant. Wood's Awig. Chosins, totte i.

after what is forbidden, the effect of this decree was that greater number than before followed the system of the annalists.

8. Many of these philosophers joined astrology, or the art prognosticating the fortunes of men from the stars, with philosophy. For this fallacions science was prosecuted to madness by all orders, from the highest to the lowest, those times 2. But these astrological philosophers had to very cautious and circumspect, to avoid impeachment for ic, and to escape the hands of the Inquisitors. Such muwas neglected to his Ceccus Asculanus; a very peripatetic philosop ologer, mathematician, and acian first to the pont XXII., and then to Charles kland, duke of Calabria. having, by mechanical arts, riormed some things which appeared miraculous to the vulgar, d by his predictions, which were reported to have proved

ne, given offence both to his patron and to others, he was ked upon as having intercourse with the devil; and was nmitted to the flames by the Inquisitors at Florence, A. D. 27°. His Commentary on the Sphere of John de Sacrobust, is still extant, which is represented as affording proof of the extreme superstition of the author.

§ 9. A new and singular species of art was invented and elucidated in numerous treatises by Raymund Lully, of Majorca; a man of a singular and a very fecund genius, a compound of folly and reason, who, after many journeys and varies efforts for the advancement of the christian cause, was put to death in the year 1315, at Bugia in Africa, by the Muhammedans, whom he attempted to convert to the christian faith. The Franciscans, to whose third order he is said to have belonged, extol him to the skies, and have long endeavoured most earnestly to persuade the pontiffs to enrol him among the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See Imola; in Muratori's Antiquit. Italice Medii Æri, tom. i. p. 1039. Le Bœuf's Dissertations sur l'Hist. de Paris, tom. iii. p. 445, &c.

An apology for him was written by Paul Ant. Appian, the Jesuit; which may be seen in Domin. Bernini's Soria di tutte l'heresie, tom. iii. secul. xiv.

ii. p. 210, &c. An account is also

given of this unhappy philosopher and poet (for he was also a poet), by Ja Maria Crescembeni, Commentari desa rolour Poësia, vol. ii. pt. ii. lib. ii. c. 14.

c. 14.

4 Gabr. Naudè, Apologie pour la grands qui ont soupeonnez de maps, p. 270, étc.

saints: but the Dominicans and others, on the contrary, endeavour to make him a heretic, a magician, a delirious alchymist, a compiler from the works of the Muhammedans; and some represent him as deranged and a fanatic: of the pontiffs, some have pronounced him an innocent and pious man; and others, a heretic and irreligious. Those who will read his works without prejudice, will coincide with neither party. Lully would have been a truly great man, if the warmth and fertility of his imagination had been tempered and restrained by a sound judgment.

See Jo. Salzinger's Preface to the works of Raymund Lully, which the elector Palatine, John William, caused to be collected and published at a great expense, in five vols. folio, a. p. 1720. Luc. Wadding's Anales Minorum, tom. iv. p. 421, &c. tom. v. p. 157.316, &c. tom. vi. p. 229, &c. On the famous Lullian art, see Dan. Geo. Morhof's. Polyhis. lib. ii. cap. v. p. 352, &c. ["It consisted in collecting a number of general terms, common to all the sciences, of which an alphabetical table was to be provided. Subjects and predicates taken from these, were to be respectively inscribed in angular spaces upon circular papers. The essences, qualities, affections, and relations of things being thus mechanically brought together, the circular papers of subjects were fixed in a

frame, and those of predicates were so placed upon them as to move freely, and in their revolutions to produce various combinations of subjects and predicates, whence would arise definitions, axioms, and propositions, varying endlessly." See Rees's Cyclopædia, art. Lully Raymond; Brücker's Historia Crit. Philos. tom. iv. p. 9, &c. The life of Lully, written by a contemporary, is in the Acta Sanctor. Antwerp. tom. v. p. 633, &c. He is said to have been born a. p. 1236, to have been dissipated in his youth, and afterwards to have applied himself much to chemistry, as well as to metaphysics and theology. He died aged 79, a. p. 1315. As a chemist, Boerhaave thought him much in advance of his age; if the works ascribed to him are all genuine. 7r.1

## CHAPTER II.

CHURCH.

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e of the pontifical authority.—§ 6. No
pairing wealth.—§ 7. Obsequiousness
XII. and Nicolaus V.—§ 9. The form
e XII.—§ 11. Clement VI.—§ 12. Im
The great schism of the West commune
ts for terminating it.—§ 17. Vices of t
18. Hence, general hatred against the
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against the pounds.—§ 31. Their patron, Lewis the Bavarian.—§ 32. Powith the pounds.—§ 33. Sufferings of the Spirituals, the Boylardi, &c. Germany.—§ 34. Yet they were not exterminated. Two great sects of Frictions are produced.—§ 35. New religious orders.—§ 36. The sect of the Centre brethren and sisters.—The Lollards.—§ 37. The Greek writers.—§ The Lann writers.

§ 1. That the governors of the church, as well the prelat as those of lower rank, were addicted to all those vices whi are the most unbecoming men in their stations, is testificant most abundantly. As for the Greek and oriental clergy, may of whom lived under oppressive governments, I shall so nothing; although their faults are sufficiently manifest. But of the faults of the Latins, silence would be the less propring proportion to the certainty, that from this source the who community was involved in the greatest calamities. All the honest and good men of that age ardently wished for a reformation of the church, both in its head and in its members; as the

themselves expressed it '. But to so desirable an event, there were still many obstacles. First, the power of the pontifis was so confirmed by its long continuance, that it seemed to be immoveably established. In the next place, extravagant superstition held the minds of most persons in abject slavery. And lastly, the ignorance and barbarism of the times quickly extinguished the sparks of truth that appeared from time to time. Yet the dominion of the Roman pontiffs, impregnable and durable as it seemed to be, was gradually undermined and weakened in this century, partly by the rash insolence of the pontiffs themselves, and partly by the occurrence of certain unexpected events.

§ 2. The commencement of this important change must be referred to the contest between Boniface VIII., who governed the Latin church at the beginning of this century, and Philip the Fair, king of France. This high-minded sovereign first taught the Europeans, what the emperors had in vain attempted, that the Roman bishops could be vanquished, and be laid under restraint. In a very haughty letter addressed to Philip, Boniface maintained, that all kings and persons whatever, and the king of France as well as others, by divine command, owed perfect obedience to the Roman pontiff, and this not merely in religious matters, but likewise in secular and human affairs. The king replied with great severity. The pontiff repeated his former assertions with greater arrogance; and published the celebrated bull, called [from the first words of it] Unam sanctam; in which he asserted, that Jesus Christ had granted a two-fold power or sword to his church, a spiritual and a temporal; that the whole human race was subjected to the pontiff; and that all who dissented from this doctrine.

whom the pontiff, Clement V., consulted, respecting the abuses which called for reformation in the church. And the picture of the corruption of the clergy, the dissoluteness of the monks, and the ignorance and wickedness of the people, sketched by this anonymous prelate, shows the church to be in a most deplorable state; and that some at least saw it, and earnestly desired a reformation. Tr.]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Math. Flacius, Catalogus Testium Veritatia, lib. xiii. p. 1697. Jo. Launoi, de caria Fortuna Aristotelis, p. 217. Jo. Henr. Hottinger, Historia Eccles. secul. xiv. p. 754. [See Odor. Raynald's Asuales Eccles. ad ann. 1311. § 56—65. tom. xv. p. 87—90. From a manuscript account of the transactions of the council of Vienne, found in the Vaticau library, Raynald here extracts largely from the statements of a prelate

were keretics, and could not expect to be saved <sup>3</sup>. The king, on the contrary, in an assembly of his nobles, A.D. 1303, through the famous lawyer, William de Nogaret <sup>3</sup>, publicly accused the pontiff of keresy, simony, dishonesty, and other enormities; and urged the calling of a general council for deposing the guilty pontiff from his office. The pontiff, in return, excommunicated the king and all his adherents the same year.

§ 5. Soon after receiving this sentence, Philip again, in an assembly of the states of his kingdom, entered a formal complaint against the pontiff, by men of the highest reputation and influence; and appealed to the decision of a future general council of the church. He then dispatched William de Nogaret, with some others, into Italy, to rouse the people to insurrection, and to bring the pontiff prisoner to Lyons, where he intended the council should be held. Nogaret, who was a resolute and energetic man, having drawn over to his interest the Colomas family, which was at variance with the pontiff, raised a small force, suddenly attacked Boniface, who was living securely at Anagni, made him prisoner, wounded him, and among other severe indignities, struck him on the head with his iron gauntlet. The people of Anagni, indeed, rescued the pontiff from the hands of his furious enemy; but he died

2 This bull is extant in the Corpus Juris Canon. Extraragant. Commun. lib. i. tit. [viii. cap. i.] de Majoritate et Obedientia. [In this bull the pontiff asserts, that there is but one church of Christ, under one head, as there was but one ark under the command of Noah; all out of which, necessarily perish; that the sole head of the church on earth, is Christ's vicegerent St. Peter, and his successors, who are amenable to none but God; that both snowis, the spiritual and the material, are in the power of the church; the latter to be wielded for the church, or to kings and soldiers, at the nod and pleusture of the priesthood, and the former to be wielded by the church or the presentest; and the temporal power would set the spiritual; otherwise the church would be a double-headed

monster; that whoever resists this order of things, resists the ordinance of God: and he concludes thus: We declare, determine and decree, that is absolutely necessary to salvation, that every human being should be subject to the Roman pontiff. Porro siscee Romano Pontifici omnem humanus creaturum, declaramus, dicismus, defisimus declaramus omnino esse de se cessitate adutis. Tr.]

<sup>2</sup> Of this celebrated lawyer, who was the most bold and determined enemy the pontiffs ever had, before Luther, none have given a fuller account that the Benedictine monks, in their Hitoire Générale de Languedoc, tom. iii. p 114. 117, &c. Philip made him chancellor of France, for his heroic opposition to the pontiff. shortly after, at Rome, in the month of October. from the violence of his rage and anguish of mind 4.

§ 4. Benedict XI., previously Nicolaus of Trevisa, the successor of Boniface, profiting by his example, restored the king of France and his kingdom to their former honours and privileges, without even being solicited: but he was unwilling to absolve from his crime Nogaret, who had so grievously offended against the pontifical dignity. This daring man, therefore prosecuted strenuously the suit commenced against Boniface in the Romish court; and in the name of the king, demanded that a mark of infamy should be set upon the deceased pontiff. Benedict XI. died in the year 1304; and Philip, by his secret machinations, caused Bertrand de Got, a Frenchman, and bishop of Bourdeaux, to be created pontiff at Rome, on the 5th of June, A. D. 1305. For the contest of the king against the pontiffs was not yet wholly settled, Nogaret not being absolved, and it might easily break out again. Besides, the king thirsted for revenge, and designed to extort from the court of Rome a condemnation of Boniface; he also meditated the destruction of the Templars, and other things of great importance; which he could hardly expect from an Italian pontiff. He therefore wished to have a French pontiff, whom he could control according to his pleasure, and who would be in a degree dependent on him. The new pontiff, who took the name of Clement V., remained in France, as the king wished, and transferred the pontifical court to Avignon, where it continued for seventy years. This period the Italians call the

\* See the Acta inter Bonifacium VIII., Benedictum XI., Clementem V., at Philippum Pulchrum, enlarged and corrected by Peter Puteanus [de Puy], as the title-page asserts: published, 1618. 8vo. but without notice of the place of publication. [The compiler of the work was a Parisian divine, named Simon Vigor. The first edition was published at Paris, 1613. 4to, and the third was in French, Paris, 1656. fol. entitled Histoire du Differend de Philippe le Bel et de Boniface VIII. produite par les Actes et Memoires originaux, Schl.] Andr. Baillet, Histoire des

démélez du Boniface VIII. avec Philip le Bd; Paris, 1718. 12mo. Jo. Rubens, in his Bonifacius, cap. xvi. p. 137, &c. The other writers are mentioned by Baillet, in his Preface, p. 9, &c. Add Boulay's Historia Acad. Paris. vom. iv. p. 4, &c. [and Jo. Gifford's History of France, vol. i. p. 518, &c. Tr.]

\*\*Concerning the French Practific on Acad. Perise von denionation; in two volumes, Paris, though it should be with canadam, Paris, though it should be with canadam, Jac. Longueval and his

§ 5. It is certain that this residence of the pontiffs at Avignon was injurious, in no slight degree, to the authority of the Romish see. For the pontiffs being at a distance, the Gibelline faction in Italy, which was hostile to the pontiffs, assumed greater boldness than formerly, and not only invaded and laid waste the territories of St. Peter, but also assailed the pontifical authority by their publications. Hence a number of cities revolted from the popes; Rome itself became the parent and fomenter of tumults, cabals, and civil wars; and the laws and decrees sent thither from France, were publicly treated with contempt, and not merely by the nobles, but also by the common citizens. A great part of Europe followed the example of Italy: and numberless examples show, that the people of Europe attributed far less power to the fulminations and decrees issued from France, than to those issued from Various seditions, therefore, were raised, in one place and another, against the pontiffs; which they were unable to subdue and put down, notwithstanding the Inquisitors were mest active in the discharge of their functions.

§ 6. As the French pontiffs could derive but little revenue from Italy, which was rent into factions, seditious, and devastated; they were obliged to devise new modes of raising money. They, therefore, not only sold indulgences to the people, more frequently than formerly, to the great indignation of kings and princes; but they required enormous prices to be paid for their letters or bulls of every kind. In this thing, John NII, showed himself peculiarly adroit and shrewd; for though he did not first invent the regulations and fees of the most of change, yet the Romish writers admit, that he enlarged them, and reduced them to a more convenient form! He also is said to have imposed that tribute, which under the title of accords is customarily paid to the pontiffs; yet the first

Ind. wen. iii. p. 397. 401. 409, &a Guannine. Histoire de Nuples, tom. ii. r. 398. & c.

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673, and rehers.

commencement of it was anterior to that age. Moreover, these French pontiffs, subverting the rights of election, assumed the power of conferring all sacred offices, whether high or low, according to their own pleasure: by which means they raised immense sums of money. Hence, under these pontiffs, those most odious terms, reservation, provision, and expectative, rarely used before, were now every where heard; and they called forth the bitterest complaints from all the nations of Europe': and these complaints increased immeasurably, when some of the pontiffs, John XXII., Clement VI., Gregory XI., publicly announced, that they had reserved all churches to themselves; and that they would provide for all without exception, by virtue of the sovereign right which Christ had conferred on his vicars, or in the plenitude of their power'. By these and other artifices

Bernh. van Espen, Jus Ecoles. Universale, tom. ii. p. 876. Boulay's Historia Acad. Paris. tom. iv. p. 911. Ant. Wood's Antiq. Oxoflienses, tom. i. p. 213. Wilh. Fran. Berthier, Dissert. our les Annates; in his Histoire de l'Exlise Gallicane, tom. xii. p. 1, &c. [The Annates were the first year's revenues of a benefice, which every new incumbent was required to remit to the pontiff's treasury. By constantly advancing clergymen from poorer to richer benefices, and prohibiting pluralities, these annates, it will be seen, might be made the source of immense income, when levied throughout christendom, upon all the numberless officers in the churches and monasteries.— First Fruits, exacted by Henry VIII., of England, were the ansates of the bishoprics, which the king took from the pope, after the reformation in that country. Tr.—Inferior preferments, as country. Tr.—Inferior preferments, as well as bishoprics, were made liable to Pirst Fruits, by the 26th H. 8. On the origin of this impost, F. Paul says that imperial and royal patrons had commonly made bargains for their own pecuniary advantage, on the prefer-ment of an individual to some dignity; a practice branded as simoniacal Rome, but really the origin of the pope's claim for annates. "John XXII. in the year 1316, made a decree, that for three years, whoever obtained a benefice of more than twenty-four ducate yearly rent, should pay one year's value for the expedition of his bulls: which at the expiration of the three years, came to be renewed again, as well as continued by his successors, though in divers places it met with opposition: some places coming to an agreement to pay only one half of the annate, others to pay only for some particular sort of benefices, and that the rest should be exempted." (F. Paul's Treatize of Ecolesiatical Benefices and Recenses, Lond. 1736. p. 172.) It is plain that the principle here developed, is the same as that which laymen found branded with simony. In one case, presentation was to be paid for, in the other, possession. Platina, however, (De Villa Postificus, ed. 1529. p. 218.) says that Boniface IX., pope from 1389 to 1404, was the real inventor of annates, but he adds, that some refer the impost to John XXII. This latter was conspicuously fond of money, and died immensely rich: hence any gainful practice of uncertain origin, was very likely to be fathered upon him. Ed.]

Stephen Baluze, Miscellanea, tom.
ii. p. 479. 518; and his Vita Pontif. Archion. tom. ii. p. 60. 63. 65. 74. 154.
156. Gallia Christiana Benediction. tom. i. Append. p. 13. Ant. Wood's Antiq. Oxonienses, tom. i. p. 148. 201, 202. Boulay's Historia Acad. Paris.
tom. iv. 911 historia Acad. Paris.

tom. iv. p. 911, &c.

1 Baluze, Vita Pontif. Armion. tom.
ii. p. 873. tom. i. p. 285. 311. 681, &c.

et pontiffs increased the odium of the apostolic see; us weakened very considerably the papal empire, which be decline from the times of *Boniface*.

§ 7. Clement V. was governed all his life, by the will easure of Philip the Fair, king of France. William ogaret, the implacable foe of Boniface VIII., though exc unicated, resolutely prosecuted his own cause and that of hilip, against Boniface, in the papal court: a transac ch, I believe, is without a parallel. Philip wished to body of Boniface disinterred, and publicly burnt. V at difficulty Clement averted this infamy, by his entre l advice: but in every thing else, he had to obey the cordingly, he abrogated the laws enacted by Bonif nted the king five years' tithes; absolved Nogaret from ne, after imposing on him a slight penance, which he n formed; restored the inhabitants of Anagni to their for utable and good standing; and held a general counc nne, A. D. 1311, that Philip's pleasure might be grat he suppression of the Templars. In this council, likev various things were decided according to the pleasure of king; whom Clement dared not offend, being terrified by melancholy fate of Boniface 2.

§ 8. On the death of Clement, A. D. 1314, there were via contests among the cardinals respecting the election of a cessor, the French demanding a French pontiff, and the Ital an Italian. After two years, the French gained the victand in 1316, James de Euse, of Cahors, cardinal of Porto, made head of the church, and assumed the pontifical nan John XXII. He was not destitute of learning, but was crinsolent, weak, imprudent, and avaricious, as those who his memory do not positively deny. He rendered his notorious by many imprudent and unsuccessful enterprizes especially by his unfortunate contest with the emperor, L

Ant. Matthieus, Analecta Vet. Æri, tom. v. p. 349, &c. Gallia Christiana, tom. i. p. 69, 1208. Histoire du Droit Ecclésiast. François, tom. ii. p. 129, &c.

désiast. François, tom. ii. p. 129, &c.

Besides the common writers, already cited, see Willi. Fran. Berthier's

Discours sur le pontificat de Clemei in his Histoire de l'Église Gallicans xii. Colonia's Histoire Littér, de tom. i. p. 340. Gallia Christians dictinor, tom. i. p. 1189, and tom. 829.

There was a contest for the empire of Germany, of Bavaria. between Lewis of Bavaria and Frederic of Austria, each being chosen emperor by a part of the electors in the year 1314. John declared, that the decision of this controversy belonged to But Lowis having conquered his rival in battle, and taken him prisoner, in the year 1322, assumed the government of the empire, without consulting the pontiff, and refused to submit a cause, which had been decided by the sword, to another trial before the pontiff. John was greatly offended at this; and in the year 1324, divested the emperor of all title to the imperial crown. Lewis, in return, accused the pontiff of corrupting the faith, or of heresy; and appealed to the decision of a council. Exasperated by this and some other things, the pontiff, in the year 1327, again divested the emperor of all his authority and power, and laid him under excommunication. In revenge of this injury, the emperor in the year 1328, at Rome, publicly declared John unworthy of the pontificate; and substituted in his place Peter de Corbieri, a Franciscan monk, and one of those who disagreed with the pontiff: and he assuming the name of Nicolaus V., crowned Lewis as emperor. But in the year 1330, this Imperial pontiff voluntarily abdicated his office, and surrendered himself into the hands of John, who kept him a prisoner at Avignon till his death. Thus John continued to reign, in spite of the emperor; and the emperor, in spite of the pontiff.

§ 9. On the side of Lewis stood the whole mass of the Fratricelli, the Beghards of every description, and the Spirituals, or more rigid among the Franciscans: and these being scat-

attentively the history of this contest will perceive that Lewis of Bavaria took for his pattern Philip the Fair, king of France. As the latter brought the charge of heresy against Boniface, so did Lewis against John XXII. The French king employed Nogaret and others as accusers: Lewis employed [William] Occam, and the Franciscans [Marsilius of Padua, John of Ghent, and Ulrich Hangoer. Tr.] Each wished to have a general council called, by which the pontiff should be hurled from the chair of St. Peter. I omit to mention other parallels.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> This great contest is to be learned principally from the Records of it, which are published by Steph. Baluze, Vita Postif. Arenion. tom. ii. p. 512, &c. by Edm. Martene, Theoreus Anecdotor. tom. ii. p. 641, &c. by Jo. Geo. Herwart, in his Ludoricus Imperator defensus contra Bzorium, Munschen, 1618. 4to. and by Christ. Gewold, in his Apologia pro Ludorico Bararo, Ingolst. 1618. 4to. against the same Bzovius, who in his Annales had basely defamed the character of this emperor. Add Lu. Wadding, Annales Minorum, tom. vii. p. 77. 106, &c. Whoever considers

tered over a large part of Europe, and supported by the protection of Lewis, every where assailed John with reproaches and criminations, both orally and in books, and charged him with religious apostasy. The pontiff, however, was not greatly injured by these private attacks: but towards the close of his life, he fell under the disapprobation and censure of nearly the whole church. For in the years 1331 and 1332, he taught in some public discourses, that departed souls would indeed behold Christ, but would not see the face of God, or the divine nature, until their reunion with the body at the last day. With this doctrine, Philip VI., the king of France, was highly displeased; the theologians of Paris condemned it in 1333; and both the friends and the foes of the pontiff were opposed For it appeared to them, that the pontiff detracted much from the blessedness of departed spirits. To so great opposition, John, though naturally pertinacious, had to give He therefore first apologized for the doctrine; and afterwards, when near the point of death, A.D. 1334, he did not indeed abandon it, but he qualified it by saying, that he believed souls in the intermediate state saw the divine essence, so far as the state and condition of the unembodied spirit would permit'. But this declaration did not satisfy his opposers. Hence, after various disputes, his successor, Benedict XII., terminated the controversy, according to the decision of the Parisian doctors, by declaring the true faith to be, that the souls of the blessed, when separate from the body, fully and perfectly behold the divine nature, or God himself. Benedict could do this without impeaching his predecessor; for John, when dying, submitted his opinion to the judgment of the church; lest, perhaps, he should, after death, be classed among heretics 6.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> See Stephen Baluze, Vitæ Pontif. Arenionens. tom. i. p. 175. 177. 182. 197. 221. 786, &c. Lu. Dachery, Spicileg. Scriptor. Veter. tom. i. p. 760. ed. vet. Jo. Launoi, Historia Gynnasii. Nararr. p. i. c. vii. in his Opp. tom. iv. p. i. p. 319. Boulay, Historia Acad. Paris. tom. iv. p. 235. 250. Lu. Wadding, Annales Minor. tom. vi. p. 371. tom. vii. p. 145. Jac. Echard, Scriptores Prædicator. tom. i. p. 599. 608.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Baluze, Vitæ Pontif. Arenioness. tom. i. p. 197. 216. 221. 224. 226, &c.
<sup>6</sup> ["All this pope's heretical fancies about the Beatific Vision were nothing in comparison with a vile and most enormous practical heresythat was found in his coffers after his death, viz. fee and twenty millions of florins, of which there were eighteen in specie, and the rest in plate, jewels, crowns, mitree, and other precious baubles, all which he had

§ 10. On the death of John, A. D. 1334, new contests between the French and the Italians, respecting the choice of a pontiff, divided the college of cardinals. But, near the close of the year, James Fournier, a Frenchman, cardinal of St. Prisca, was chosen, and assumed the name of Benedict XII. Historians allow him the praise of being an upright and honest man, and void alike of avarice and the love of power. During his reign, the controversy with the emperor Lewis was at rest. For although he did not restore him to church communion. being prevented, as is reported, by the king of France, yet he did not attempt any thing against him. He saw the existing evils in the church; and some of them, as far as he could he removed: in particular, he laboured to reform, by decrees and ordinances, the sects of monks, both the mendicant and the opulent orders. But death removed him, when he was contemplating more and greater changes, A. D. 1342. Lav superstition out of the account, which was the common fault of the age, and we shall find nothing to prevent our declaring this pontiff to be a man of a right spirit.

§ 11. Of a different spirit was his successor. Clement VI. who was likewise a Frenchman, named Peter Roser. and cardinal of St. Nereus and St. Achilles. Without stating all his censurable deeds, I observe, that he trod in the steps of John XXII., by his provisions and reservations of churches, which was evidence of his base avarice: and, further, that he conferred the most important spiritual offices on foreigners and Italians, which produced controversy between him and the kings of France and England: and, lastly, that he exhibited the arrogance and pride of his heart, among other things, by renewing the war with Lewis the Bavarian. For in the year 1343, he hurled new thunders at the emperor: and finding these to be contemned by Lewis, in the year 1346, he derived him again to execration; and persuaded the princes of Germany to elect Charles IV., son [grandson] to Henry VII. & their emperor. A civil war would now have broken out in Gen-

squeezed out of the people and the in-

mone, in Marstar? • Adv. rior clergy during his possificate.

to Fleury, Hist. Eccles. liv. seiv. §

Austianness tom. ii. p. 275. Bainess, Van Possign.

Austianness tom. i. p. 285 Z. 2 200. d. p.

Boulary's Historia Accd. Form. 1082. 77

P. 286, d.e. many, had not the death of Lewis, in 1347, prevented it. Concert followed him to the grave, in 1352, famous for nothing, but his seal for exaking the majesty of the pontiffs, and for annexing to the patrimony of St. Peter Avignon, which he bought of Joanna, queen of Naples '.

\$ 12. There was more moderation and probity in Innocent VI. or Stephen Albert, a Frenchman, previously bishop of Ostia: who governed the church ten years, and died A.D. 1362. He favoured his own relatives too much; but in other respects, he encouraged the pious and the well informed, held the monks to their duty, abstained from reserving churches, and did many things worthy of commendation. His successor, William Grimoard, abbot of St. Victor, at Marseilles, who assumed the name of Urban V., was also free from great faults, if we except those which are almost inseparable from the office of a pope. Overcome by the entreaties of the Romans, he removed to Rome in the year 1367, but returned again to Avignon in 1370, in order to make peace between the king of England and the king of France, and died there the same vear '.

§ 13. He was succeeded by Peter Roger, a Frenchman of noble birth, under the pontifical name of Gregory XI. He was inferior to his predecessors in virtue, but exceeded them in energy and audacity. Under him, great and dangerous commotions disturbed Italy and the city of Rome. The Florentines, especially, waged fierce war with the Romish church, and were successful in it 1. To restore the tranquillity of Italy, and recover the territories and cities taken from the patrimony of St. Peter, Gregory, in the year 1376, transferred his residence from Avignon to Rome. One Catharine, a virgin of Siena, whom that credulous age took to be a prophetess divinely

589, &c. and of Urban V., in Balus bos, act and of Orland v., in Fanda, l. c. p. 363, &c. and in Muratori, l. a p. 642, &c. Schl.]

See here, especially, the Epistole Colucii Solutati, written in the name of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> [Biographies of this pontiff may be found in Baluze, Vita Pontif. Arenionens. tom. i. p. 143, &c. and in Muratori's Scriptores Rerum Italic. tom. iii. p. ii. p. 550, &c. Schl.]

<sup>9</sup> [Of these popes, also, there are several biographies: of Innocent VI., in Baluze, Vita Pontif. Arenion. tom. i. p. 321, &c. and in Muratori, Scriptores Rerum Italians tom. iii. p. iii. p.

tores Rerum Italicar. tom. iii. p. ii. p.

the Florentines, part i. p. 47—100. a 148. 162, and the Preface to part ii. a 18. I use the new edition at Florence, by Laur. Mechus.

inspired, came to Avignon, and by her exhortations greatly contributed to this measure. But Gregory soon after repented of his removal; for by their long absence from Italy, the authority of the pontiffs was so fallen there, that the Romans and the Florentines had no scruple to insult and abuse him in various ways. He therefore purposed to return to Avignon, but was prevented by death, which removed him from earth, in the year 1378.

§ 14. After the death of Gregory XI., the cardinals being assembled to provide for a successor, the Roman people, fearing lest a Frenchman should be elected, who should remove to Avignon, with furious clamours and threats demanded, that an Italian should be placed at the head of the church without The terrified cardinals proclaimed Bartholomew de Pregnano, who was a Neapolitan by birth, and archbishop of Bari, to be elected pontiff; and he assumed the name of Urban VI. This new pontiff, by his coarse manners, his injudicious severity, and his intolerable haughtiness, alienated the minds of all from him, but especially the cardinals. These, therefore, withdrew to Fondi, a city in the kingdom of Naples, and there created another pontiff, Robert, count of Geneva, who took the name of Clement VII., alleging, that Urban was elected only in pretence, in order to quiet the rage of the people of Rome. Which of these was the legitimate and true pontiff still remains uncertain, nor can it be fully ascertained from the Records and documents, which have been published in great abundance by both parties \*. Urban continued at Rome: Clement removed to Avignon in France. The cause of Clement was espoused by France, Spain, Scotland, Sicily, and

Paris. tom. iv. p. 463, &c. in Lu. Wadding's Annales Minor. tom. ix. p. 12, &c. in Steph. Baluze's Vites Pontif. Arenion. tom. i. p. 442. 998, &c. and in the Acta Sanctor, tom. i. April. p. 728, &c. There are also some unpublished documents in my powersion, which throw much light on this controversy, yet do not decide it. [The whole question must be tried according to ecclesiastical law; and, according to that, both elections were undoubtedly liable to exceptions. Schl.]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Seo Longueval, Histoire de l'Eglise Gallicane, tom. xiv. p. 159. 192.

\* [He was the son of William, carl

of Beaufort, and brother's son to pope Clement VI. His last will, which is in Dachery's Spicileg. tom. iii. p. 378, is worthy of notice, as he there very frankly acknowledges his faults. His 

Cees. Egasse de Boulay's Historia Acad.

Cyprus: the other countries of Europe acknowledged Urban for the true vicegerent of Christ.

§ 15. Thus the unity of the Latin church, as existing under one head, came to an end at the death of Gregory XI.; and that most unhappy disunion ensued, which is usually denominated the great Schism of the West'. For during fifty years the church had two or three heads; and the contemporary pontiffs assailed each other with excommunications, maledictions, and hostile measures. The calamities and distress of those times are indescribable. For besides the perpetual contentions and wars between the pontifical factions, which were ruinous to great numbers, involving them in the loss of life or of property, nearly all sense of religion was in many places extinguished, and wickedness daily acquired greater impunity and boldness; the clergy, previously corrupt, now laid aside even the appearance of piety and godliness, while those who called themselves Christ's vicegerents were at open war with each other; and the conscientious people, who believed no one could be saved without living in subjection to Christ's vicegerent, were thrown into the greatest perplexity and anxiety of mind. Yet both the church and the state received very considerable advantages For the nerves of the pontifical from these great calamities. power were cut by these dissensions, and could not afterwards be restored; and kings and princes, who had before been in a sense the servants of the pontiffs, now became their judges and Moreover, great numbers, possessing some measure of discernment, despised and disregarded these pontiffs, who could fight for empire, and committed themselves and their salvation into the hands of God, and acknowledged that the church and religion might remain and be safe without any visible head of the church.

partial. Many documents are contained in Boulay's Historia Acad. Paris. tomiv. and v. and Edm. Martene's Thesaurus Ancodor. tom. ii. p. 1074, &c. The common writers, as Alexander, Raynald, Bzovius, Spondanus, Du Pis, I omit to name as usual.

<sup>6</sup> On the great evils of this schism, there are direct remarks in the Histoire du Droit publique Ecclés. Françoi, tom. ii. p. 166. 193. 202, &c.

For an account of this schism, see Peter Puteanus (de Puy) Histoire du Schisme qui a été en l'Exise depuis l'an 1378, jusqu'en l'an 1428. Paris, 1654. 4to. which, as the Preface informs us, was compiled from documents in the archives of the king of France, and is worthy of credit. Neither is Lewis Maimbourg's Histoire du grand Schisme d'Occident to be despised, though the writer is here and there manifestly

§ 16. On the death of Tree Tree in the tailing cardinals, his partitions, electry for his 500 for a Rome Page Thomaco. . N. and that Khowi and in the terrolls by the name of Box For IX And Come of VI. going in the year 1394, the French cardinals appointed, as his successor, Peter de Luira, a Spaniare, who assumed the name of Benedict XIII In the mean time sames princes, bishops, and theologians proposed and attempted various methods for extinguishing and schism. The safest and best method, it was generally supporter was that of voluntary resignation (cia conionis) to the conpressed it . But neither of the pontiffs could be minuted resign, either by entreaties, or threats, or promose and French church greatly displeased by this continue year 13:47, withdrew itself from the dominer and and and both pontiffs, in a council held at Paris. The transpublished in the year 1398. Benediet XIII via to prisoner, by order of Charles VI., king of France palace at Avignon'.

\$ 17. The vices and faults of the great was were seen even by some of the Roman points. by Clement XII., who looked upon were a laboured to cure and remove there was undertaking was unsuccessful. The properties deed the leading men in the circum was ticularly the Dominicans and Properties.

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In reality, the university of paraprepased three ways of terminating an schism: the voluntary resignation of both (via cessionis); an agreement tween them (via comprome and reference to the decision of a green council (via deliberationis per resignation was thought the casical but this suppose the casical but this suppose the church their property to be ingenuous, and to the church their property nobles of France, and the death of Clement the death of Clement the death of Clement were of a different thin property into conclave, and seeded to conclave the conclave to conclave, and seeded to conclave the conclave to conclave to conclave the conclave the

and pleasure every thing of importance was transacted, both at the court of Rome and in the cabinets of princes. So high was the reputation of those brethren, for sanctity and for influence with God, that the most distinguished persons of both sexes, some while in health, and others when sick and in the near prospect of death, wished to be received into their orders, for the purpose of securing the favour of God. Many carefully inserted in their last wills, that they would have their corpses wrapped in a sordid Dominican or Franciscan garment, and be buried among the mendicants. For the amazing superstition and ignorance of the age led people to believe, that those would find Christ a gracious judge at the last day who should appear before his tribunal associated with the mendicant monks.

§ 18. But this high reputation and vast influence of the mendicants inflamed still more the hatred which had long burned against them almost universally, in the higher and lower orders of the clergy, in the other monks, and in the universities. Hence there was scarcely a country of Europe, or a university, in which one might not see bishops, priests, and theologians, eagerly contending against the Dominicans and Franciscans, who, by means of the great privileges conferred on them by the pontiffs, every where undermined the ancient discipline of the church, and assumed to themselves the direction of all religious matters. In England, the university of Oxford firmly resisted the Dominicans 2; and Richard of Armagh 1, Henry Crump, Norris, and others, assailed with

and when a bishop, he came out still more powerfully against them. In 1356, he came to London, and there published in his preaching nine these against them. They now accused him to the pope of heresy, and caused him to be cited to Avignon. He went there, and after three years attendance, his cause not being yet decided, he was removed by death, a. D. 1360. He has left us a number of sermons; a Summa, seu libri xix. adversus errores Armenorum; and his defence against the mendicants, delivered at Avignon in 1357, besides several sermons and tracts never published. A little before his

<sup>9</sup> See Ant. Wood's Antiq. Oxoniens. tom. i. p. 150. 154. 196, &c.

1 [Richard Fitz-Ralph, or Richard Radulphus, was a native of Ireland, professor of theology at Oxford, much esteemed by king Richard III. of England, created by him dean of Lichfield, and, a. p. 1333, chancellor of Oxford. In the year 1347, Clement VI., by his pontifical right of provision, constituted him archbishop of Armagh in Ireland. He strenuously opposed the mendicants, both before and after his elevation to the see of Armagh. While at Oxford, he exposed their vain and proud poverty in his public lectures;

great energy all the mendicant order The most zealou of these, Richard of Armagh, went to the cour of inneven in the year 1356, and there pleaded the cause of the emprey against them, with amazing around until in death of their In France, various persons, and among their these of the university of Paris, laboured it a more private way to over throw the power of the mendicant our Jone as I olive; doctor of theology, publicly dense that the Journmean are Franciscans had power to grant appointing to persons conjugaing sins to them, or that the pointiff were goest give them such power, so long as the come walness omen, resemble wire. remained in force: whenes he mierred that those was worde be sure of salvation must comies there saw to there pared priests, notwithstanding they has absorbers from the member But all these adversaries effected inthe or metonic for the poptiffs vigorously defended these their new process and supporters against all attacks secret or open. The opinion of Jones as Polliac was condemned by a special perfect of John 777 the year 1321 '.

\$ 19. But among all the fore of the membership orders, he one has obtained greater fame, both good and the ground passerver than John Wickliffs, an Lugiosman of some good problems of theology at Oxford, and afterward reserve of problems or in Leicesterium, a man of an arms of the one regarding of England of Armagh, and many others of the ones man in the comments he in the year 1360, first appropriate tackness one against of our University of Oxford against the seem one problems of contrasts of the University of Oxford against the seem one problems of contrasts of the Chieffs against the seem one problems of contrasts of the University of Oxford against the seem one problems of contrasts.

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tary poverty, at the same time slightly censuring also the pontiffs, who were their chief patrons: nor did any lover of his country consider him as criminal on this account. Afterwards, when Simon Langham, archbishop of Canterbury, deprived him of the wardenship of Canterbury Hall, in the University of Oxford, A.D. 1367, and appointed a monk to succeed him, and the sovereign pontiff, Urban V., to whom he appealed, confirmed the decision of the archbishop; Wickliffe assailed with greater freedom, not only all the monks and their morals, but also the power of the pontiffs, and some other things, both in his writings and in his discourses. From this he proceeded still farther, and in various treatises, refuted a large part of the prevailing opinions on religious subjects; exhorted the people to read the sacred volume; translated the scriptures into the English language [from the Vulgate] with his own hands; and expressed abhorrence of the prevailing gross superstition. It would be easy to show that neither the doctrines of Wickliffe were free from errors, nor his life void of faults; and yet it is most certain that he advocated many things that were wise, and true, and profitable.

§ 20. The monks, whom Wickliffe had especially offended, commenced a great religious process against him in the pontifical court of Gregory XI., who in the year 1378, commanded Simon Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, to try the cause in a council at London. From this imminent peril, Wickliffe escaped unharmed, through the protection of the duke of Lancaster and other noblemen, who were his friends. And as Gregory XI. died soon after, and the fatal schism in the Latin church ensued, one pontiff reigning at Rome, and another at Avignon, this controversy remained long suspended. change in the state of affairs, William de Courtenay, archbishop of Canterbury, revived the controversy in 1385, and urged it on with great vehemence, in two councils, the one held at London, and the other at Oxford. The result was, that of the eighteen [twenty-four] opinions, for which the monks accused him, nine were condemned as heresies, and

learned, not indeed all his opinions, but the general objects at which he aimed, and the spirit of the man.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> His Dialogues, in four books, have lately been reprinted, Frankfort and Leipsic, 1753. 4to. from which may be

fifteen as errors; but Wickliffe himself returned in safety to Lutterworth, where he died in tranquillity, A. D. 1387. By what means he escaped this latter peril, which was greater than the former, whether by the favour of the court, or by denying and abjuring the opinions in controversy, does not appear. He left a great number of followers, both in England

7 A formal biography of this very noted man was composed by John Lewis, "The History of the life and sufferings of John Wicklife; London, 1720. 8vo." He also published the New Testament, in an English translation, by John Wickliffe, from the Latin version called the Vulgate: London, 1731. fol. with a learned Preface, in which he treats of the life and sufferings of Wickliffe. [His life is also given in Gilpin's Lines of the Reformers, Lond. 1809. 2 vols. 8vo. in Middleton's Biographia Erangelica, vol. i. p. 1, &c. and in Milner's History of the Church, cent. xiv. ch. iii.] The Documents in relation to his trials are in Dav. Wilkins's Concilia Magna Are in Day. Winning & Concine 20 1910, Britanniae et Hibern. tom. iii. p. 116, &c. 156, &c. Add Boulay's Historia Acad. Paris. tom. iv. p. 450, &c. Ant. Wood's Antiq. (Ironicus. tom. i. p. 183, &c. 186, &c. and in other places. [John Wickliffe, or de Wickliffe, was born at the village of Wickliffe, near Richmond, in Yorkshire, about A. D. 1324, was sent early to Oxford, where he was a commoner of Queen's College, and afterwards of Merton, in which he became a fellow. Merton college about this time contained the following eminent time contained the following eminems men, Walter Burley, William Oceam, Thomas Bradwardine, Simon Mepham, Simon Islip, and Geoffry Chaucer. Wickliffe was a hard student, a profound scholar, a sarcastic writer, and a subtle disputant. Philosophy, metaphysics, and theology were his favourite studies. In the year 1360 he distin-guished himself by becoming the advocate of the university against the mendicant monks, who infringed the mendicant monks, who infringed the laws of the university, and enticed the students away to their monasteries. Wickliffe, whose English style was excellent for that age, wrote various tracts against them, and disputed against them, with great success. In 1361 he was made master of Balliol college, and four years after, warden of Canterbury Hall. In 1367, Langham, archbishop of Canterbury, ejected him from the wardenship; and he appealed to the pope, who delayed his decision three years, during which Wickliffe was so. verely lashing the monks and clergy and did not spare the pontiff. In 1370, cardinal Andruynus, the papal com-missioner, decided the cause against Wickliffe. Soon after he obtained the rectory of Lutterworth, in the diocese of Lincoln, through the favour of the duke of Lancaster, which he held till his death, and in which he was a most active and faithful pastor. In 1372, he took his degree of D.D., and now read lectures on theology at Oxford with great applause. He here attacked not only the monks, but also the pope and the clergy; and confuted the pre-vailing errors of the day, both as to the doctrines of christianity and the constitution of the christian church. In 1374, the king appointed him one of his ambassadors to the pope, to remonnis amoassadors to the pope, to remous-strate against the papal reservation of churches. After this he inveighed still more boldly against the pope in his lectures, calling him, "Antichrist, the proud, worldly priest of Rome, and the most cursed of clippers and purse-cut-ters." He also inveighed against the prelates. In 1376 the monks drew up nineteen articles, extracted from his public lectures and sermons, which they sent to the pope. The principal of these were: "That there is one only universal church, consisting of the whole body of the predestinate. the eucharist, after consecration, was not the real body of Christ, but only an emblem or sign of it—that the church of Rome was no more the head of the universal church, than any other church: and that St. Peter had no greater authority given him, than the rest of the apostles.—That the pope had no more jurisdiction, in the exercise of the keys, than any other priest.—That if and out of England, who were denominated *Wicklifftes*, and by a vulgar term of reproach, brought from Belgium into England, *Lollards*; and these were every where grievously persecuted by the *Inquisitors* and other instruments of the pontiffs. Hence the council of Constance, A. D. 1415, con-

the church misbehaved, it was not only lawful, but meritorious, to dispossess her of her temporalities.—That when a prince or temporal lord was con-vinced that the church made an ill use of her endowments, he was bound, under pain of damnation, to take them away.—That the gospel was suffi-cient to direct a christian in the conduct of his life.—That neither the pope, nor any other prelate, ought to have prisons for the punishing offenders against the discipline of the church."

—On the second of May, 1377, the pope issued five bulls, addressed to the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop archishop of Canterpury, the bishop of London, (who were directed to try the charges,) to the king, (who was desired to assist the bishops,) and to the university of Oxford, (ordering them to deliver up the accused). The king died before the bulls arrived: the university treated theirs with contempt; the prelates determined to proceed against him; and therefore summoned him to appear before them at London, within thirty days. During that interval, parliament met, and de liberated, whether they might lawfully refuse to send treasure out of the kingdom, when the pope required it to be sent. The resolution of this doubt was referred, by the king and parliament, to doctor Wickliffe; who answered that it was lawful, and undertook to prove it so, by the principles of the law of Christ. He now appeared before his judges, attended by the duke of Lancaster, and the lord marshal, earl Percy. A vast concourse was asearl Percy. A vast concourse was sembled. Some altercations ensued between the bishops and the two noblemen, the assembly was in commotion, and Wickliffe was conducted off in safety by his patrons, without having any trial. He was then summoned to appear at Lambeth. He did so, and presented a paper explanatory of the charges, which the bishops thought best to admit as satisfactory. The

next year, 1778, the pope died; and the commission to the two English prelates to try the case of Wickliffe, of course, was at an end. Wickliffe on course, was at an end. Wicklife in his lectures, sermons, and writings, now embraced every opportunity of exposing the Romish court, and detecting the vices of the alexanders. ing the vices of the clergy and the monks. In 1381 he published sixteen Theses against transubstantiation; and in his lectures at Oxford, expressly denied the doctrine of the real presence. The vice-chancellor and eleven doctors now condemned his doctrine. In 1378, William Courtney was translated from the see of London to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury; and now began another process against Wickliffe, whom he summoned to ap-pear at London before commissioners appointed to try him. He was dissuaded by his friends from appearing; but the university sent a letter in his favour, testifying fully to his learning, piety, and soundness in the faith. Notwithstanding this testimony, and the arguments of his able counsellors, fourteen of his conclusions were pronounced heretical or erroneous. Soon after he left Oxford or erroneous. Soon after he left Oxford, in 1382, Wickliffe had a slight shock of the palsy; yet he continued to preach till 1384, when he was seized again, in his pulpit at Lutterworth, more violently; fell down, was carried home, and shortly after expired, aged sixty years.—His works were a vast number of tracts on doctrinal and practical subjects in theology, against the prevailing errors and vices of the times, &c. See Middleton's Biographia Erangelica, vol. i. p. 1, &c. Tr.—There are revol. i. p. 1, &c. Tr.—There are recent biographies of Wickliffe, by Mr. Vaughan, and Mr. Le Bas. From the latter may be gained, in a small com-pass, nearly all that is known of this great reformer. His numerous works are chiefly in MS. Hence the world is very insufficiently qualified for judging of his opinions. Ed.]

demned the memory and the opinions of Wickliffe in a solemn decree; in consequence of which, in the year 1428, his bones

were dug up, and publicly burnt.

§ 21. These numerous, ingenious, and respectable adversaries were utterly unable to bring the mendicant orders to give up their excessive pride and superstition, and to cease from deceiving the multitude with opinions injurious often to the divine character and to religion. The Franciscans, in extolling the excellence of their institution, which they contended was the very gospel of Jesus Christ, and in eulogizing the founder of their order, whom they impudently represented as another Christ, or as in all things like to Christ, exceeded all bounds of sobriety and reverence for the Saviour. Yet the Roman pontiffs patronized this madness by their letters and decrees, in which they declared the absurd fable of the stigmata. or five wounds, impressed upon St. Francis by the Saviour himself on mount Alvernus, to be highly credible, nay unquestionably true. They also suffered to go abroad without cen-

The fable of the Stigmata, imsed upon Francis by Jesus Christ, very well known; nor are the pontifical letters unknown, by which belief in this fable is commanded, and which are published with great care, in particular, by Wadding, in his Annales Misorum, tom. viii. and ix. [The story of these Stigmata, as related by Bonaon these issumming as related by Bona-ventura, the biographer of Francis, (de Vita S. patris Francisci, cap. 13.) is briefly this: that Francis two years before his death, retired, as was his custom, to mount Alvernus, to keep a forty days' fast, in the season of Quadragesima. While praying there, a Seraph appeared flying in the heavens, and came near to him, having six wings, under which he saw distinctly the figure of Christ crucified. The Scraph talked with him; but he would never retail the conversation. After the Seraph departed, he found on himself five wounds; one on each of his fect and hands, and one on his side. On the insides of his hands, and on the upper sides of his feet, were hard, round, black substances, representing the heads of nails; and on the back of his hands, and the bottoms of his feet. projecting, acuminated substances, which bent round like clenched nails. In his side was a wound, three fingers long. From all these, blood and a watery substance flowed occasionally; and he experienced continual, and sometimes exquisite, pain from them. When he exquisite, pain from them. When he descended from the mountain, he, with some hesitation, related the vision to a few trusty friends. His wounds he concealed, as much as possible, during his life. He languished two years, and died. After his doct. died. After his death, more than fifty persons examined these wounds, and persons examined these woulds, and found them real, among whom were some cardinals. Alexander IV., the Roman pontiff, in preaching before the Brothern, when Bonaventura was pre-sent, declared that he had seen those wounds on Francis, previously to his death. Tr.] The Dominicans formerly, opposed this fable openly: but being restrained by the bulls of the pontiffs, they now ridicule it only in private. The Franciscans, on the contrary, have not ceased to trumpet it. That St. Francis had these Stigmain, or appearances of the five wounds of Christ, on his body, I do not doubt; for the fact is attested by witnesses sufficiently

sure, and even approved and commended, an impious piece stuffed with monstrous and absurd tales, entitled The book of the conformities of St. Francis with Jesus Christ; which was published in 1385, by Bartholomew Albizi, a Franciscan of Pisa, with the applause of his order. This infamous book, in which the Son of God is put upon a level with a vile and miserable man, is an eternal monument of the impious arrogance and religious stupidity of the Franciscan order, and of the consummate indiscretion of the pontiffs in extolling and recommending these friars .

§ 22. Not a whit wiser than these Franciscans who remained obedient to the pontiffs, were those other Franciscans, who insisted on observing their rule perfectly, and who resisted the pontiffs that mitigated it; I refer to the Fratricelli, their Tertiarii, or Beghards, and to the Spirituals, who resided principally in France, and embraced the opinions of Peter John Oliva. These Franciscans, for a long time, caused great disturbance both in church and state, and gave the pontiffs vast trouble

numerous and competent. But undoubtedly, St. Francis himself, who was peculiarly superstitious, inflicted those wounds upon his own person, in order to be like to Christ, and to bear in his own body a perpetual memento of his suf-ferings. For it was customary in that age, for those who wished to appear more holy and devout than common, to mark themselves with such Stigmata, so that they might always have before their eyes something like a picture of the death of Christ. The words of St. the death of Christ. The words of St. Paul, Gal. vi. 17. [I bear in my body the marks of the Lord Jesus,] were understood, in that ignorant age, to have reference to such a custom. And from the Acta Sanctorum, and other monu-ments of this and the following century, a long catalogue of such branded saints might be drawn up. Nor is this superstition entirely done away in our own age. The Franciscan friars finding these marks upon the body of their deceased founder, and wishing to make him appear privileged above all men, invented this fable of Christ's miraculously transferring his wounds to St. Francis.

9 Concerning Albizi and his book,

see Lu. Wadding's Annales Minor tom. ix. p. 158, &c. Jo. Alb. Fabricius, Biblioth. Latina Medii Evi, tom. cius, Biblioth. Latina Medii Ævi, tom. i. p. 131. Jo. Geo. Schelhorn, Amonitates Litterar. tom. iii. p. 160. Peter Bayle, Dictionnaire, tom. ii. art. François; and Nouveau Dictionnaire His. Crit. tom. i. art. Albizi, p. 217. Extracts from this book, which is called the Alcoran of the Franciscaus, were made by Frasmus Albertus; and have been often printed in Latin, French, and German; the second German edition was printed, Amsterd. 1734. 2 vols. 8vo. The French and Latin editions are ornamented with elegant engravings. ["The conformities between Christ and St. Francis are carried to forty in the book of Albizi, but they are multiplied to 4000 by a Spanish monk of the order of Observants, in a book published at Madrid in the year 1651, under the following title, Prodigiosum Natura et Gratia Portentum. The conformities mentioned by Pedro de Alva Astorga, the austere author of this most ridiculous book, are whimsical beyond expression. See the Bibliothèque des Sciences et des Beaux Arts, tom. iv. p. 318." Mad.]

and vexation. Near the beginning of the century, in the years 1306 and 1307, the less austere Franciscans in Italy raged violently against the more strict, or the Fratricelli, who had withdrawn from the community 1. Such of these as were able to escape the fury of their enemies, in the year 1307, fled into France, and connected themselves with the Spirituals, or the followers of Peter John Oliva in Provence, who had likewise receded from the body. Soon after this, the whole Franciscan order in France, Italy, and other countries, was divided into two parties: one of which, being attached to the rigid poverty of St. Francis, was called that of the Spirituals; the other, that was disposed to have the rules of their founder mitigated, was called the Brethren of the community. The latter was the larger and more powerful, and laboured to the utmost to suppress the former, which was yet in its infancy and not strong. But the seceders would rather endure every thing than abandon the injunctions of their founder, and return to the community. In the year 1310, the pontiff, Clement V., called the leaders of both parties to his court. and made great efforts to terminate the schism. But the business advanced very slowly, in consequence of the inflexibility of the parties, and the great number of their mutual accusations. In the meanwhile, the Spicionals of Tuscany, without waiting for the decision of the contill. chose for themselves a general and inferior officers, and the French, being nearer the posted matter patiently for the fetermination ?.

§ 23. After various deliberations. Coment V. in the general council of Vienne, A. D. 1312 published the celebrated are a bull, called, from its first words. Earni de paration in the best words to end the discord by taking a middle for he made a number of concessions to the special are in particular, commanded the Franciscans to price where rule prescribed, the greatest and most perfect presery all property either command or personal, and discord

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<sup>1</sup> Wadding's Assesses Monorus, com. vi. ad ann. 1397, p. 31.
Wadding's Assesses Monor com. vi. ad ann. 1338, p. 172. Propert. Corpus Hutter. Medis Res. com. 1480. Bostoy's Historia Acad. Pres.

simple use, and that limited, measure, and poor, of the necessaries of life. On the other hand, he allowed the Franciscans, if they lived in places where it was very difficult to obtain subsistence by begging, to provide themselves with granaries and store-cellars, and to collect and lay up in them what they procured by begging: and the officers and overseers of the order were to judge when and where such granaries and collars were necessary. Moreover, in order to satisfy the Brethren of the community, he condemned some of the opinions of Peter de Olies'. This decision quieted the commotions in France, though with difficulty, and only for a short time; but it had no effect to allay the heated passions of the Tuscan and Italian Spirituals, many of whom, not feeling themselves safe in Italy, in the year 1313, emigrated to Sicily, where they were kindly received by Frederic the king, and by the nobles, and the bishops '.

§ 24. After the death of Clement V., the tumult in France, which had been stilled by his authority, broke out anew. For in the year 1314, one hundred and twenty of the Spirituals drove the Brethren of the community out of the monasteries of Narbonne and Beziers by force and arms; elected new presiding officers; and (what greatly enhanced the difficulty of this already inveterate contest) cast off their former garments, and assumed such as were short, narrow, and ill-shaped. Many others from the other provinces joined with them; and the citizens of Narbonne, among whom Oliva was buried, undertook to defend this company. John XXII. being placed at the head of the church, attempted, in the year 1317, to apply a remedy to the inveterate evil. In the first place, by a special law, he ordered the extirpation of the Fratricelli, and their Tertiarii, or the Beguins, or Beghards, who were distinct from the Spirituals. Soon after, he admonished the king of Sicily to expel all the Spirituals residing in his dominions. And

Wadding's Annales Minorum, tom. vi. p. 265, &c.

<sup>4</sup> Wadding's Annales Minor. tom.

vi. p. 194. 197. 199.

Wadding's Annales Minor. tom.
vi. p. 213, 214. Boulay's Historia
Acad. Paris. tom. iv. p. 151. 165. Argentre, Collectio Judicior. de noris error.
tom. i. p. 392, &c.

<sup>6</sup> This law is called Sancta Romana, &c. and is extant among the Extraragantes Johannis XXII. tit. vii. de religiosis domibus; in the Corpus Juris Canon. tom. ii. p. 1112.

lastly, he called the French Spirituals before him at Avignon. and exhorted them to return to their duty, and in particular to lay aside their short, strait habits, and their small hoods. Most of them complied; but the head of the company, brother Bernard Delitiosi, with twenty-four others, boldly refused to submit to the requisition. For these men affirmed, that the rule of St. Francis was the same as the gospel of Jesus Christ; and, therefore, that the power of the pontiffs was not adequate to change it. Consequently, the pontiffs did wrong by allowing the Franciscans to have granaries and cellars; and they did wrong by prohibiting such garments as St. Francis had pre-Against these pertinacious men, John directed [the scribed. Inquisitors] to proceed as against heretics. And truly they were the worst of heretics, for they opposed the majesty and power of the Roman pontiff. The head of the party, brother Delitiosi, who was sometimes called Delli Consi, was confined in a prison, where he ended his days. Four others were burned at the stake, by order of the Inquisitors, at Marseilles, in the year 1318.

\$ 25. These unhappy monks, and afterwards many more, who were cut off in this lamentable contest, were punished merely for disregarding the majesty of the pontiffs; for they believed that the rule of their founder, St. Francis, being dictated by God himself, and really the gospel of Christ, was not subject to the power of the pontiffs. The controversy, considered in itself, was rather ridiculous than a serious matter, and had no connexion with true religion. It related merely to two points: first, the form of the garments to be worn by Franciscans; and, secondly, their granaries and cellars. The Brethren of the community, that is, the laxer Franciscans, wore long, loose, and good habits, with ample hoods or coverings for their heads: but the Spirituals were strait, short, sordid, and vile garments, with small hoods, because such a dress, they said, was prescribed for the fraternity in the rule of St. Fran-

Eccard's Corpus Histor. Medii Æri, tom. i. p. 1725. and Herm. Coerner, ibid. tom. ii. p. 981. Histoire générale de Languedoe, tom. iv. p. 179, &c. Argentre, Collectio Indicior. de noris error. tom. i. p. 294.

Baluze, Vitæ Pontif. Arenion. tom. i. p. 116. tom. ii. p. 341. and Miscellanea, tom. i. p. 195. 272. Wadding, Annales Minor. tom. vi. p. 267, &c. 316, &c. Martene, Thesaur. Anecdotor. tom. v. p. 175. Martin of Fulda, in

cis, which it was not lawful for any mortal to alter. In the next place, the Brethren of the community, in the seasons of harvest and vintage, laid up corn in their granaries, and wine in their cellars: but the Spirituals contended that this was inconsistent with genuine mendicity, and the profession made by poor Minorites. And hence John published, in this very year, a long epistle, in which he directs that both questions be left to the judgment and discretion of the superiors of the order.

§ 26. The effects of this epistle, and of other decrees, were prevented by the unseasonable and impious severity of John XXII., which even his friends detested. For the Spirituals and their supporters, exasperated at the cruel death of their brethren, maintained that John XXII. had rendered himself unworthy of the pontifical office, and indeed Antichrist, by the slaughter of those holy men: the four brethren burnt at Marseilles they honoured as martyrs, paying religious veneration to their bones and ashes: and they contended, far more earnestly than before, against the long garments, the large hoods, and the granaries and cellars. On the other hand, the Inquisitors, by direction of the pontiff, seized all the persons of this description on whom they could lay their hands, and committed them to the flames without mercy, immolating them to the pontifical indignation. From this time onward, therefore, not only in France, but also in Italy, Spain, and Germany, an immense number of the defenders of the rule of St. Francis, Fratricelli, Beghards, and Spirituals, were cruelly put to death'.

§ 27. This bloody conflict continued to spread wider and wider, and had involved the whole Franciscan order, in the

persons, of both sexes, who, from the year 1318, to the time of Innocent VI, [A. D. 1352—1362.] expiated in the flames their zeal for the poverty of St. Francis, in France and Italy. To these, so many others might be added from the historians and documents printed and manuscript, that I suppose a caulogue of two thousand such martyn might be made out. See the Cols Inquis. Tolosanæ; published by Limborch, p. 298. 302. 319. 327, &c.

<sup>9</sup> It is extant in the Corpus Juris Canon. Extraragant. Johannis XXII. [tit. xiv. cap. 1.] de rerbor. signif. Add Wadding's Annales Minor. tom. vi. p. 273 and others.

<sup>273.</sup> and others.

1 I have in my hands, in addition to the other documents serving to elucidate the difficult history of this persecution, the Martyrology of the Spirituals and Fratricelli, which was exhibited to the Inquisition at Carcassone, a. D. 1454, which contains the names of one hundred and thirteen

year 1321, when to the former points of controversy a new one was added respecting the poverty of Christ and his apostles. A Beguin, or monk of the third order of St. Francis, being apprehended this year at Narbonne, taught, among other things, that Christ and his apostles possessed nothing by way of property or dominion, either in common or individually. opinion, John de Belna, an Inquisitor belonging to the order of Dominicans, pronounced to be an error: but Berengarius Taloni, a Franciscan, maintained it to be sound and consonant to the epistle of Nicolaus III., Exiit qui seminat, &c. The judgment of the former was approved by the Dominicans; the decision of the latter was maintained by the Franciscans. The subject being brought before the pontiff, he endeavoured to quiet the new controversy by a discreet procedure; and, therefore, called to his counsel Ubertinus de Casalis, a Franciscan of great reputation, and a patron of the Spirituals. He answered equivocally, and by making distinctions. Yet the pope and the cardinals thought his sentence was calculated to end the controversy. The pontiff therefore ordered both the parties to acquiesce in his decision, and to be silent and observe moderation '.

§ 28. But the impassioned minds of the Dominicans and Franciscans could not be brought to submit to this mandate. John therefore, in the year 1322, allowed the controversy to be brought up again; and he laid the following question before the most celebrated divines, and especially those of Paris, for their decision: Whether those were heretics who affirmed that Jesus Christ and his apostles held no property, either in common, or as individuals? The Franciscans, who this year held their convention at Perugia, having had previous notice of the business, unanimously decided, that persons making such an assertion were no heretics, but held a doctrine that was true, and holy, and accordant with the decisions of the pontiffs: and they appointed a man of distinguished learning, belonging to their order, brother Bonagratia of Bergamo, who was also called Boncortese, to repair to Avignon, and there defend this

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Wadding's Annales Minor. tom.

vi. p. 361. Steph. Baluze, Miscellanea, some valuab tom. i. p. 307. Gerh. des Bois, Hist. two persons. Eccles. Paris. p. 611, &c.

<sup>3</sup> I notice this circumstance, because some valuable writers have made them two persons.

decision of the whole order against all opposers. John XXII. was exceedingly offended at this, and published an ordinance, in the month of November, in which he espoused the opposite doctrine to that of the Franciscans, and pronounced those to be keretics who should pertinaciously maintain that Christ and his apostles presented no property, either in common or individually, and had not the right of solling and giving away what they possessed. A little after, he proceeded still farther; and in an ordinance drawn up in the month of December, he exposed the vanity and futility of the arguments, commonly drawn from a bull of Nicolaus III., proving a transfer of the dominion of the Franciscan possessions to the church of Rome, leaving only the simple use, without any ownership, to the brethren: for it was utterly impossible, in regard to things which are consumed by the use of them, to separate the right of use from the right of property or dominion. He also solemnly renounced all property in the Franciscan effects reserved by the former pontiffs to the Romish church, with the exception of their churches and some other things; and dismissed the officers or purveyors, who had hitherto received the revenues and administered the affairs of the order in the name of the Romish church, and repeated all the laws and constitutions of his predecessors on this subject 4.

§ 29. These pontifical ordinances destroyed the citadel of the Franciscan order, that boasted expropriation, in which Francis placed the highest glory of his fraternity. Hence the Franciscans most resolutely opposed the pontiff; and in particular, brother Bonagratia, the legate of the order, publicly maintained in the court of the pontiff, A. D. 1323, that the last ordinance of John was repugnant both to human and divine law, and appealed the case. The pontiff, on the other hand,

394, &c. Both censure John. Boulay's Historia Acad. Paris. tom. iv. p.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> These constitutions are inserted in the Corpus Juris Canon. among the Extraragantes [Johannis XXII.] tit.xiv. de verbor. significat. cap. ii. iii. p. 1121, &c. On the subject itself, the most important writer to be consulted is the contemporary author, Alvarus Pelagius, de Planetu Ecclesias, lib. ii. c. 60, c. p. 145, &c. and next to him, Lu. Wadding, Annales Minor. tom. vi. p.

<sup>191, &</sup>amp;c.

Wadding's Annales Minor. tom.
vii. p. 2. 22, &c. Alvar. Pelagius, de Planctu Ecclesiæ, lib. ii. p. 167. Trithemius, Annales Hirsaug. tom. ii. p. 157. Theod. de Niem, in Eccard's Corpus Histor. Medii Évi, tom. i. p. 1401 1491, &c.

threw this bold defender of Franciscan poverty into prison; and by a new edict, at the close of the year, commanded that all persons should be accounted heretics and corrupters of religion, who should teach that Christ and his apostles possessed no property, either in common, or as individuals 6. And as this edict did not terrify the Franciscans, and many of them poured forth reproaches and maledictions against John, another bull, still more violent, was issued toward the close of the year 1324; in which the pontiff defended his former decrees, and pronounced the doctrine of an expropriation by Christ and his apostles, to be pestiferous, erroneous, damnable, blasphemous, and opposed to the catholic faith; and ordered, that all who professed it, should be accounted heretics, contumacious, and rebels against the church'. The effect of this edict was, that many, who continued to assert that Christ and his apostles were such mendicants as Francis required his brethren to be, were seized and committed to the flames by the enemies of the Franciscans, the Dominican Inquisitors. And the history of France, Spain, Italy, and Germany, shows, that in this and the following century the examples of this so great cruelty were not a few.

§ 30. John prosecuted this business strenuously in the subsequent years. As the whole controversy seemed to originate from the books of Peter John Oliva, in the year 1325, he declared the Postilla, and the other writings of Oliva, to be heretical. He next summoned to Avignon, the more learned and eminent Franciscans, whose tongues and pens he feared,

vii. p. 47. Jo. George Eccard's Corpus Histor. Medii Ævi, tom. i. p. 592, and 1491. [And indeed Oliva has, in his 1491. [And indeed Uliva has, m his Postilla on the Apocalypse, propositions which the pope must have accounted worthy of condemnation. He understood by the whore of Babylon, the Romish church; by Antichrist, the pope; by the angel flying through the midst of heaven with the everlasting gospel, St. Francis; and by an evan-gelical life, a life void of all property, common or personal, and in which a person has the mere use of things,

Wadding, tom. vii. p. 36. the continuator of de Nangis, in Dachery's Spicileg. tom. iii. p. 83. Boulay's Hist. Acad. Paris. tom. iv. p. 205. the Benedictine Gallia Christiana, tom. ii. p.

<sup>1515, &</sup>amp;c.

7 This constitution, as well as the two above mentioned, is [in the Corpus Jur. Canon.] among the Extracagantes [Johann. xxii.] tit. xiv. de verbor. signif. [cap. v.] The last one is strenuously opposed, at great length, by Wadding, tom. vii. p. 36. which was not to be expected in a man so immoderately devoted to the pontiffs.

<sup>&</sup>quot; Wadding's Annales Minor. tom.

and detained them at his court. And lastly, he employed his friends, the Dominicans, every where as sentinels; lest the Franciscans, who were full of indignation and wrath, should plot some mischief. The general of the order, Michael de Casenas, lived in Italy, and did not disguise his hatred of the pontiff. Him, therefore, he summoned to Avignon, in the year 1327, and deprived him of his office . This use of force tempered with policy, only inflamed still more the minds of the Franciscans, who were contending for absolute poverty. And a fierce contest breaking out between John XXII. and the emperor Lewis of Bavaria, several of the leading Franciscans, among whom Marsilius of Padua and John of Jandunum, or Genoa, were pre-eminent, fled to the emperor, and under his protection, opposed most violently in their writings, not only John himself, but generally the power and authority of the Roman pontiffs 1. Their example was followed by Michael Cæsenas, William Oceam, a very acute and discriminating man, and by brother Bonagratia, who in the year 1328 proceeded by sea from Avignon, first into Italy to the emperor, and thence to Munich. These were succeeded by others, in great numbers; among whom were Berengarius, Francis de Esculo, and Henry de Halem, men eminent for erudition and talents . All

and Bibliothecas of the Ecclesiastical Writers.—[Michael Cæsenas, D.D., was a native of Italy, a Franciscan, of the province of Bologna, and created general of the order a. p. 1316. He strenuously enforced the discipline of the order; presided in the chapter held at Perugia, A. p. 1327; was summoned to Avignon in 1327, imprisoned, and the next year ordered to trial for the decision in the chapter at Perugia. He appealed from the sentence, and fearing the consequences, privately escaped from Avignon. The pope now excommunicated him, and deposed him from the generalship of his order, appointing cardinal Bertrand to succeed him. Michael appealed to a council, joined the emperor Lewis, and strenuously resisted the pontiff. In the year 1329, Bertrand called a chapter of the Franciscans at Paris, which deposed Michael, and elected Gerard to succeed him. He now openly accused ceed him. He now openly accus

<sup>9</sup> See Wadding's Annales Minor. tom.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> See Wadding's Annales Minor. tom. vii. p. 69. 74.

<sup>1</sup> Lu. Dachery, Spicilegium, tom. iiî. p. 85, &c. Bullarium Roman. tom. vi. p. 167. Edm. Martene, Thesaur. Ancodotor. tom. ii. p. 695. 704. Boulay's Historia Acad. Paris. tom. iv. p. 216. Particularly noted is the performance of Marsilius of Padua, a professor at Vienna, entitled, Defensor pacis pro Ludovico Bavaro adversus usurpatam Romani pontificis jurisdictionem; published with other works, and also separately, by Fran. Gomarus, Franef. 1592. 8vo.

<sup>2</sup> Wadding's Annales Minor. tom. vii. p. 81. Martene's Thesaur. Ancodotor. tom. ii. p. 749. 757, &c. Trithemius, Annales Hirsaug. tom. ii. p. 167. Boulay's Historia Acad. Paris. tom. iv. p. 217. Eccard's Corpus Historicor. Medii Ævi, tom. ii. p. 1034. Baluze, Miscellanea, tom. i. p. 293. 315, &c. Concerning these men, the reader may consult the compilers of Catalogues

these composed eloquent and severe treatises, in which they vindicated the rule of their founder, and depreciated the power and majesty of the pontiffs. Occam excelled the rest; whose

the pope of heresy; and the latter anathematized him in 1330; and the year following, the convention of his order at Perpignan declared him a heretic. He died a. D. 1343, retaining his rancour against the pope to the last. His works are several tracts, letters, and protestations against John XXII., commentaries on Ezekiel, and on the four books of Sentences, and some sermons.—Marsilius Patavinus was born st Padua, studied law at Orleans, was one of the most distinguished philosophers and jurists of his age, and became a counsellor of Lewis of Bavaria. He composed his celebrated Defensor pacie pro Ludovico, &c. in three books, A. D. 1324; in which he asserts the superiority of the emperors over the pop even in the external affairs of the church; depicts the pride, ambition, and luxury of the court of Rome, in vivid colours; and shows that the bishops of Rome have no more authority, by divine right, over the whole church, than any other bishops. In 1327, John XXII. excommunicated him; and he died the year following. Besides his Defensor pacis, he left tracts on the power of the emperors in matri-monial causes, and on the transfer of the empire.—John de Janduno, or of Genoa, was a doctor at Perugia, and a distinguished theologian and philoso-pher, who was excommunicated at the ame time with Marsilius. In the year 1338, he published his tract, Pro Superioritate Imperatoris in temporalibus. He also wrote commentaries on various works of Aristotle.—William Occam was an Englishman, born [at Ockham] in Surrey, a disciple of Duns Scotus; was called *Doctor Singularis*, and *Venerabilis Inceptor*, and belonged to the order of Franciscans. In the beginning of this century he occupied a theological chair in the university of Paris; dissented from his master Scotus, and became the head of the sect of Nominalista. He espoused the cause of Philip the Fair against the pontiff, in a tract on the point in controversy. In 1322, he was made provincial of his

order for England; attended the general chapter at Perugia the same year, and embraced strongly the decision of that convention, respecting the poverty of Christ and his apostles. This doeof Christ and his apostles. trine he now openly presched every where, and particularly at Bologna. The next year the pope commanded him to be silent, on pain of excom-munication. He retired to Prance, munication. He retired to France, and remained secure in silence till 1328; when he drew his pen, in favour of Lewis, against the pope; especimed the cause of Peter Corbarius, the antipope; wrote keenly against the am bition and tyranny of John XXII., and maintained, that the emperor was subject to none but God, in temporal He was therefore excommunicated by John in 1330; and field to the emperor, Lewis of Bavaria, who received him kindly, made him his privy counsellor; and he remained all the rest of his life at that court, strenuously and learnedly defending the em-peror's cause against the pope. He said to the emperor: To use defendes gladio ; et ego te defendam calamo. Ha died A. D. 1347 ; nome may later. Hin numerous works are, Questions and Commentaries on the four books of Sentences; several works on logic, metaphysics, and philosophy; a Dialogue between a clorgyman and a soldier, on ecclesiastical and secular power; a tract on the jurisdiction of the emperors in matrimonial causes the emperors in matrimonial causes; eight questions on the power and majesty of the puntiffs; Centiloquium Theologicum, or 100 propositions, on nearly all points in speculative theology; a Dialogue between a master and his scholar, in three parts (a large work, relating chiefly to the constitution and discipline of the church, in opposition to the continuals a uon and queipline of the church, in opposition to the pontifical claims); a Compendium of the errors of John XXII; Opus nonagista dierum (against John's positions in regard to the Franciscans); Quadibeta VII.; a tract on the eucharist; another on the body of Christ; a tract against Remediat XII Christ; a tract against Benedict X11., and a letter to the Franciscans. Tr.]

Dialogues and other writings were eagerly read, and handed down to posterity, and have inflicted a mortal wound on the pontifical supremacy.

§ 31. The emperor, Lewis of Bavaria, feeling grateful to these his defenders, made the case of the Franciscans against John XXII. his own; and he not only esponsed their cause. but likewise their opinion respecting the mendicity of Christ and the apostles. For among the pernicious errors, for which he publicly accused John of heresy, and removed him from the pontificate, the chief was his opinion respecting Christ's poverty, or that he was not destitute of all property; than which, the emperor supposed, there could be no worse heresy. The emperor, moreover, afforded to all the Fratricelli, the Beghards, the Beguins, and the Spirituals, who were contending against the pontiff, a secure asylum in Germany, against the Inquisitors. Hence, during his reign, Germany abounded in herds of mendicants; and in nearly all the provinces and cities, houses were erected for Beghards and Beguins, that is, for persons professing what was called the third rule of St. Francis, and placing the highest virtue of a christian man in a voluntary destitution of all things, or in mendicity . On the contrary, the Dominicans, who were the enemies of the Franciscans, and the friends of the pontiff, the emperor treated with great severity, banishing them from many cities with disgrace.

§ 32. This great, and to the pontiffs, formidable controversy began to subside in the year 1329. For in this year the pontiff directed the convention of the Franciscan order to be held at Paris; and by means of cardinal Bertrand, who presided in the assembly, and was assisted by the doctors of Paris, the pontiff so far soothed the majority of the brethren, that they ceased from supporting Michael Casenas, and his followers; allowed another general to be chosen in his place, Gerard Odonis; acknowledged John to be the true and legitimate pontiff; and terminated the contest respecting the poverty of

<sup>3</sup> See the Processus Ludorici contra Johannem, A. D. 1328, die 12 Dec. datus; in Baluze, Miscellanea, tom. ii. p. 522, &c. and his Appellatio; ibid. p. 494, &c. 4 I have in my possession many proofs of this fact, which were never

published.

Mart. Diefenbach, de Mortis Genere, quo Henricus VII. obiit, p. 145; and others. Eccard's Corpus Histor. Medii Ævi, tom. i. p. 2103. Boulay's Historia Acad. Paris. tom. iv. p. 220, &c.

Christ, in such a way, as not to impeach the constitutions and decrees of Nicolaus III. and John XXII . But great numbers in Germany, Spain, and Italy, could not be persuaded to admit this pacification. After the death of John, Benedict XII. and Clement VI. endeavoured to heal the schism by mildness and clemency towards those Franciscans who had greater veneration for the rule of their founder than for the decrees of the pontiffs: nor were they unsuccessful. many returned to the fraternity from which they had receded; and among these were some of the most inveterate opposers of John; such as Francis de Esculo, and others'. Those who would not return, did not insult the pontiffs, but lived quietly in obedience to the laws of their founder; nor would they hold intercourse with the Fratricelli, and their Tertiarii, in Italy, Spain, and Germany, who openly contemned the authority of the pontiffs.

§ 33. The Germans, whom the emperor Lewis protected, resisted longer than the others. But at his death, A. D. 1348, the golden age of the Franciscan Spirituals, and of the Beghards or Tertiarii connected with them, expired in Germany. For Charles IV., who had been created emperor by the influence of the pontiff, in 1345, and now succeeded to the empire, seconded the desires and wishes of the church, supported by edicts and by arms the Inquisitors, who were sent by the pontiff against his enemies, and allowed them to seize and put to death all they could lay hands on. They accordingly proceeded, first in the provinces of Magdeburg, Bremen, Thuringia, Saxony, and Hesse, to extirpate all the Beghards and Beguins; that is, the associates or Tertiarii of those Franciscans who maintained that Christ and his apostles had no property. On learning this, Charles IV., then residing at Lucca, in Italy, issued very severe mandates to all the princes in Germany, in the year 1369, to expel, and to aid the Inquisitors in extirpating, as being enemies to the church and to the Roman

<sup>6</sup> Wadding's Annales Minor. tom. vii. p. 94. Dachery, Spicilegium, tom. iii. p. 91.

<sup>7</sup> Argentre, Collectio Judicior. de novis erroribus, tom. i. p. 343. Boulay's Historia Acad. Paris. tom. iv. p. 281.

Wadding's Annales Minor. tom. vii.

<sup>9. 313.</sup>Wadding's Annales, tom, vii. p 116. 126. Argentre, l. c. tom. i. p 343, &c.

empire, all Beghards and Beguins, or, as the emperor interprets the name, the voluntary mendicants. By another edict, a little after, he gave the houses of the Beghards to the tribunal of the Inquisition, ordering them to be converted into prisons for heretics: but the houses of the Bequins he ordered to be sold, and the avails to be distributed equally among the Inquisitors, the poor, and the magistrates of the towns 1. The Beghards being reduced to extremities by these mandates of the emperor, and by the edicts of the pontiffs, fled into Switzerland, into the provinces along the Rhine, into Holland and Brabant, and also into Pomerania. But there also the laws and mandates of the emperor, the decrees of the pontiffs, and the Inquisitors, followed them. And thus, under Charles IV., the greatest part of Germany, with the exception of Switzerland, and the provinces adjacent to Switzerland, was purged of the rebellious Franciscans, both the perfect monks, and the imperfect, or Beghards.

§ 34. But neither edicts nor Inquisitors could entirely pluck up the roots of this inveterate evil and discord. For the wish to observe perfectly the rule of St. Francis, was so deeply infixed in the minds of many of the brethren, that there were persons every where who either directly resisted the general of the order, or obeyed him with feelings of reluctance. In order, therefore, to satisfy both parties, the more lax, and the more rigid, various measures having been tried in vain, recurrence was had to a division of the order. Accordingly, in the year 1368, the general of the order gave liberty to Paulutius Ful-

In the German: Die wilgen Armen.

I have in my possession this edict, with other laws of Charles IV., relating to this subject, and also many of the pontifical constitutions, and other documents which illustrate this affair, and which, in my judgment, are not unworthy of publication. Charles IV., in his edicts and laws, accurately describes the persons whom he calls Beghards and Beguins; so that there can be no doubt we are to understand them to be Franciscan Tertiaries of the class that disagreed with the pontiffs. They are (says the emperor, in his edict dated at Lucca, on the 15th of the Kalends of June, A. D. 1366.) a per-

nicious sect, who pretend to a sacrilegious and heretical poverty, and make rows or professions, that they will possess nothing, and ought not to, either individually or in common: (This is the poverty of the Franciscan institute, which John XXII. so strenuously opposed:) which they also exhibit externally by their vile garments. (Such was the practice of the Spirituals and of their associates.)

<sup>2</sup> This I learn from Odor. Raynald, Annales Ecoles. ad ann. 1372. § 34. p. 513. and from the writings of Felix Malleolus, composed in the following century against the Beghards in Switz-

erland.

ginas, the leader of the more rigid Franciscans in Italy, and his associates, who were considerably numerous, to live detached from the rest of the brethren, and according to their own customs and regulations, observing the rule of their founder more religiously and sacredly. To this party, gradually, came over such as remained, here and there, of the Spirituals, and of the followers of Oliva. And the number of the lovers of the severer discipline being increased, and the party extending itself over many provinces, the pontiffs sanctioned the association by their authority. Thus the Franciscan order was split into two sects, which have continued down to the present times, that of the Conventual Brethren, and the Brethren of the observation, or regular obsercants. The first name is given to those who have receded farther from the literal sense of the rule of their founder, and who adopt the interpretation of it by the pontiffs; the latter name was given by the council of Constance, to theme who chose to follow the words of the rule, rather than the interpretation given to it. But this reconciliation was rejected by the Fratricelli and their Beghards, who have been no often mentioned; and who, in this and the following contrary, fid not cease to disturb the church in the manquinate of Ancome. and in other places.

§ 35. In this century also there were new religions associations formed; of which some were of short continuance and others acquired no great notariety or fame. In the year 1267 John Colombians, a nobleman of Siena, instituted the cader of the Apostolic Clerks; who were atterwords called Josephine because they pronounced so very frequently the name of Joses. This order was confirmed by Colombia I. in the pare 1368; but it was abolished by Colombia IX. In the content of the century, or a. b. 1668. Its members followed the city of Magnetias; but they were not in indy sedere and only pain themselves to prayer, to pione offices administrating to the poor, and were themselves without property. It yells the pared medicines, and administrated from years of the pared medicines, and administrated from years of the pared medicines, and administrated from years.

<sup>\*</sup> See Wadding's America Vinnerges . , 14 % jv ... tom. viii. p. 200. 200 100 100 .com .v

needy 4. But these regulations were nearly abandoned when Clement dissolved the order.

§ 36. Not long after the commencement of the century, there arose at Antwerp, the sect of the Cellite Brethren and Sisters; who were also called the Brethren and Sisters of Alexius, because they had St. Alexius for their patron saint. The name Cellites (Celliter) was derived from the cells in which they As the priests in that age paid almost no attention to the sick and the dying, and wholly forsook and abandoned those infected by pestilential diseases, which then were very prevalent, certain pious persons at Antwerp formed themselves into an association for performing these pious offices. While the clergy, therefore, fled from the danger and hid themselves, these persons visited and comforted the sick, conversed and prayed with them when dying, attended to the burial of such as died with the plague, and accompanied their remains to the grave with funeral dirges. From the last of these offices they acquired among the people the common appellation of Lollhards'. The example of these good people was followed by

<sup>4</sup> Hip. Helyot, Histoire des Ordres, tom. iii. p. 411, &c. Francis Pagi, Breviarium Pontif. tom. iv. p. 189, &c. Bonanni and the other writers on the

monastic orders.

<sup>5</sup> Concerning the name and the sect of the Lollhards, there are many disquisitions and narrations; but no one has so written on the subject as to deserve commendation, either for good faith, or for diligence and accuracy. On this subject I make assertions with the more confidence, because I have made special investigations respecting the Lollhards, and have collected copious materials from printed and unprinted documents, from which a history of them might be compiled. Very many writers, both of the Lutheran and other communities, tell us that the Lollhards were a peculiar sect, dissenting on many points of religion from the Romish church; and that Walter Lollhard, who was burnt at Cologne in this century, was the father of it. From what source so many learned men could derive these facts, I confess myself unable to comprehend.

They refer, indeed, to the authority of John Trithemius: but he certainly has left us nothing of the kind in his writings. I will endeavour, with all the brevity I can, to put the student of ecclesiastical history upon a right course of thinking on this subject. The term Lollhardus, or Lullhardus,

or, as the ancient Germans wrote it, Lollert, or Lullert, is compounded of the old German word lullen, lollen, or the old German word tween, ween, we lallen, and the well-known termination hard, which is subjoined to so many German words. Lollen or lullen signifies to sing with a low voice. It is still used in this sense by the English, when that is, to sing still used in this sense by the English, who say, to lull a-sleep; that is, to sing any one into a slumber, with a sweet and slender voice. See Francis Junius, Etymologicum Anglicanum, published by Edward Lye, Oxon. 1743. fol. on the word Lollard. The word is also used in the same sense by the Flemings, the Swedes, and other nations; as their dictionaries will show. Among the Germans, both the signification and the sound have undergone some change. For they pronounce it lallen; and

7 others; and in a short time, over the greater part of nany and the Netherlands, societies were formed of such

by it, to atter indistinctly, to er. A Lollhard, therefore, is a or one who sings much and But as the word beggen, which ed in general to beg carnetly for ing, was transferred to religious ons or prayers addressed to and thus came to denote, in its limited sense, to pray earnestly to so also the verb lollen or lullen an also the verb totten or tatten ansferred to sacred singing, and, limited sense, denoted, to sing songs. In the vulgar language old Germans, therefore, a Lollwas a man who was continually ng God with sacred songs, or was hymns. The import of the word cost accurately apprehended and ed by a writer of that age, l Hocsemius, a canon of Liege, Gesta Pontificum Leodiensium, cap. 31. (in Jo. Chapeavilli Gesta n Tungensium & Leodiensium, i. p. 350, &c.) who mays: In the war (1309), certain strolling hypo-who were called Lollhards, or rs of God, (qui Lollhards sive laudantes vocabantur,) decrived romen of quality in Hainault and st. And because those who d God, generally did it in verse; in the style of the middle ages, ies God, was the same as to sing; se persons who praised God, were us singers, who continually celethe divine majesty and good-mered hymns. Moreover, as g and singing were the most est external indications of piety, ore all who affected more than ry piety and devotion, and of praised God and prayed to him than others, were in the popular uge called Lollhards. Thus this acquired the same import with rm Beghard, or denoted a person guished for piety. And these ords are used as synonymous in neient writings of the eleventh allowing centuries; so that the persons are at one time called persons are at one time called rds, and at another Lollhards. night be evinced, unanswerably, morous examples; and is suffi-r manifest from the writings of Felix Malleolus alone, against the Be-ghards. There were, then, as many species of Lollhards as there were of Beghards. Those whom the monks now call Lay Brothers, were formerly called Lollhard Brothers; as is well observed by Barthol. Schobinger, on Joach. Vadianus, de Collegis, Monate-sience Communic atteris lib in 9.2 voucill valuation, as cottogue, an ordate-risque Germaniæ esterie, lib. i. p. 24. (in Goldast, Scriptores Rerum Alemanni-carum, tom. iii.) The Brethren of the free spirit, of whom we have already spoken, were by some called Beghards, and by others, Lollhards. The disciples of Gerhard Groote, or the prices of common life, were very often called Lullhard brethren. The honest Walter, who was burnt at Cologne, and whom so many of the learned improperly regard as the founder of the sect of regard as the founder of the sect of Lollhards, was by some called a Beghard, by others a Lollhard, and by others a Fratricellus. The Franciscan Tertiarii, who distinguished themselves above the common people by their prayers and other religious observances, are often designated by the term Lollhards. But especially were the Cellite Brethren, or the Alexians, whose piety was so conspicuous, as soon as they appeared in Belgium, near the beginning of this century, designated by the common people with designated by the common people with the familiar appellation of Lollhards. In this case, however, there was a special reason for the people to bestow on them this name. For they attended to their graves those who died of the to their graves those was pestilence, singing in a low voice, solemn, funeral dirges, and were therefore public singers. Out of many testimonies, I will adduce only some from timonies, I will adduce only some from Jo. Bapt. Gramaye, a man well versed in the history of his country. In his Antwerpia, lib. ii. cap. vi. p. 16. he says: The Alexians who employed themselves about funerals, had their rise at Antwerp; where, som after the year 1300, some honest and pious laymen associated together; and were called, from their freeality and their unassemine and valain frugality and their unanuming and plain monner of life, Matemanni; and from their devotedness to fewerth, Letherela (a funerum obsequis, Lollhardi); from their odla, Cellite Brethren. In his

and a second sec



and subjecting them only to the bishops. Yet even this did not enable them to live in safety. Hence Charles, duke of Burgundy, obtained a decree from Sixtus IV., in the year 1472, by which the Cellitæ or Lollhards were admitted among the religious orders, and were withdrawn even from the jurisdiction of the bishops: and Julius II., in the year 1506, conferred on them still greater privileges. Many societies of their kind still exist, at Cologne and in the cities of the Netherlands, though they have essentially departed from their ancient manner of life .

§ 37. Among the Greek writers, the following were the most distinguished. Nicephorus Callistus, whose Ecclesiastical History has already been mentioned'. Matthæus Blastares, who expounded and illustrated the ecclesiastical law of the Greek church . Barlaam, a strenuous defender of the cause of the Greeks against the Latins'. Gregory Acindynus, who warmly opposed the sect of the Palamites, of which notice will be taken hereafter 1. John Cantacuzenus, distinguished for the history he composed, and for his confutation of the Muhammedan faith . Nicephorus Gregoras, who has left us a history of the Greek empire, and some other products of his genius.

6 Besides many others who cannot be here cited, see Ægid. Gelenius de niranda sacra et civili Magnitudine admiranda sacra et civili Magnitudine urbis Colonia, lib. iii. syntagm. li. p. 534, &c. 598. 603, &c. Jo. Bapt. Gramage, Antiq. Belgica; Anton. San-derus, Brabantia et Flandria illustrata; Aub. Mirseus, Opera Diplomatica; in many passages, and many other writers of those times. I will add, that those who were called Lollhards, were also called by many, in German, die Nollbrilder, from the obsolete word Nollen.

[See above, p. 638. note 5. Te 1.

See above, p. 638, note \*. Tr.]

Matthew Blastares was a Greek monk and jurist, who flourished about a.D. 1836. His Alphabeticum Canonum Syntogma, or Alphabetical synopsis of the matter contained in the sacred canons, was published, Gr. and Lat. in Beverege's Pandecta Canonum, Oxon. 1672. tom. ii. pt. ii. p. i. His tract on matrimonial causes and questions, is extant, Gr. and Lat. in Leunchev, Jus Gr. Rom. lib. viii. p. 478. He also

translated the fictitious donation of Constantine into Greek. Tr.]

§ [See above, p. 638, note s. Tr.]

1 [Gregory Acindynus was a follower of Barlaam, and assisted him in the council of Constantinople against Palamas and the Hesychists; and, together with Barlaam, was laid under censure by that council. Not ceasing to harass the Hesychists, he was arraigned by the patriarch, A. D. 1341, and ordered to be still, or he would be excommunicated. In 1347, he was actually excommunicated; and afterwards lived in obscurity. His lamble actually excommunicated; and afterwards lived in obscurity. His lambie poem on the heresy of Gregory Palamas, is extant, Gr. and Lat. in Leo Allat. Gr. Othod. tom. i. p. 756—770, and his two books, de Ementia et Operatione Dei, against Palamas and others, was published, Gr. and Lat. by Gretner, Incolet 1618. 45. Tal.

Ingolst. 1616. 4to. Tr.]

<sup>3</sup> [See above, p. 637, note <sup>5</sup>. Tr.]

<sup>3</sup> [See above, p. 636, note <sup>1</sup>. Tr.]

§ 38. Of the vast host of Latin writers, we shall select only the most eminent. Among the scholastic doctors, who united

Haiton, or Aiton, an Armenian prince, who served long in the wars of Palestine against the Saracens, and then, about A. D. 1290, became a Premonstratensian monk in the island of Cyprus, and spent his life in retirement and devotion. About A. D. 1307, while resident at Poictiers, in France, he dictated a history of the Tartars, their customs, and their wars, which Nicolaus Falconius translated from the French, in which it was dictated, into barbarous Latin, entitled Itinerarium at Flos Historiarum Oriestis; with an Appendix, entitled Passagium Terra Sancta. It was printed repeatedly; e. g. by Reineccius, Helmst. 1585. and in Italian, Venice, 1553.

Georgius Lecapenus, a monk, who lived in Thessaly, was intimate with Gregory Palamas, and flourished about a. D. 1354. He wrote de Contractione Verborum, published in Gr. Venice and Florence, 1526. 8vo. also many epistles, and a number of grammatical works, which exist in manuscript.

Callistus, a monk of mount Athos,

Callistus, a monk of mount Athos, sent to court by his monastery, and made patriarch of Constantinople, by Cantacuzenus, a. D. 1354, retired after two years; again resumed the chair, and died on an embassy to the Servian princess Elizabeth. To him is ascribed a homily on the exaltation of the cross, in Gretser de Cruos, tom. ii. p. 1347. and some others, which exist in manuscript.

Demetrius Cydonius, a native of Con-

Demetrius Cydonius, a native of Constantinople, and one of the principal counsellors and courtiers of the emperor Cantacuzenus. He retired with that emperor to a monastery; and afterwards leaving Greece, studied theology and the Latin writers at Milan; and then, selling his property, spent his life in a monastery in Crete. He has left a tract on the execrable doctrines of Gregory Palamas; another on the Procession of the Holy Spirit; two deliberative orations on public political affairs; an oration on contempt of death; and an epistle to Barlaam, against the procession of the Spirit from the Son; all of which have been printed; as also his Greek translation of Richard's confutation of the Alco-

ran. He also translated into Greek St. Thomas's Summa Theologia, and some other of St. Thomas's works, as well as some of St. Anselm of Canterbury; which exist in manuscript.

which exist in manuscript.

John the Wise, surnamed Cyparissiots, of an uncertain age, but supposed to have flourished about A. D. 1360. His Expositio materiaria corum, guae de Deo a theologis dicuntur, in x. decades, is extant in a Latin translation, Biblioth. Patrum, tom. xxi. and two of his discourses, Greek and Latin, in Combefis, Auctuar. Noviss.

Manuel Caleca, a Greek, who is reported to have become a Dominican

Manuel Caleca, a Greek, who is reported to have become a Dominican monk, and who lived about A. D. 1360. His four books against the Greeks, in regard to the Procession of the Holy Spirit, in a Latin translation, are in the Biblioth. Patrum, tom. xxvi. and his two tracts, one against the Palamites, and the other, de Principiis Fidei Christiana, Greek and Latin, are in Combess, Auctuar. Noviss.

Isaac Argyrus, a Greek monk, who flourished about A. D. 1373, whose Computus was published, Greek and Latin, by J. Christmann, Heidelb. 1611. 4to. and by Dionys. Petavius, de Doctrina Temporum, tom. iii. p. 350

Temporum, tom. iii. p. 359.

Emanuel II., Palæologus, created
Cæsar, A. D. 1384, and emperor, A. D.
1391—1425. His works were published, Greek and Latin, by Leunclavius,
Basil, 1578. 8vo. comprising one hundred precepts for the education of a prince; seven addresses to his son, on virtues and vices, and learning; two prolix morning prayers, and several other tracts.

Joseph, called Alshaher Biltabib, a native of Alexandria in Egypt, and curate of the catholic church of the holy Virgin, A. D. 1390, and ordained a presbyter A. D. 1398. He translated paraphrastically nearly all the canons, received by the Greek church, into Arabic. The whole work, in manuscript, is in the Bodleian library. The canons of the four first general councils, Arabic and Latin, were printed in Beveridge's Pandecta Canonum, Oxon. 1671, tom. ii. p. 681. Tr.]

theology with philosophy, John Duns Scotus, the great antagonist of Thomas, and a Franciscan monk, holds the first rank; and if deficient in candour and ingenuousness of mind, he certainly was second to none of his age in subtilty . After him the more distinguished in this class, were Durand of St. Porcain, who attacked the received doctrine respecting the cooperation of God in human actions 9: Antonius Andreas 1; Hercaus Natalis2; Francis Mayron3; Thomas Bradwardine,

<sup>8</sup> The works of Scotus were first published, accurately, in the 17th century, by Lu. Wadding, a very laborious man, Lyons, 1639. xii. vol. fol. See Wood's Antiq. Oxon. tom. i. p. 86, &c. but especially Wadding's Annales Min. Fratr. tom. vi. p. 40. 107. Boulay's Historia Acad. Paris. tom. iv. p. 70, &c. [John Duns Scotus was probably born about A. D. 1265; but whether in England, Scotland, or Ireland, is uncertain. He studied first in a Franciscan monastery in Newcastle, and then certain. He studied first in a Francis-can monastery in Newcastle, and then at Merton college, Oxford, where he became a fellow, and, a. p. 1301, pro-fessor of theology. He greatly distin-guished himself as a disputant, and was learned in philosophy, mathematics, civil and canon law, and theology. His lectures on the Sentences of Lombard were greatly admired, and very fully attended, by the 30,000 students then said to be at Oxford. They are since printed, with notes, and fill six folio volumes. In the year 1304 the general of his order commanded him to remove to Paris, and there defend his doctrine of the immaculate conception of Mary, which he did with great suc-cess and applause. In 1308, his gene-ral sent him from Paris to Cologne, to found a university there, and to defend his doctrine of Mary's sinless birth. He died soon after his arrival, Nov. 8, 1308, aged 43 years. His works em-brace, besides his commentaries on brace, besides his commentaries on Lombard's Sentences, commentaries on some works of Aristotle, and numerous

some works of Aristotie, and numerous tracts, theological, metaphysical, and philosophical. Tr.]

<sup>9</sup> See Jo. Launoi's tract, entitled Syllabus Rationum, quibus Durandi causa defenditur; Opp. tom. i. Gallia Christiana, tom. ii. p. 723. [Durand of St. Porçain was born in the village of St. Porçain in Angerses Farages.] Porçain, in Auvergne, France, was a Dominican monk, and a distinguished

theologian at Paris, called Doctor resolutissimus. In 1323 he went to Italy, became master of the pontifical palace, bishop of Meaux in 1326, and bishop of le Puy in 1327, and died A. D. 1333. He wrote commentaries on the four Books of Sentences, often printed; de Origine Jurisdictionum, seu de Ecclesi-autica Jurisdictione; and a tract, de Le-

gibus. Tr.]

1 [Antonius Andreas was a Spaniard of Aragon, a disciple of John Duns Scotus, a Franciscan monk, flourished

Scotus, a Franciscan monk, flourished A. D. 1308, and died, it is said, A. D. 1320. His works are commentaries on the Sentences, and on the works of Gilbert Porretanus, Aristotle, and Boethius, with some law tracts. Tr.]

<sup>2</sup> [Hervæus Natalis, a native of Brittany, a student and doctor at Paris, a Dominican monk, and, A. D. 1318, general of the order. He flourished A. D. 1312, and died A. D. 1323. He wrote commentaries on the Sentences, printed Paris, 1647. fol. Quodlibeta Majora & Minora; Tracts on the power of the popes; against the Franciscans; and on various theological, philosophical, on various theological, philosophical, and practical subjects; a commentary on St. Paul's Epistles; and a treatise

on St. Paul's Epistles; and a treatise on Logie. Tr.]

<sup>2</sup> [Francis Mayron was born in Provence, studied under Duns Scotus at Paris, where he became a noted doctor. He was a Franciscan monk, and died at Placentia a. D. 1325. His commentaries on the Sentences, Quodlibets varia, de formalitatibus liber, de prime principio, de expositione dicinorum nominum, et de univocatione entis, were published at Venice, 1520. fol. and his sermons, and various theological tracts, Basil, 1498. He also wrote commentaries on the Ten Commandments, on Genesis, on Augustine's Civitan Dei, and on some books of Aristotle. Tr.]

an acute and ingenious man'; Peter Aureolus'; John Bacon'; William Occam'; Walter Burley'; Peter de Alliaco';

<sup>4</sup> See Rich. Simon, Lettre Choisies, tom. iv. p. 232. and his Critique de la Bibliothèque des Auteurs Ecclesiant. par M. du Pin, tom. i. p. 360. and Steph. Souciet's notes on this passage, p. 703. Nonceau Dictionnaire Hist. Critique, tom. i. p. 500, &c.—[also p. 642, above, and note there. Tr.]

5 [Peter Aureolus was a French-

born at Verberie on the Oise, a Dominican monk and theologian, h ame a public teacher in the university of Paris, A. D. 1318, and lectured on the Sentences, became archbishop of Aix in Provence A. D. 1321, and died after A. D. 1345. He wrote commentaries on the four Books of Sentences; Quadlibeta varia; Breviarium Bibliorum, or Epitome of the Scriptures; a tract e immaculate conception of Mary; esides other tracts and sermons.

Tr.] [John Bacon, or Baconthorp, an Englishman, born at the obscure village of Baconthorp, in Norfolk. He early became a Carmelite monk; was sent to Oxford, and then to Paris, to study; became celebrated as a jurist and a theologian; returned to England, and was soon after made provincial of his order for England, A.D. 1329. Four years after he was called to Rome, to give his opinion on some difficult ma-trimonial questions; and died at Lon-don A. D. 1346. He wrote commentaries on the Sentences; a Compendium of the law of Christ; Quodlibets; on the rule of the Carmelites; and a historical defence of it, which have been published: also commentaries on the whole bible, and on Augustine's Critical Dei; a tract against the Jews; ser-

Dei; a tract against the Jews; aermons, &c. never published. Tr.]

<sup>7</sup> [See ahove, p. 674, note <sup>2</sup>. Tr.]

<sup>a</sup> [Walter Burley, an English secular priest, or, as some say, a Franciscan monk, called Dector planus et perspicuse. He was of Merton college, Ox. rd, and afterwards studied at Paris. In both, he heard Duns Scotus; but a his return to Oxford, he dimented rom Scotts. He was preceptor to king Edward III., and flourished a. p.

1337, being then 62 years old. He wrote commentaries on the Sentences and a great number of philosophical works, comments on Aristotle and others, lives of the philosophers, tracts on philosophical questions, &c. Only a part of his works have been printed.

Tr.]
• [Peter de Ailly, or de Alliaco, born
• Compeigne, on of slender parentage, at Compeigne, on the Oise, 48 miles N.E. Paris, A.p. 1340; after a good previous education, he was admitted a bursar in the col-lege of Navarre, Paris, 1372; began to lecture on the Sentences and to to lecture on the semences and wo preach in public in 1375; was created D.D. 1380, and head of the college of Navarre in 1384; pleaded the cause of the immaculate conception of Mary, before the pope, at Avignon, in 1387; became chancellor of the university, became chancellor of the university, and confessor to the king, in 1389; treasurer of the royal chapel, and royal envoy to the pope in 1394; was appointed bishop of la Puy in 1395, and of Cambray in 1396; attended the council of Pisa in 1409; was made cardinal in 1411, and papal legate to Germany in 1414; at the close of which year he repaired to the council of Constance resided in the third age. of Constance, presided in the third session, and was very active during the sion, and was very active during the stree years of the sitting of that council, and often preached in it to the fathers. He died at Cambray, A. n. 1425; and was called the engle of France, and the most of errorists. He was street on the condensing John Mannes and the most of the condensing John Mannes and the condensity of the cond mons for condemning John Huse, and also for restraining the ambition of the popes, and reforming the church and preserving its liberties. His writings are very numerous and various : comprising commentaries on the Sentences of Lombard, on the study of the Serip. tures, on the power of the paper, pings meditations, sermons, expenitions of seripture, the mode of electing paper. the authority of cardinals, the refuging tion of the church, the compound of astrology with theology, on the below dar, comments on Aristotle, Are many of which have been published. (?-)

Thomas of Strasburg 1; and Gregory de Rimini 2. Among the mystics, John Tauler and John Ruysbrock excelled the others in wisdom and integrity, though they were not free from all errors 3. Of Raymund Lully, we have already spoken 4. Nicolaus Lyranus obtained great reputation by his concise exposition of the whole bible 5. Raynerius Pisanus is known

<sup>1</sup> [Thomas of Strasburg was a German, born at Strasburg, an Augustinian Eremite, a theologian of Paris, was made prior general of his order in 1345, and died at Vienne A.D. 1357. He wrote commentaries on the four Books of Sentences; and has left us the constitution of his order, and some other tracts. Tr.]

<sup>2</sup> Of all these [scholastic doctors]

<sup>2</sup> Of all these [scholastic doctors] there is an account given in the Histoire de l'Eglise Gallicane, tom. xiv. p. 11, 12, &c. [Gregory de Rimini was an Italian, born at Rimini, an Augustinian Eremite, a Parisian doctor of theology, general of his order A. D. 1357, and died the year after at Vienne. He wrote on the first two books of the Seutences, comprehension, the cris-Sentences, commentaries on the epistles of Paul and on the epistle of James,

a tract on usury, and some others. Tr.]

<sup>3</sup> [John Tauler was a German Do-<sup>3</sup> [John Tauler was a German Dominican monk, and a popular preacher at Cologne and Strasburg. He died at the latter place A. D. 1360. Luther and Melancthon frequently quoted his writings, particularly his sermons. He left in German, Postills, or sermons for all the Sundays and festivals of the all the Sundays and restivats of the year; (highly commended by Luther;) Imitation of Christ in his poverty; Marrow of the Soul, or perfection in all the virtues; Spiritual Contemplations on the life and sufferings of Christ; the Noble Little Book, or the way to become in earnest, hearty, spiritual, and devout; (the preceding were published, Francf. 1604 and 1703. 4to.) also, The Soul-enlighting Mirror; with plates, 1713. 8vo. The other works also, The Soul-enlighting Mirror; with plates, 1713. 8vo. The other works ascribed to him, are letters, hymns, prayers, dialogues, and other tracts; several of which are not his.—John Ruysbrock was born at Ruysbrock in Brabant, A. D. 1293; was presbyter of the great church at Brussels; became a regular canon of St. Augustine; and

established and presided over the convent of Grünthal, two miles from Brussels, A. D. 1360, and died A. D. 1381, aged 88. He was at the head of the mystics, and was called a second Diomystics, and was called a second Dionysius Areopagita. His writings were all in Dutch; but Laur. Surius translated most of them into Latin; in which form they were published, Cologue, 1552. fol. 1669. 4to. and 1692. fol. These are, a Summary of the spiritual life; the Mirror of salvation; Remarks on the tabernacle of Moses, and its furniture; on the Principal Virtues; on Faith and the Judgment; on the four Temptations; on the Seven Guards of the Spiritual School; on the Seven Degrees of Love; on Spiritual Nuptials, three books; the Perfections of the sons of God; the Kingdom of the friends of of God; the Kingdom of the friends of God; on True Contemplation; Twelve Useful Epistles; two Spiritual Cautions; Samuel, or deep contemplation; a short prayer. Several of the protestants have commended his writings for their pious

prayer. Several of the protestants have commended his writings for their pious spirit. John Gerson accused him of heresy after his death; but Surius defends him. He was severe upon the vicious monks and clergy. See the Unpartheyische Kirchenhistorie, Jena, 1735. vol. i. p. 1329. 1331. Tr.]

<sup>†</sup> [See p. 644, above. Tr.]

<sup>‡</sup> [Nicolaus Lyranus, or de Lyra, was born at Lire, in Normandy, and as some say, of Jewish parentage. He became a Franciscan monk about a. p. 1292; was master in theology at Paris, a. p. 1320; expounded the scriptures there, in the Franciscan convent, and died a. p. 1340. His great work is, Postillæ perpetuæ, sice brevia Commentaria in universa Biblia, libris lxxxv. which he commenced a. p. 1293, and completed a. p. 1330. After several incorrect editions, in six vols, fol. it was published at Lyons, 1590, Douay, 1617, and Antwerp, 1634, in the Biblis

for his Summa Theologia , and Asternus for his Summa Casuum Conscientiæ 1.

Glossata, and Paris, 1660, in the Biblia Maxima. His other works are, Postiller Misores, seu Enarrationes in Epistolas, et Erang. Dominicalia Totius Anni; Venice, 1588. 8vo.; Tractatus de Idoneo Ministrante et Succipiente S. Altaris Sacramentum; Disputatio contra Perfidiam Judeorum; Tractatus contra Judeum quendam; and Contemplatio de Vita & Gestis S. Francisci. His exposition of the scriptures far exceeded all others of that age, and contributed so much to advance the knowledge of the bible, that some have attributed the reformation, in no small degree, to it : it was

Si Lyra non lyramet, Lutherus non saltame

i. e. Lyra's lyre enabled Luther to ince. Tr.]
4 [Rayner was a native of Pisa, a dance.

Dominican monk, and an eminent the-ologian and jurist. He lived in the former part of this century, but the precise time is not ascertained. His Panthologia, or Summa Universa Theo-logia, alphabetically arrenged has been logis, alphabetically arranged, has been repeatedly printed, though greatly interpolated and altered. Tr.]
7 [Astesanus. or Asteneis a F---

[Astesanus, or Astensis, a Franciscan monk, born at Asti, in the north of Italy, who died about A.D. 1330. His eight books, entitled Summa de Casibus Conscienties, were printed at Venice, 1519. fol.

Besides those already mentioned, the following Latin writers lived in this century; according to Henry Wharton, continuation of Cave's Historia Litte-

raria.

Andrew, an English Dominican monk, of Newcastle, and doctor of theology, A.D. 1301. He wrote a commentary on the first book of the Sentences, Paris, 1514. fol. and a commentary on Boethius, de Consolatione Philosophiæ.

William of Nangis, a French Benedictine monk of St. Denys, Paris, who flourished A. D. 1301. He wrote a chronology, from the creation to A. D. 1301, which others continued to A. D. 1368. (Dachery's Spiciles. tom. xi. p. 405.) Chronicle of the kings of France, to A. D. 1301. (in Pithœus' Soriptores Francicos,) and history of St. Lewis, king of France, and of his sons, Philip

and Robert, (also in Pithæus l. c.)

William Mandagot, a French car-dinal, whom Boniface VIII. employed to compile the Liker Scatus Decretalium. He also wrote a tract on the election of new prelates; printed, Cologne, 1573. 8vo

Henry Stero, a German Benedictine monk, who wrote, about a. D. 1301, Annals of Germany, from a. D. 1152 to 1273. (inter Scriptor. Germanicos, and in H. Canisius' Lectiones Antiq. tom. i.) also, History of Rudolph of Hapsburg, Adolphus of Nassau, and Albert of Austria, from a. D. 1266 to 1300, (extant in Freher's Scriptores German.)
Dinus Musellanus, an Italian jurist.

Dinus Mugellanus, an Italian jurist, and professor at Bologna, a. p. 1301. He wrote several comments and tracts on different portions and subjects of

the canon law.

Jacobus de Benedictis, an Italian Franciscan, A. D. 1301, renowned for courting contempt and abuse, as the means of sanctification. He composed many uncouth religious poems in Ita-

lian; published, Venice, 1617. 4to.

John of Fribourg, in the Brisgow, a Dominican, and bishop of Ossuna, in Hungary, distinguished, A. D. 1302, for his eloquence in preaching. He wrote Summa Prædicatorum, (Reutling. 1487,) and Summa Major, sen Confessoriorus in four books, (Lyons, 1518,) and some other things.

Ptolomy of Lucca, disciple of Thomas Aquinas, a Dominican, confessor to the pope, and, a. p. 1318, bishop of Torcello, in the Venetian territory. He wrote Annals, civil and eccles. from a. p. 1060 to 1363, and a Chronicle of the popes and emperors, (both printed, Lyons, 1619, and the Annals in the Biblioth. Patrum, tom. xxv.) His Historia Eccles. in 24 books, was never published.

Eberardus, a German Benedictine monk, and archdeacon of Ratisbon. He wrote, about A. D. 1305, Annals of He wrote, about A. D. 1305, Annals of the Dukes of Austria, Bavaria, and Swabia, from A. D. 1273 to 1305; ex-tant in Canisius, Lect. Aniq. tom. i. Clement V., pope A. D. 1305—1314, author of the Ciementine, or Liber Sep-timus Deoretalium, and of numerous

epistles and bulls.

Thomas Joyce, or Jorsius, D.D.a Dominican monk of London, who taught theology at Paris and London, was provincial of his order, confessor to the king, became a cardinal in 1305, was sent legate to the emperor of Germany in 1311, and died on the way to Lyons. wrote commentaries on Genesis, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Daniel, the books of Maccabees, Lamentations, the canonical epistles, the Apocalypse; and on Boethius, and on Aristotle's logic; all of which are printed as the works of Thomas Aquinas. His work on 27 Psalms, and explanations of Ovid's metamorphosis, have been published.

Many others are in manuscript.

William of Paris, a Dominica monk,

created general censor of the faith in France, by the pope, A. D. 1305, and commissioner to try the cause of the Templars, A. D. 1306. He was probably the author of the Dialogues on the eight Sacraments, published as the work of William of Auvergne, Paris,

Philip of Eichstadt, D.D. a native of Alsace, abbot of a Cistercian monastery at Paris, sent to Rome by the emperor of Austria A. D. 1305, and then made bishop of Eichstadt, where he died A. D. 1322. At the request of Anna, queen of Hungary, he wrote the life of St. Walpergis; in Canisius Lect. Antiquæ, tom. iv.

Siffrid, a presbyter of Meissen in Saxony, A. D. 1307. He wrote a Chronicle, from the creation to A. D. 1307; a large part of which is in Pistorius, Scriptores Germanici.

Nicolaus Trivet, an English Dominican monk, born in Norfolk, studied at London, Oxford, and Paris, and was a prior of his order in London, where he died a. D. 1326, nearly 70 years old. He wrote Annals of England, from A.D. 1135 to 1307, (in Dachery's Spicilegium, tom. viii.) and commentaries on Augustine's Ciritas Dei; published, Toulouse, 1488, and Venice, 1489.

Malachias, an Irish Franciscan monk, and theologian of Oxford, A.D. 1310, and chaplain to the king. He wrote de Veneno Peccatorum Mortalium deque Remediis ipsorum; published, Paris, 1518.

William Durant, nephew to Durandus Speculator, bishop of Mende in France, by whom he was educated. He was

distinguished as a theologian and jurist; and was made canon, archdeacon, and, a. D. 1296, bishop of Mende. In the year 1311 he wrote his famous tract, de Modo celebrandi Generalis Concilii; ed. Paris, 1635. 4to. and 1671. 8vo. He expelled the Jews from his diocess in 1312, and died in 1328.

Marinus Sanutus, or Sanudo, surnamed Torsellus, a Venetian patrician. He first constructed a church organ, called in Italian Torsello, whence his surname. He was a great traveller; and visited Cyprus, Armenia, Alexandria, Rhodes, Palestine, and was at various European courts. He wrote, He wrote, between A.D. 1306 and 1322, Sorta Fidelium Crucis super Terros Sancta Recuperatione et Conservatione, in three parts: in the first, he proposes means for subduing the Saracens; in the second, the manner in which the christian crusaders should conduct; and in the third, the way to preserve Palestine when conquered, and also gives the history and geography of that country. This work, with 22 epistles of Marinus, nearly fills the second volume of Jac. Bongarsius, Gesta Dei per Frances, Hanov. 1611. fol.

Alexander de St. Elpidio, D.D. an Italian, and Augustinian monk, general of his order, from 1312 to 1325, when he was made archbishop of Ravenna. He wrote, by order of the pope, a tract, de Jurisdictione Imperii et Auctoritate summi Pontificis; published, Arimini,

1624.

Vitalis e Furno, a Frenchman, a Franciscan, cardinal A. D. 1312; died at Avignon, A. D. 1327. He opposed the Spirituals, and wrote mystical expositions of the Proverbs, the Gospels, the Apocalypse, and various portions of all the bible.

Hugo Pratensis, or de Prato Florido, born near Florence, a Dominican and a celebrated preacher. He died A.D. 1322; and left sermons for the Sundays, and others for the holy days, through the year; also a Lent sermon.

Porchetus Salvaticus, a Carthusian monk, of noble Italian birth, supposed to have lived about A. D. 1315. wrote a confutation of the Jews, borrowing much from Raymund Martini's Pugio Fidei; Paris, 1520. fol.
Ubertinus de Cassalis, an Italian Franciscan, leader of the Spirituals

from A. D. 1312 to 1317; then became a Benedictine in Brabant; and at last, it is said, a Carthusian. In the year 1321, he gave to the pope his famous nsio circa Quastionem de Paupertate Christi et Apostolorum; namely, that, to say: Christ possessed any property in the common and worldly manner, was eretical; but not so to say: he held essions in the usual, spiritual manner. It is extant in Wadding's Annales Mi-sor, tom. iii. ad ann. 1321, and still better in Baluze, Miscellanea, tom. i. p. 292. 307.

John of Naples, a Dominican divine, doctor of theology at Paris, and a zea-lous follower of Thomas Aquinas, a. D. 1315. His Quantiones varia Philosophi-ca at Theologica, were printed at Naples,

1618. fol

John XXII. pope A. D. 1316 to 1334, is left us more than 400 epistles and bulls, besides his Extravagantes, which

are in the Corpus Juris Canonioi.

Albert of Padua, an Augustinian eremite, teacher of theology, and preacher at Paris, where he died a. D. 1328. He has left many sermons, printed; and extensive MS. commentaries on the scriptures.

James of Lausanne, a French Do-minican monk, theologian of Paris, A. D. 1317, provincial of his order for France, and bishop of Lausanne: a voluminous and diffuse writer. His twelve books of Morals, and various sermons, have een printed. His commentaries on the scriptures remain in MS.

Bertrand de Turre, a French Fran-sean monk, archbishop of Salerno 1319, a cardinal 1320, general of his order by papal appointment in 1328, died 1334. Several of his sermons were printed; but others, as well as his com-mentaries on the Sentences of Lombard, slumber in MS.

Thomas Morus, or de la Moor, an English knight, of the household of king Edward II., under whom he served in his Scotch wars. He flourished about A. D. 1320, and wrote a history of the reign of Edward 11., from A. D. 1307 to 1326. He composed in French, and had it translated into Latin by Walter Baker. It is printed the Scriptores Anglici, Lond. 1574. fol.

Albertinus Museatus, an Italian his-

torian and poet of Padua, who died A. D. 1320. He wrote de Gestis Henrici VII. Germanor. Imperatorie, libri xvi.: and several poems; printed, Venice, 1635, fol.

John Bassolis, a Scotch Franciscan, and disciple of Duns Scotus. He lectured on the Sentences, at Rheims A. D. 1313, and at Mechlin A. D. 1322. His commentaries or lectures on the four books of Sentences, and some miscellaneous pieces, were printed, Paris, 1517. fol.

Bernard Guido, a French Dominican monk, born near Limoges, 1261; be-came a monk 1280, was successively prior of Albi 1294, of Carcassone 1297, of Castres 1299, and of Limoges 1303; was appointed Inquisitor against the Albigenses 1305; represented his order At the papel court 1312; was papel legate to Italy 1316; bishop of Tuy 1323; and of Lodeve 1324; and died 1331. He wrote a concise history of the establishment of the Grandimontensians and some others. (in Labbe's Biblioth. Nov. MS. tom. ii.) Gesta Comitum Tholosanorum. (Toulouse, 1623. fol.) Lives of various saints, lives of popes,

&c. never printed.

Peter Bertrand, a distinguished French jurist, counsellor, bishop, and cardinal, who died A. D. 1349. He composed a tract, de Jurisdictione Ecolesiastica; (defending the rights of the Gallic church against Peter de Cuneriis; ed. Paris, 1495. 4to.) and another, de Origine et Usu Jurisdictionum. Both are in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. xxvi.

Peter de Dusburg, a priest and a Teutonic knight. He composed, A. D. 1326, his Chronicon Prussice; or History of the Teutonic order, from its foundation A. D. 1190 to 1326: continued by another hand to A. D. 1435; edited with notes and dissertations, by Christoph. Hartnoch, Jena, 1679. 4to.

Gerhard Odonis, a French Franciscan, general of his order in 1329; died in 1349. He wrote commentaries on Aristotle's Ethics; and the Officium de Stigmatikus S. Francisci ; still used by that fraternity.

John Canon, or Canonicus, an English Franciscan theologian, who studied at Oxford and Paris under Scotus, and lectured at Oxford till his death. under Scotus, He flourished A. D. 1239; and wrote

commentaries on the Sentences; Lecturas Magistrales; Quæstiones disputa-tas; and on Aristotle's eight books of Physics; all printed, Venice, 1492 and 1516

Petrus Paludanus, a French Dominican theologian and preacher; became a licentiate at Paris 1314, was made titular patriarch of Jerusalem about A. D. 1330, and died in 1342. He wrote commentaries on the four books of Sentences; of which, those on the third and fourth books were printed at Paris, 1530. 2 vols. fol. also sermons; a treatise on ecclesiastical power; and another, on the right of the Franciscans

to hold property; besides several works never published.
Guido de Perpiniano, D.D. a Spanish Carmelite, studied at Paris, became general of his order 1318, bishop of general of this order 1910, major as Majorca 1921, and afterwards of Perpignan. He wrote, Summa de Haresibus omnibus et earum Confutationibus; (ed. Paris, 1528. fol. and Cologne, 1631.) a Harmony and Commentary on the four Gospels; (ed. Cologne, 1631.) besides a Commentary on the Decretum of Gratian; yet in MS.

Adamus Goddamus, or Waddheam, D.D. an English Franciscan of Norwich, professor at Oxford, died 1358. His commentary on the Sentences was pub-

lished, Paris, a. D. 1512.

Walter Hemmingford, an English regular Augustinian canon of Gisburn, near Clives in Yorkshire, where he died A. D. 1358. He wrote History of the reigns of the kings of England from A. D. 1066 to 1313; ed. among the Historiæ Anglicæ Scriptores quinque, Oxon. 1687. fol.

Ludolphus Saxo, of Saxon origin, a Dominican, and then a Carthusian; a pious man and good writer; flourished A. D. 1340. His life of Christ has been often printed; e. g. Paris, 1589: and also his commentary on the Psalms of David; in which he follows the spiritual sense; ed. Lyons, 1540.

Monaldus, a Dalmatian, of Justinia-

nople, a Franciscan, and archbishop of Benevento; died about A. D. 1332. Summa Casuum Conscientiæ, called Aurea, and Monaldina, was published, Lyons, 1516. 8vo.

Bartholomew of St. Concordia, Dominican monk of Pisa, died 1347. His Summa Casuum Conscientice (written in 1318), and his Sermones Quadrige males, were both printed, Lyons, 1519. Avo.

Thomas Walleis, a Welchman, Dominican, and theologian of Oxford; often confounded with Thomas Jorsi an Englishman, and cardinal, who died in 1311. He maintained before the papal court at Avignon, a. p. 1332, that deceased saints are admitted to the immediate vision of God; and accused John XXII. of heresy on this subject. His Articuli Harcticales, and Libelius de Theoria Pradicandi, have been pub-

Richard Buriensis, born at St. Ed-mundsbury, Suffolk, educated at Oxford, tutor to Edward III., bishop of Dur-ham A. D. 1333, chancellor of England 1334; lord treasurer 1336; died 1345, aged 59. He founded a library at 0x-ford; and wrote A. D. 1344, Philobiblion, seu Liber de Amore Librorum, et Bibli theorems Institutione; frequently printed, e.g. Oxon. 1599. 4to.

Benedict XII., pope A.D. 1334—1342, has left us many epistles and

Simon Fidatus de Cassia, an Italian Augustinian monk, abbot at Florence, Augustman indik, about at rioracc, a. D. 1335, till his death in 1348. Distinguished for sanctity, and as a preacher; he wrote Engrations Evangelica Veritatis libri xv. ses de Gestis Domini Salvatoris; ed. Cologne, 1540. fol., a tract de B. Virgine; another de Speculo Crucis; and several epistles.

Gulielmus de Baldensel, a knight of Jerusalem, composed A. D. 1337, his Hodorporicon, or Journal of his travels in the holy land; published by Canisos, Lectiones Antiq. tom. v. pt. ii. p. 96.
Arnaldus Cescomes, archbishop of

Tarragona, A. D. 1337; wrote Epi Duæ de Saracenis ab Hispania Pellendis; extant in Baluze, Miscell. tom. ii.

Richard Hampolus, D.D. an Augustinian eremite of Yorkshire, who died A.D. 1349. He wrote a tract on Repentance; and brief expositions of the Psalter; the canticles of the Old Testament included in the public offices; on the 20th Psaim; on the Lord's prayer; the Apostles' and the Athanasian Creeds; some parts of Solomon's Songs; the Lamentations; some chapers of Job, &c. which are in the Bib-

ioth. Patr. tom. xxvi.

Robert Holkot of Northampton, a Robert Holkot of Normampion, a Dominican, and professor of theology at Oxford; died A. D. 1359. He wrote a commentary on the Sentences (ed. Lyons, 1497. fol. 1510. 4to.). Moralitates Pulchra Historiarum (ed. Paris, 1987.) 212 Lagrange on the hook 1510. 8vo.); 213 Lectures on the book of the Wisdom of Solomon (ed. Venice, 1509. 1586. fol.); Lectures on the Canticles and seven chapters of Ecclesiastes (ed. Venice, 1509.); Commentaries on the Book of Proverbs (ed. Paris, 1515.); a tract on the imputability of sint and conformation. raris, 1010.); a tract on the imputa-bility of sin: and conferences on the Sentences, &c. (ed. Lyons, 1497. fol. 1518.) Several other of his works are 1518.) Ser still in MS.

Philip de monte Calerio, a Franciscan, first at Toulouse and then at Padua; flourished A. D. 1340. His Conciones Dominicales totius anni (abridged), and Quadrigenimale, Conciones de Eu-charistia, and Sermones de Sanctis, were

published, Lyons, 1515. Henry de Urimaria, or de Trimaria, a German Augustinian eremite, and doctor of theology at Paris; flourished a. D. 1040, and was distinguished for his piety and his liberality. He wrote additions to the books of Sentences; on a fourfold Instinct; and several sermons: published, Cologne, 1513, Paris, 1514.

Lupoldus Babenbergius, German, a jurist, professor of civil and canon law, and bishop of Bamberg A. D. 1340. His tracts, de Zelo Velerum Regum Galliæ et Germaniæ Principum, and de Juribus Regni et Imperii, were published, Paris, 1540, Cologne, 1564. 8vo. &c. often.

Alvarus Pelagius, or Pelagius Al-Avarus reagus, or reagus Arvarus, a Spanish Franciscan, who studied at Bologus, Pisa, and Paris A. D. 1304; was papal penitentiary in 1332, and afterwards a bishop in Portugal. He wrote de Planetu Ecclesias libri ii. (ed. Venice, 1560.); Summa Theologia (ed. Ulm, 1474.); and other works er printed.

Bartholomew of Urbino, an Italian Augustinian eremite, and bishop of Urbino; died A. D. 1350. He collected flowers of Augustine and of Ambrose, which he published, each under the title of Milleloquium. Both were print-ed at Lyons; the former in 1555, and

the latter in 1556.

John Honsemius, a canon, an i teacher at Liege, a. D. 1348. He continued Ægidius' History of the bishops of Liege, from L D. 1247 to 1348.

John Becan, a canon of the church of Utrecht, a. D. 1350. He wrote a chronicle of the church and bishops of Utrecht, and of the counts of Hol from St. Willibrord to a. D. 1346; which was continued by William Hedam, dean of Harlsem, to a. D. 1524; both printed, Utrecht, 1643. fol.

Alberieus de Rosate, an Italian doctor of canon law, A. D. 1350. He wrote Dictionarium Juris Civilia et Campici, ed. Venice, 1573. 1601. commentaries on the Liter sextus Decretalium; de Testiles; and other tracts.

Roger of Conway, or Connovius, D.D. an English Franciscan, educated at Oxford, and provincial of his order for England. In the dispute between the mendicants and the regular clergy, respecting the right to hear confession a. p. 1350, Roger appeared in behalf of his order, in a work de Confessionibus per Repulares Audiendis: published by Goldast. Monarch. tom. ii.

Petrus de Columbario, cardinal bishop of Ostia; sent by the pope to anoint and crown the emperor Charles IV. at Rome; of which mission, he wrote the history entitled, Historia Itineria Ro-mani; in Labbé's Billioth. Nov. MSS.

tom. i. p. 354.

Nicolaus Eymericus, a Spanish Dominican, Inquisitor general for Aragon, 1356; chaplain, and supreme judge at Avignon, in 1371; died in 1399. His Directorium Impuisitorum, in three parts, with the notes of Francis Pegna, was published, Venice, 1595. fol. Rome, 1578 and 1587.

Ranulph Higden, or Hikeden, or of Chester, an English Benedictine monk of Chester, who died A. D. 1363, having been a monk 64 years. He compiled a universal history, from the creation to A. D. 1357, entitled Polychronicon, in eight parts or books. His history, John de Trevisa translated into English, A. D. 1387: and that translation, with some amendment of the style, was printed by William Caxton, Lond. 1482.

Alphonsus Vargas, a Spanish Augus-tinian eremite, a doctor of Paris, bishop of Badajos and archbishop of Seville, where he died A. D. 1359. His commentary on the first book of the Sentences, was printed, Venice, 1490; and his Quantiones in Aristothis Libros tres de Anima, Venice, 1566.

Thomas Stubbe, or Stobseus, D.D. an English Dominican monk of York,

who flourished A. D. 1360, and died after 1373. He wrote the lives, or a chronicle, of the archbishops of York, from St. Paulinus, the first archbishop, to the year 1373; published among the Scriptores X. Anglie, Lond. 1652. fol.

John Calderinus, a famous canonist of Bologna, A. D. 1360, who wrote several works on canon law, published in the

16th century.

Peter Berchorius, a Benedictine monk, born at Poictiers, and abbot at Paris, where he died A. D. 1362. He wrote Dictionarium, seu Repertorium morale Biblioum (containing numerous biblical words and phrases, alphabetically arranged and explained, for the use of practical religion); Rectorium Morale utriusque Testamenti, libris xiv. (containing tropological and allegorical expositions of nearly the whole bible); Inductorium Morale. The three works have been frequently printed, e. g. Cologne, 1620. 3 vols. fol. Bartholomew de Glanvilla, an Eng-

lish Franciscan, who studied at Oxford, Paris, and Rome; flourished A. D. 1360, and wrote Opus de Proprietatibus Rerum, seu Allegoriarum ac Tropologiarum in utrumque Testamentum (on the figu-rative language of the bible); published with some other pieces frequently; e.g.

Paris, 1574. 4to.

Nicolaus Oresmius, or Orem, the coryphœus of the Parisian doctors in his times; tutor to the dauphin; rector of the Gymnasium of Navarre; dean of Rouen in 1361; and bishop of Lisieux in 1377. He died about A. D. 1384. In the year 1363, he preached a sermon before the pope and cardinals, in which he boldly attacked their vices (ed. by Illyricus, Catalogus Testium Veritatis, p. 512.). He wrote de Mutatione Monetæ liber; de Sphæra; and translated the Scriptures into French, and also Aristotle's Ethics, some works of Cicero, and some of Petrarch.

Hainricus, a German monk of Rebdorf, about A. D. 1362, wrote Annals of Germany, from A. D. 1295 to 1363; published by Marq. Freher, Historici Germaniæ, Francf. 1600. tom. i.

Saint Brigitta, a Swediah lady, who had visions from her childhood. She persuaded her husband to become a monk, while she became a nun in Spain; established the new order of St. Saviour. She had many visions and revelations. These led her to Rome, to Palestine, Sicily, &c. She died A. D. 1373, and was canonized A. D. 1391. She wrote Revelations libri viii. a Rule for her order, dictated by Christ himself; several discourses and orations; besides additional revelations: all printed frequently, e.g. Cologne, 1626. 2 vols. fol.

St. Catharina, an Italian lady, who early became a Dominican nun, was famed for her visions and revelations, by which she guided even popes and by which she guided even popes and cardinals, whom she addressed with freedom. She died a. p. 1380, aged 33, and was canonized a. p. 1461. She wrote Dialogues on providence (ed. Venice, 1611. 8vo.); 364 epistles (printed in Italian, Venice, 1506. fol. and in French, Particular and Company of the company o Paris, 1644. 4to.); several orations, translated into Latin, published, Ingolst. 1583; and Divina Doctrina data per Personam Æterni Patris Intellectsi Loquentis, translated into Latin by Ray-mund de Vineis, and published, Cologue, 1553. fol.

Philip Ribotus, a Spanish Carmelite monk, who flourished a. D. 1368, was provincial of his order for Catalonia, and died a. D. 1391. He wrote Speculum Carmelitarum, in ten books; in which he describes the establishment, progress, privileges, and history of his order; printed Antw. 1680. fol. He also wrote sermons and epistles.

Philip de Leidis, a Dutch jurist,

counsellor to the count of Holland, vicar to the bishop of Utrecht, died 1386; wrote Tractatum de Reipublica Cura a Sorte Principantium; printed, Leyden, 1516. fol.

Gerhard Magnus, or Groot, in his native language, born at Daventer, studied theology at Paris, was a canon of Utrecht and Aix-la-Chapelle; became a regular canon, and established several houses of that order. He died A. D. 1370, aged 44. His three tracts, Protestatio de Veridica Producatione; Conclusa et Proposita; and de Studio Sacror. Librorum; are usually published with the works of Thomas a Kem-

Philotheus Achillanus, a fictitious name, assumed by some pious counsellor of Charles V., king of France, A. D. 1370; who wrote, against the ambition and tyranny of the pope, a work enti-tled Somnium Viridarii, or libri ii. de Potestate Regia et Sacerdotali; in form of a dialogue between a clergyman and a soldier; printed in Goldastus, Monarchia, tom. i. p. 58.

Gallus, a German Cistercian, abbot of a monastery near Prague, A. D. 1370. He wrote a prolix work for the edification of his monks, entitled Malogra-satum, in three books; printed 1481.

4to. and 1487. fol.

ato. and 1487. fol.

Bartholomew Albicius, a native of Pisa, and a Franciscan monk, who flourished A. D. 1372, and died very aged, A. D. 1401. His book, entitled the Conformities of St. Francis with the life of our Lord Jesus (krist, was appropriate to the enemal convention, as presented to the general convention of the Franciscans at Assissi, A. D. 1399, and approved by a unanimous vote; and the author was rewarded with the entire wardrobe of St. Francis. The work was printed at Bologna, 1590. He also wrote the Conformities of the Blessed Virgin with our Lord Jesus Christ, or her life and praises, in six books; printed, Venice, 1596. fol. like-wise Sermones Quadrigesimales; Milan, 1488, 4to.

Bonaventura Baduarius, an Italian of Padua, who studied at Paris, became an Augustinian eremite, general of his order in 1377, a cardinal in 1378, was often a papal legate, and was murdered at Rome A. D. 1386, or somewhat later. He wrote Speculum bester Maria: printed, Augsburg, 1476, iv. vols.; also, commentaries on the four books of Sentences; Meditations on

Matthew, called Florilegus, a Benedictine monk of Westminster, A.D. 1377, who wrote Historiarum Flores; Annals from the creation to A.D. 1307, in two books, taken much from Matthew Paris; printed, Lond. 1567.

fol.

Albertus de Argentina, or of Strasburg, where he was a doctor of divinity, and perhaps a presbyter, and the bishop's legate to the pope. He wrote a Chronicle from A. D. 1270 to 1378,

published (imperfect at Basil) entire, by Urstisius, among the Scriptores Ger manici, Francf. 1585 and 1670. tom. ii. p. 97; also the life of Berthold, bishop of Strasburg, from A. D. 1318 to 1353; printed with his Chronicle.

William Thorn, an English Benedictine monk of Canterbury, A. D. 1380. He wrote a Chronicle of the abbots of Canterbury, from St. Augustine to A.D. 1397: printed with the Scriptores x. Histories Anglicanes, Lond. 1652. fol.

Michael Ancrianus, a Carmelite of Bologna, who studied at Paris, was general of his order from A. D. 1381 to 1386, and died at Bologna A.D. 1416. He wrote a tolerable commentary on the Psalms, in five books, often printed; e. g. Lyons, 1673. also commentaries

on the Sentences, and some other works. Raymund Jordan, a regular Augusti-nian canon, in the diocese of Bourges, who concealed himself under the name of Idiotes. He flourished A. D. 1381, and wrote seven books of contemplations, (devotional,) and several ascetic tracts; published, Paris, 1654. 4to. John Tambacus, a German Domin-

ican monk, and abbot of Strasburg, and then rector of the school at Prague, and then rector of the school at Prague, master of the palace to the pope A. D. 1386, died at the age of 80, the year unknown. He wrote Speculum Patientics, or de Consolutione Theologies, lib. xv. printed, Paris, 1493, &c. often.

Marsilius ab Ingen, doctor at Paris, a canon at Culcum and founder and

a canon at Cologne, and founder and first rector of the gymnasium of Heidelburg; flourished A. D. 1384, and died in 1394. He wrote commentaries on the Sentences, printed at Strasburg, A. D. 1501.

John de Burgo, D.D. chancellor of the university of Cambridge, flourished a. D. 1385. He wrote Pupilla Oculi, a book of instructions for clergymen their functions: printed, Paris, 1510,

and elsewhere, repeatedly.

Peter Herentalius, or de Herentalis,
a canon, and prior of a Priemonstratensian convent in Brabant; flourished A. D. 1390. He compiled a Catena on the Psalms; printed, Rouen, 1504. 4to. and elsewhere, repeatedly; also a pro-lix commentary on the four Gospels, never printed.

Radulphus de Rivo, of Breda in Bra-bant, dean of Tungres, flourished A. D. 1390, and died at Rome A. D. 1401.

He wrote de Canonum Observantia Propositiones xxiii. (in the Biblioth. Patr. tom. xxvi.) and Historia de Rebus Gestis Trium Pontificum Leodiensium, (from a. D. 1347 to 1386,) in J. Chapeaville's Rerum Leodiens. Historia, Leige, 1616. 4to. tom. iii.

Gerhard of Zutphen, a regular clerk of St. Jerome, and distinguished for his piety; died A. D. 1398, aged 31, leaving two ascetic tracts, de Reformatione Interiori, and de Spiritualibus As-censionibus; in the Biblioth. Patr. tom.

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William Wodford, or Wilford, an English Franciscan, appointed by the council of London, A. D. 1396, to answer Wickliffe's Trialogus; which he did in his Liber ad Thomass Archiep. Cantunis Inder adversus Articulos xviii. at Wicklef Trialogo Excerptos; extant in the Fasciculus Rerum Expetendarum, Cologne, 1535. fol. p. 96. Several other tracts of his exist in MS.

John Bromyard, of Herefordshire an English Dominican, theologian, and jurist; a doctor at Oxford, and professor of theology at Cambridge. He strenuously opposed Wickliffe in the council of London A. D. 1382; flourished A. D. 1390, and died after A. D. 1419. His Summa Prodicatorum, in two parts, treats of nearly every subject in ecclesiastical discipline, in alphabetic order; printed, Venice, 1586. Several other works of his exist in MS.

Henry Knighton, an English canon regular of Leicester, who flourished A. D. 1395. His Chronicon de Eventibus Angliæ Libris v. from A. D. 950 to 1395, (the second, third, and fourth books, from A. D. 1066 to 1377, are copied from Ranulph Higden's *Polychronicon*,) and his History of the deposition of king Henry II., A. D. 1399, are extant among the Scriptores x. Historica Angli-cana, Lond. 1652.

Antonius de Butrio, a famous Italian jurist of Bologna and Ferrara, who flourished a. D. 1398, and died at Bologna a. D. 1408. He wrote commentaries on the five books of the Decretals, (ed. Venice, 1578. vii. vol. fol.) and several other works on canon and civil law.

Nicolaus de Gorham, of Hertfordshire, studied at Merton college, Ox-ford, became a Dominican, went to Paris, was eminent for both learning and piety, and was provincial of his order for France. He probably lived about A. D. 1400. He wrote commentaries on all the books of the New Testament; and sermons for the whole

year: all printed by John Keerberg, Antw. 1617. 1620, in two vols. fol. Jacobus Magni, a Spanish Augusti-nian eremite of Toledo, distinguished for his knowledge of the scriptures and of the ancient theologians, confessor to Charles VII., king of France, and refused the archbishopric of Bourdeaux. He flourished about A. D. 1400. His Sophologium, seu Opus de Sermone & Inquisitione Divina Sapientia, in ten books, was printed, Lyons, 1495. 8vo.

Franciscus Ximenes, of Catalonia, bishop of Perpignan, and titular patriarch of Jerusalem, A. D. 1400. He wrote several works of mystic divinity,

which were published.

Franciscus Zabarella, an Italian of Padua, LL.D. a man of great respect-He rejected two bishoprics ability. He rejected two bishoprics and one rich abbacy, but was made cardinal A. D. 1411, and presided through the council of Constance, and died at its close, A. D. 1417. He wrote comments on the Decretals, and several other works on canon law; and a tract, de Schismatibus Authoritate Imperatoris Tollendis, which the Index Expurgatorius prohibits being read till it is expurgated. Tr.]

## CHAPTER III.

#### HISTORY OF BELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

- § 1. Corruption of religion.—§ 2. Exegetical theology.—§ 3. Dogmanie theology.

  —§ 4. Opposers of the scholastica. Biblical theologians.—§ 5. Contest among the scholastics. Scotists and Thomista.—§ 6. The Mystics.—§ 7. Moral or practical writers.—§ 8. Polemic writers.—§ 9. Controversies between the Greeks and Latins.—§ 10. Contest of the university of Paris with the Dominicans. Montesonus.
- § 1. ALL those who are well acquainted with the history of these times, must acknowledge the corrupt state of religion, both as taught in the schools, and as presented to the people to regulate their lives and actions. Almost no part of the christian doctrine retained its native form and comeliness. And hence the Waldenses, and all those who desired a reformation in religion, and who separated from the Roman pontiff, though no where safe from the fury of the Inquisitors and the monks, yet could be suppressed by no means whatever. Many of these people, after witnessing the destruction of an immense number of their brethren at the stake, and by other forms of execution, fled from Italy, France, and Germany, into Bohemia, and the neighbouring countries; and afterwards became amalgamated with the Hussites and other dissentients from the Romish community.
- § 2. At the head of the expositors of the bible, stands Nicolaus De Lyra; who explained the books of both the Old Testament and the New far better than was usual in that age; yet he succeeded better on the Old Testament than on the New, because he was familiar with Hebrew, but not with Greek. The others who undertook this office, were servile imitators of their predecessors. For they either collected flowers from the ancient doctors, or neglecting the literal import of the scriptures, drew from them, by forced interpre-

<sup>1</sup> Rich. Simon, Histoire des Principaux Commentateurs du N. T. p. 477. and Critique de la Bibliothèque des Auv. p. 264, de.

tations, occult spiritual meanings. Those who desire to become acquainted with this exegetical art, may consult the Moral Mirror of the whole scriptures, by *Vitalis a Furno*, or the Psalter spiritualized, by *Ludolphus Saxo*. The philosophic divines, who commented on the scriptures, often proposed, and scientifically resolved, questions of the most profound erudition, according to the views of that age.

- § 3. In explaining and inculcating the doctrines of religion, most of the Greeks and Latins followed the principles of the Peripatetic philosophy. And the Greeks, by their intercourse with the Latins, seem to have become acquainted with the modes of teaching adopted in the schools of the Latins. The Greeks now read Thomas Aquinas, and other distinguished scholastics, in their own language 2; Demetrius Cydonius, and others, having in this age translated them from Latin into Greek. The Latins who adopted this mode of theologizing, were immensely numerous; the most distinguished of them for acumen, were John Scotus, Durand a St. Porçain, William Occam, and a few others. Here and there an individual, also, applied the light of scripture and of tradition to the explanation of divine truth; but these were overpowered and nearly silenced, by the immense throng of the dialecticians.
- § 4. Yet there were not wanting pious and good men, not only among the mystics, but others likewise, who censured this bold manner of philosophizing on religious subjects; and who endeavoured to draw the attention of students in theology, to the holy scriptures, and to the writings of the ancient fathers. Hence there were fierce disputes, every where, but especially in the more distinguished universities, as those of Paris and Oxford, between the biblical theologians and the philosophical. The biblical party, though greatly inferior in numbers, sometimes gained the victory. For the philosophical divines, the most eminent of whom were mendicant monks, Dominicans and Franciscans, by philosophizing indiscreetly, not unfrequently so distorted and misrepresented the principal doctrines of revealed religion, as to subvert them, and to advance opinions manifestly impious and absurd. The consequence was, that

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Rich. Simon, Créance de l'Eglise Orientale sur la Transubstantiation, p. 166.

some had to abjure their errors; others sought their safety by flight; the books of some were publicly burnt; others were thrown into prison. But as soon as the storm subsided, most of them returned to their former views, and oppressed their adversaries by various arts, and deprived them of their influence, their profits, and their number of pupils.

- § 5. Moreover, the scholastic doctors, or the philosophical divines, had great controversies among themselves, on various subjects. For these contests, abundant matter was supplied by that very acute man, of the Franciscan order, John Duns Scotus, an Englishman, who being envious of the Dominicans, attacked certain doctrines of Thomas Aquinas, and maintained that they were untrue. The Dominicans united to defend the brother of their order, who was the oracle of the schools; and on the other hand, the Franciscans gathered around Scotus, as a doctor that descended from heaven. Thus the two most powerful orders, the Dominicans and the Franciscans, were again pitted against each other; and those famous sects of the Scotists and Thomists, were produced, which still divide the schools of the Latins. These schools disagree, respecting the nature of divine co-operation, the measure of divine grace necessary to a man's salvation, the unity of form in man, [or personal identity,] and many other subjects, which cannot be here enumerated. But nothing procured Scotus greater glory, than his defence and demonstration, in opposition to the Dominicans, of what is called the immaculate conception of the virgin Mary '.
- § 6. A great multitude of those called mystics, lived and inculcated their doctrines in nearly every country of Europe. Some of these were good men, and lovers of piety, who labour-

Lewis, p. 374. and Jo. de Calore, p. 377; and, a. p. 1366, Dionya. Soulle-chat, p. 38. The same scenes took place at Oxford. See Ant. Wood's Antiq. Ozon. tom. i. p. 153. 183, &c.

Antio. Oxon. tom. i. p. 153. 183, &c.

4 See Wadding's Annales Minor.
tom. vi. p. 52, &c. [The doctrine of
the immaculate conception of Mary, was,
that she herself was miraculously conceived, and born out of the course of
nature, so as not to be a partaker of
original sin. Tr.]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> See Boulay's Historia Acad. Paris. tom. iv. in many passages. In the year 1349, various opinions of the scholastic tribe, respecting the Trinity and other subjects, were condemned: p. 266. A. D. 1347, M. Jo. de Mercuria and Nie. de Ultricuria had to abjure their opinions, p. 298, 308. A. D. 1348, one Simon was convicted of very great errors, p. 322. A. D. 1354, Guido, an Augustinian, shared the same fate, p. 329; and likewise, A. D. 1362, one

ed to withdraw the minds of people from ceremonies, to guide them to real virtue and the love of God. Such were, (though not all of them equally wise,) Jo. Tauler, Jo. Ruysbrock, Henry Suso, and Gerhard of Zutphen ; who must be acknowledged to have left us a considerable number of writings, suited to awaken pious emotions, and to draw forth the soul towards God; though they all laboured under some infirmity of judgment, and were inclined to indulge their imaginations too far. But there were other mystics, every where active, who were beside themselves, and real fanatics; and who dreamed of an unintelligible extinction of all the powers and faculties of the soul, and a transition of the mind into the divine nature; and they led away their adherents into a senseless kind of piety, that bordered on licentiousness. So great was the extravagance of these people, that the more sober mystics themselves detested their doctrine, and warned their followers against it .

§ 7. Concerning those who gave particular attention to moral theology, it is not necessary to say much; since their merit is of much the same kind with that of those already mentioned. Yet two things may be noticed as illustrative of the state of this branch of theology. First, in this age, a greater number than before, collected and discussed what are called cases of conscience. The most noted of this class, were Astesanus, an Italian, Monaldus, and Bartholomew of St. Concordia. This species of writing accorded well with the education given in the schools; which taught men, not so much what to believe, and how to live, as to query, to dispute, and to wrangle. Secondly, those who treated of the duties men owe to themselves and others, and exhorted to the practice of them, were accustomed to derive arguments and illustrations from the For they first explained the prominent characteristics of some animal; and then applied them to the life and conduct of men. Of this description are John Nieder's Formicarius,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Concerning these, the reader may consult Peter Poiret's Bibliotheca Mystioorum [p. 108, 111, 146. Schl.] and Godfrey Arnold's History and Description of Mystic Theology, [written in German, p. 395, 404, 414, 421.] Of Tauler and Suso, Jac. Echard treats

particularly, Scriptor. Prodicator. tom. i. p. 653, 677. See also the Acta Sanctor. Januar. tom. ii. p. 654.

Government Januar. tom. ii. p. 654.

John Ruysbrock inveighs strongly against them; in his works, published by Lau. Surius, p. 50, 378; and De Vera Contemplat. c. xviii. p. 608.

Thomas of Brabant's treatise de Apibus, Hugo a S. Victor's Bestiarium, Thomas Walleis' de Natura Bestiarum cum moralizatione, and some others'.

- § 8. In most of the defenders of christianity we find nothing perspicuous, elegant, and praiseworthy. Thomas Bradwardine, in his Books de Providentia, advances many ingenious and pertinent arguments in confirmation of the truth of religion in general. The Eye-salve of faith against the heretics, (Collyrium Fidei contra hæreticos,) by Alvarus Pelagius, does not come up to the magnitude of the subject; though it shows him to be an honest and well-disposed man. Against the Jews, came forth Porchetus Salvaticus, in his Victory of the Faith, transcribed in great measure from Raymund Martini; and also Nicolaus Lyra. They were both excelled by Theophanes, a Greek; in whose Books against the Jews, and his Agreement between the Old Testament and the New, are many things that are not contemptible.
- § 9. The contests between the Greeks and the Latins, seemed at times to come near to an adjustment. For the Greeks finding themselves to need the aid of the Latins, in repelling the continually increasing power of the Turks, manifested at times a pretended willingness to subject themselves to the demands of the Latins. In the year 1339, Andronicus Junior sent Barlaam into the West, to negotiate a peace in his name. In the year 1349, other Greek envoys came to Clement VI. to negotiate a treaty. In 1356, a similar embassy was sent to Innocent VI., at Avignon. In the year 1367, the Grecian patriarch came in person to Rome to press the business; and in the year 1369, the emperor, John Palwologus, came himself

Divini Amoris; De Modo Bene Vivendi, (ed. Rome, 1604. 8vo.) De Reformatione Religiosorum, libri iii. Antw. 1611. 8vo. De Contractibus Mercatorum Liber; and Sermons for the year.—For Thomas of Brabant, or Cantipratensis, see above, p. 589, note <sup>5</sup>. He flourished about the middle of the preceding century.—Hugo de S. Victor lived in the 14th century. See p. 468, note <sup>5</sup>. His work, De Bestiis, is in his Opp. tom. ii. p. 418. (ed. Rouen, 1648. Fol.)

<sup>7 [</sup>John Nieder belonged to the following century. He was a German of Suabia, a Dominican, a prior of Basle, an Inquisitor, and rector of the gymnasium of Vienne. He flourished A. D. 1431; and died A. D. 1438. His works are, Consolatorium Timorata Conscientia, ed. Rome, 1604. 8vo.) Formicarius, are Dialogus ad Vitam Christianam Exemplo Conditionum Formica incitaticus, (ed. Duaci, 1604. 8vo.) Praceptorium, (on the ten commandmenta; ed. Duaci, 1614. 8vo.) Alphabetum

into Italy, published a confession of faith accordant with the views of the pontiff, and laboured to conciliate the friendship of the Latins. But the majority of the Greeks could never be persuaded to be silent and to submit themselves to the Romans; though some, from interested motives, manifested a disposition to yield to the terms imposed on them. Hence this century was spent amidst contests and vain negotiations for peace.

§ 10. In the year 1384, a violent contest arose at Paris, between the university and the Dominican fraternity. John de Montesono, a native of Aragon, a Dominican and professor of theology, by direction and in the name of his order, publicly denied that the virgin Mary was conceived without sin or stain; and maintained that such as believed in her immaculate conception, sinned against religion and the faith. The commotions that arose from this transaction, would doubtless have subsided; if John had not renewed his asseverations, in stronger and bolder language, in a public discussion, A.D. 1387. consequence was, that first the college of theologians, and then the whole university, condemned both this and some other opinions of Montesonus. For the university of Paris, influenced especially by the arguments of John Duns Scotus, had, almost from the beginning of the century, publicly adopted the doctrine of the sinless conception of the holy virgin. The Dominicans, with Montesonus, appealed from the decision of the university, to Clement VII., resident at Avignon: for they maintained that St. Thomas himself was condemned in the person of his fellow Dominican. But before the pontiff had passed sentence, the accused fled from the court of Avignon; and revolted to the party of the rival pontiff, Urban VI., who resided at Rome: and hence he was excommunicated in his absence. Whether the pontiff approved the judgment of the university of Paris, is uncertain. The Dominicans deny it; and maintain, that Montesonus was excluded from the church,

See Wadding's Annales Minor tom. vi. p. 52, &c.

Henry Canisius, Lectiones Antiques, tom. iv. p. 369. Leo Allatius, De Perpetua Consensione Eccles. Orient. et Occident. lib. ii. cap. 16, 17, p. 784, &c. Lue Wadding's Annales Minor. tom. viii. p. 29. 40. 107. 201. 289. 303.

<sup>312.</sup> Steph. Baluze, Vitor Pontif. Acenion. tom. i. p. 348. 380. 388. 403. 407. 410. 772.

\* See Wadding's Annales Minor.

merely on account of his flight<sup>1</sup>: though there are many who assert that his sentiments were also condemned. As the Dominicans would not abide by the decision of the university respecting their companion, they were, in the year 1389, excluded from the university; and were not restored to their former honours till the year 1404.

### CHAPTER IV.

### HISTORY OF RITES AND CEREMONIES.

### § 1. Alteration of the Jubilee.—§ 2. Feast days. Prayers.

§ 1. The alterations and enlargements of the sacred rites will here be dispatched in a few words, while the subject affords matter far too extensive to be compressed into the narrow space here allotted to it. The first thing worthy of notice is, that Clement VI., in the year 1350, in compliance with the request of the citizens of Rome, altered the period of the year of Jubilee, which Boniface VIII. directed to be kept every hundredth year, limiting the period to fifty years! He could give a plausible reason to such as might ask one. For the Jews, it is well known, kept every fiftieth year as a sacred jubilee; and the Roman pontiffs always copied from them, readily, in whatever related to the hierarchy and to magnificence. But Urban VI., Sixtus VI., and others, who subsequently assigned a much shorter period for the recurrence of this salutary and gainful year, would have found more dif-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Jac. Echard's Scriptores Prædicator. tom. i. p. 691.

dicator. tom. i. p. 691.

<sup>2</sup> Cara. Egasse de Boulay, Historia
Acad. Paria. tom. iv. p. 599. 618, 638.
Steph. Baluze, Vitæ Pontif. Arenion.
tom. i. p. 521. tom. ii. p. 992, &c.
Argentre, Collectio Judicior. de Noris
Erroriò. tom. i. p. 61. Jac. de Longueval, Histoire de l'Egliss Gallicane, tom.

xiv. p. 347, &c.

Baluze, Vitæ Pontiff. Avenion. tom.
i. p. 247. 287. 312. 887. Muratori,
Antiq. Ital. tom. iii. p. 344. 481, &c.
[Clement alleged, that few persons lived so long as a hundred years; and of course, quite too many christians had to forego the great privilege of this full indulgence. Von Ein.]

ficulty in satisfying the demand for sufficient reasons for such inconstancy.

§ 2. Innocent V. commanded christians to observe festal days, in memory of the spear that pierced the Saviour's side, of the nails that fastened him to the cross, and of the crown of thorns which he wore at his death. This was indeed irrational; yet it may in some measure be overlooked, considering the ignorance of the times. But no honest and well informed man can readily excuse the conduct of Benedict XII. in giving his sanction to the senseless fable of the Franciscans, respecting the impressment upon the body of their chief and founder, by the almighty power of God, of the marks of the wounds of Christ, by ordaining a festival to commemorate the event. John XXII., besides sanctioning many other superstitious things, ordered christians to annex to their prayers the words in which Gabriel saluted the virgin Mary.

<sup>2</sup> [Manifestly the pontiffs could offer no adequate reason for their limitations of the period; yet they could frame some excuse. The real cause, which they wisely conceal, was their own emolument. But a centennial jubilee; how few popes could it make happy! Even one of fifty years, few could live to see. Gregory XI. therefore, thought of shortening the period still more; notwithstanding the anathema, pronounced by his predecessors against such as should make innovations upon it. He wished to limit the jubilee to every thirty-third year; but death frustrated his purpose. Urban VI. intended to execute this design; but he also died before he had accomplished it. Boniface IX. first attained the object. The concourse of people, however, was not great at this jubilee, because the adherents of his rival pope would not go to Rome. But he devised a remedy. He first instituted

the secondary jubilee; and also sent out hawkers of indulgences everywhere, offering his indulgences cheap to such as were unable to come to Rome. The regular jubilee was fixed to every 33d year, on the ostensible ground that Christ, in making atonement for the human race, lived 33 years on the earth. But the period of 33 years was still a long time. Paul II. therefore, ordered that the festival should be kept every 25 years. Yet the benefit of his alteration, he was compelled by death to resign to his successor, Sixtus IV. A more frequent recurrence of the jubilee no one has ventured to ordain. See Cramer's Bosuct's History, vol. v. p. 426, &c. Von Ein.]

3 See Jo. Henr. a Seelen's Diss. de

<sup>3</sup> See Jo. Henr. a Seelen's Diss. de festo Lanceæ et Clavorum Christi. Baluze, Vitæ Pontiff. Avenion. tom. i. p. 328. and his Miscellanea, tom. i. p. 417.

### CHAPTER V.

#### HISTORY OF HERESIES.

- § 1. Controversies of the Hesychasts.—2. State of the question between the Hesychasts and the Barlaamites.—§ 3. Severities of the Inquisition among the Latins.—§ 4. Severe edicts against the Cathari, the Beghardi, Beghina, &c.—§ 5. Yet the Brethren of the free spirit could not be extirpated.—§ 6. Persecution of the Beguins. Its tragical issue.—§ 7. The sect of Flagellants again appears.—§ 8. The Dancers.—§ 9. The Knights Templars are extirpated.—§ 10. The alleged cause of the severity was the extreme impiety of the Knights. An estimate of their guilt.
- § 1. The Hesychasts, or, as they may be called in Latin, the Quietists, gave the Greeks much employment. native of Calabria, a monk of the order of St. Basil, and afterwards bishop of Geraci in Calabria, travelled over Greece to inspect the conduct of the monks; and he found not a few things among them that were reprehensible; but in none of them more than in the Hesychasts, at mount Athos in Thessaly, who were mystics, or more perfect monks, that sought for tranquillity of mind and the extinction of all the passions, by means of contemplation. For these Quietists, in accordance with the prescription of their early teachers, who said there was a divine light hid in the soul, seated themselves daily in some retired corner, and fixed their eyes stedfastly, for a considerable time, upon the middle of their belly, or navel; and in that situation they boasted that a sort of divine light beamed forth upon them from the mind itself, which diffused through their souls wonderful delight'. When asked what kind of

¹ There is no reason for any to be surprised at this account, or to question its correctness. For among the precepts and rules of all those in the East, who teach men how to withdraw the mind from the body and to unite it with God, or inculcate what the Latins call a contemplative and mystic life, whether they are christians, or muhammedans, or pagans, there is this precept, viz. that the eyes must be steadily fixed every day for some hours, upon

some particular object; and that whoever does this, will be wrapt into a kind of centasy, and being thus united to God, will see wonderful things, and will enjoy pleasures which words cannot express. See what Engelb. Kaempfer states concerning the monks and mystics of Siam, in his Historia Japonia, tom. i. p. 30; and the account of those of India, by Francis Bernier, Voyaga, tom. ii. p. 127. Indeed, I can easily believe, that those who continue long

light this was, they answered, that it was the glory of God; and they appealed, for illustration, to the light which appeared at the transfouration of Christ. Barlaam, who was ignorant of the customs of mystics, regarded this as absurd and fanctical: and to the monks who followed this practice, he applied the names of Massalians and Euchites, and also the new name of Oupakotty, or. Nacelsouls. On the other hand, Gregory Prinames, archbishop of Thessalonica, defended the cause of the monks against Barlaam.

\$2. To put an end to this contest, a council was held at Constantinople, A. D. 1341, in which the emperor Andronicus junior and the patriarch presided. Here the monks, with Painmas at their head, were victorious: Barlaam was condemned: and leaving Greece, he returned to Italy. Not long after, another monk, Gregory Acindynus, renewed the controvers. and denied what Palamas had maintained, namely, that that dwell in an eternal light, distinct from his essence; and that this was the light seen by the disciples on mount Tabor. The dispute was now no longer concerning the monks [or the For income has concerning the Taboritic light, and the nature of this tresory [Acindynus] was also condemned, as heing a follower of Barlaam, in another council at Constanti-There were several subsequent councils on this subamong which was the distinguished one, held in 1351, in which the Samanites and their friends were so severely censame that they gradually became silent, and left Palamas victorses It was the opinion of Palamas, who came off con-

and recree ve, what no sane and sober is men can see and feel. For they may receive the feel into a disordered and hewlighted state of mind; and the images represented by the imagination, as the amatural state, will form strange comb nations. And this will be the more contain effect, because the same inclusion that requires the eyes to be hong fixed immoveably on one object, noted took, all use of their reason during the time. I have said, that those in same with God, enjoin upon

themselves this singular suspension of intellect and reason; but I might add that very many of the Latins, of the mystic class, observe the same, and enjoin the observance of it on their disciples. And hence it is, that persons of this description sometimes relate to us so many visions, destitute of all rationality and truth. But this is not the place to enlarge on these prodigies

<sup>2</sup> Concerning both of these famous men, Barlaam and Gregory Palamas, see, besides others, Jo. Alb. Fabricius, Biblioth. Graca, tom. x. p. 247, &c. and 454, &c.

queror in this combat, that God is surrounded by an eternal light, which is distinct from his nature or essence, and which he called his ivipyela, or operation; and that it was this light which he permitted the three disciples to behold on mount Tabor. Hence he concluded, that the divine operation is really distinct from his substance: and he added, that no one can become a partaker of the divine essence or substance itself; but it is possible for finite natures to become partakers of this divine light or operation. Those called Barlaamites, on the contrary, denied these positions, and maintained that the divine operations or attributes do not differ from the divine essence; and that there is no difference in fact, but only in our modes of conceiving of them or in our thoughts, among all the things that are said to be in God.

§ 3. In the Latin church, those papal ministers and judges, the Inquisitors, most industriously hunted out every where the remains of the sects that opposed the Romish religion, namely, the Waldenses, the Cathari, the Apostoli, and many others. Hence innumerable examples occur, in the monuments of those times, of persons who were burnt, or otherwise cruelly put to death by them. But none of these opposers of the church gave more trouble to the Inquisitors and the bishops than the Brethren and Sisters of the free spirit; who, in Germany and the low countries, went by the common name of Beghardi and Beghinæ, and in other countries were called by other names. For this class of people professing a sublime and austere kind of piety, and calling off men's attention from all external and sensible objects to an internal worship of God, easily gained the confidence of the honest, simple, and devout, and every where brought over multitudes to their views. And hence it

<sup>3</sup> See Jo. Cantacuzenus, Historia, lib. ii. e. 39, &c. p. 203, &c. and the notes there of Gregory [James] Pontanus. Nicephorus Gregoras, Historia Byzantina, lib. xi. c. 10, p. 277, and in various other passages. But these two writers differ in many particulars. Many documents relating to this controversy remain unpublished. See Bernh. Montfaucon's Biblioth. Coi linium, p. 150. 174. 404. Nor have we as yet a well digested and accurate

history of this controversy. Till we have, may be consulted, Leo Allatius, De Perpetus Consensione Orient. & Cooldent. Ecclesiae, lib. ii. cap. 22. p. 824. Henr. (anisius, Lectiones Antiquae, tom. iv. p. 361. Dion. Petavius, Dugmat. Theol. tom. i. lib. i. c. 12. p. 76. Steph. de Altimura, Panoplia Contra Schisma Gravor. p. 381, &c. and others. [Matt. Schroeckh's Kirchengesch. vol. xxxiv. p. 431, &c. Tr.]

was that so many persons of this character perished in the fames of persecution in Italy, France, and Germany, during THE SHELLY.

§ 4. In no part of Germany were this sect more numerous thuse in the caties on the Rhine, and especially in Cologne. Therefore Heavy L. archbishop of Cologne, published a severe erconnoce against them, A. D. 1306 : and his example was samewed by the prelates of Mayence, Treves, Worms, and Stracturg'. And as there were acute and subtle men among time class of people, the very acute John Duns Scotus was sent to Cologne, in the year 1305, to dispute against them and confirst them '. In the year 1310, Margaret Porretta, a celebrated leader of this sect, was burnt at Paris, with one of the brethren. She had undertaken to demonstrate in a book she publisted that the soul, when absorbed in the love of God, is free from and need may gratify every natural propensity without quilt'. Initiated by these, and numerous other examples, the sovereign pontiff, Clement V., in the general council of Vienne, A. P. 1511, published a special decree against the Beghardi and Bunisher of Germany; in which he states the opinions held by this party, imperfectly indeed, yet so far as to render it clear, they were mustics, and Brethren and Sisters of the free spirit. Ciesarat published another decree, in the same council, in which he suppressed the Beghina of a far different class, namely, these who had previously been approved, and who lived every where in established houses'. For the Brethren and Sisters of the free spirit had crept into most of the convents of the Becrimer, and inculcated their mysterious and sublime views on these women, who being captivated with these novelties, prated absurdly and impiously about the mysteries and the true worship of God 1.

<sup>4</sup> See the Statuta Coloniensia, Colon. 1554. 4to. p. 58. [Harzheim, Concilia

German, tom. iv. p. 99. Schl.]

5 John's Scriptores Rerum Monun-timar, tom. iii. p. 298. Martene's Theainr. Ancoleter. tom. iv. p. 250, &c. [Harzheim, Concil. German 139. 200. 234, 235. 407. 436. 438. 482, &c. Schl.]

\* Wadding's Annales Minor. tom.

vi. p. 108, &c.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Luc Dachery, Spicileg. Veter. Scriptor. tom. iii. p. 63. Jo. Baleus, De Scriptoribus Britannicis, cent. iv. No. 88. p. 367. Basil. 1557. fol.

<sup>8</sup> It is extant in the Corpus Juris Canon. among the Clementinæ, lib. v. tit. iii. De Hæreticis, cap. iii. p. 1088.

<sup>9</sup> In the Corpus Juris Canon. Clementinæ, lib. iii. tit. xi. De Religiosis Domibus, cap. i. p. 1075. ed. Boehmer.

Domibus, cap. i. p. 1075. ed. Boehmer.

1 Hence in the German monuments

§ 5. The Brethren of the free spirit, oppressed by so many decrees and ordinances, endeavoured to descend from upper to lower Germany, and they actually migrated to several provinces of the latter. Westphalia alone they were not able to disquiet. For Henry, the archbishop of Cologne, assembled a council in 1322, and warned the bishops in his province of the impending danger; and they, by their great vigilance, prevented the entrance of any of these people into Westphalia. About the same time, also, the leader and champion of the Beghardi living on the Rhine, (as they were then called,) Walter, a Hollander, an eloquent man, and distinguished for his writings, having come from Mayence to Cologne, was there seized and burnt. The death of this man was a great loss to the Brethren of the free spirit; yet it by no means effected their ruin. For it appears from numberless testimonies that this class of people held clandestine meetings for a long time at Cologne, and in other provinces of Germany; and that there were men among them distinguished for their learning and weight of character, among whom, besides others, was the celebrated Henry Aycard, or Eccard, a Dominican of Saxony, and provincial of his order for Saxony, an acute man, who taught theology at Paris with applause 4. John XXII., in

of this age, we may often notice a distinction made between the reputable and approved Beguine, and the Beguine of the sublime or free spirit of whom, the former adhered to the public religion, and the latter were corrupted by mye-

tical opinions. <sup>2</sup> Nicol. Schatten's Annales Pader-

bornenses, tom. ii. p. 249.

Jo. Trithemius, Annales Hirsaugens. tom. ii. p. 155. Schatten's Angens. tom. ii. p. 155. Schatten's An-nales Puderborn. tom. ii. p. 350. This was the celebrated Walter, whom so many ecclesiastical historians tell us was the founder of the sect of Lollburds, and a distinguished witness for the truth. These and other conclusions the learned writers deduce from the language of Trithemius: Lobareus (thus it reads in my copy: but I believe the true reading to be Lalliandus; which term Trithemius often uses, in the manner common in his age, while treating of the sects that dissented from the church) autem iste

Waltherus, natione Hollandinus, Latini Sermonis parram habebat notitiam. From these words, I say, those learned men infer, that the name of the man was Walter, and his surname Lolkard: and hence they infer, farther, that the sect of the Lollhards derived its name sect of the Lollhards derived its name from him, as being its founder. But it is clear, from this and other passages of Trithemius, that Lollardus was not his surname, but an epithet of reproach, which was applied to all heretics who concealed the poison of error under the cloak of piety. This same Walter is called by Trithemius, a little before, Frutricellorum princeps. Yet the name Frutricelli he uses in a broader sense, or to include various broader sense, or to include various sects. This Walter was a man devoted to mystic views, and a principal teacher among the brethren of the free spirit along the Rhine.

\* See Jac. Echard's Scriptores Prodienter. tom. i. p. 507. Odor. Raynald's Annales Eccles. tom. xv. ad ann. 1329. the year 1330, sought to remedy this evil by a new and some ordinance, in which the errors of the sect of the five spiril were more distinctly and precisely stated than in the ordinance of Clement'; but he could not by any means extirpute it. Both the Inquisitors and the bishops fought against it, quite to the end of the century, over the greater part of Europe.

§ 6. From the ordinance of Clement, or of the council of Vienne, against the Beguins, or those females who associated in regular houses for united prayer and labour, originated that great persecution of the Beguins, which continued down to the times of the reformation by Luther, and proved ruinous to both Beguins and Beghards in several countries. For although the pontiff, at the close of that ordinance, had allowed pass females to lead a life of celibacy, whether under a vow or ast, and forbid the toleration of such females only as were orrupted with the opinions of the Brethren of the free spirit, yet the enemies of the Beguins and Beghards, who were tay numerous, both among the mechanics, especially the weaters. and among the priests and monks, took occasion from that ordinance of Clement to expel the Beguins from their houses, seize and carry off their goods, and to offer them many other insults and injuries. Nor were the Beghards treated with more John XXII. first succoured the Beguins in the indulgence. year 1324, by a special ordinance, in which he explained that of Clement, and commanded their houses and goods to be left to them unmolested. And other pontiffs afterwards extended to them relief. Moreover the Beguins themselves, in order to escape more easily the machinations and violence of their enmies, embraced in many places the third rule of St. Francis,

<sup>§ 70,</sup> p. 389. [and Harsheim's Concilia Gormans, form, iv. in the Digressio ad Saval, xiv. p. 633, &c. where we find the bull of pope John XXII, which he sent to the archbishop of Cologne, and in which the 26 articles which Eccard taught, but afterwards had to retract, are stated; and are, almost word for word, the same as those propositions quoted in the history of the preceding century. (Pars ii. ch. v. § 11. p. 624, above,) from the book & Norm Regulas. Sch.]

This new constitution of Joh XXII. has never been published enter Its first words were, In age Demic and its inscription was, Contra seplarie, dubia, respects at temperat, p Bophardi at Bophian prodicant a on that. A summary of it is given because Corpus Histor. Madin Are, tun i. 1935, 1936. It is also mentioned Paul Langius, Chronicon Citanu. Jo. Pisturius, Scripturez Roran Germann. i. p. 1906.

and of the Augustinians. But all these guards could not prevent them from suffering great injury, both as to character and property, from this time onward; and in many places they were oppressed both by the magistrates and by the monks and clergy, who were greedy of their property.

§ 7. Some years before the middle of the century, while Germany, France, and other countries of Europe, were afflicted with various calamities, the Flagellants, a sect long since forgotten, especially in Germany, appeared again, and roaming through various countries, produced excitement among the people. These new Flagellants, who were of every order, sex, and age, were worse than the old ones. For they not only supposed that the compassion of God might be excited by selfinflicted pains, but also circulated other doctrines opposed to religion: for example, that flagellation was of equal efficacy with baptism, and the other sacraments, that by it might be obtained from God the forgiveness of all sins, without the merits of Christ; that the old law of Christ was soon to be abolished, and a new law (of baptism with blood by flagellation) was to be substituted in its place; and other doctrines, some worse, and some not so bad. Clement VII., therefore, anathematized these flagellants; and the Inquisitors burned some of them in one place and another. But they were as difficult to be suppressed as the other sects of errorists'.

§ 8. Directly the opposite of this melancholy sect was the merry one of the *Dancers*, which originated in the year 1373, at Aix-la-Chapelle, and thence spread through the district of Liege, Hanault, and other Belgic provinces. Persons of both sexes, publicly and in private houses, suddenly broke into a dance, and holding each other by the hand, danced with great violence till they fell down nearly suffocated. Amidst those

of Mülberg, so famous in the following century for his assaults on the *Beguins*, are before me, in manuscript, and are preserved in many old libraries.

preserved in many old libraries.

7 See Baluze, Vitar Pontif. Arcaion. tom. i. p. 160. 316. 319; and Micollanea, tom. i. p. 50. Matthews, Analecta Veteris Æri, tom. i. p. 50, tom. iii. p. 241, tom. iv. p. 145. Herm. Gyges, Flores Tempor. p. 139.

I have made very extensive collections respecting this long and eventful conflict of the Beymins. The most copious of all the printed histories of it, and especially of the conflict at Basle, and of that most bitter enemy of the Beguins, John Mülberg, a priest of Basle, is that of Christian Wurstisen or Urstisius, in his Chronicle of Basle, written in German, lib. iv. c. ix. p. 201, &c. Basil, 1580. fol. The writings

violent movements they said they were favoured with wonderful visions. These also wandered about, like the Flagellants, and lived by begging; they esteemed the public worship of the church and of the priesthood of little value, and held secret assemblies. This appears to have been a singular species of disease; but the ignorant priests of that age supposed, that those people were possessed by some evil spirit; and at Liege they endeavoured to cast him out by applying fumigations and increase to their bodies. And it is reported, that the evil spirit was dislodged by these means.

§ 9. The Knights Templars, established near 200 years before this in Palestine, were far worse than all the heretics, and were the enemies and deriders of all religion, if the crimes and enormities charged upon them were real. Their accuser before the pontiff, Clement V., was no less than the king of France, Philip the Fair, an avaricious prince, extremely vindictive and fiery. The pontiff had to yield to the wishes of the King, although at first he made some resistance. Therefore in the year 1307, and afterwards, all the Knights, dispersed over the whole of Europe, while apprehending no such thing, were seized on a day appointed: many, who refused to confess the crimes and enormities charged upon them, were put to death; others, who being compelled by tortures and allured by promises, confessed their crimes, were dismissed. The whole order, in the year 1311, was extinguished by the council of Vienne. Their very ample possessions were transferred, in part, to other orders, especially to the Knights of St. John, now of Malta, and in part were confiscated by the reigning sovereigns.

§ 10. The Knights Templars, if we may believe their judges, were a society of men who made ridicule of God and Christ, and of every thing sacred, and trampled upon all law and

\* See Baluze, Vitar Pontif. Arenion. tom. i. p. 485. Ant. Mattheus, Analecta Veter. Eri, tom. i. p. 51, where the Chroniom Belgicum, ad ann. 1374, obscurely says: gimen de Dansers. Gens impurate culit, cruciata sulcut. [These people fell down, if unexorcised, but the sign of the cross restored them.] These Dancing Brothers and

Sisters were very much like the French Conculsionists [or Prophets] who in our age have produced so much disturbance. [Mosheim's age has passed away, and with it many of its names. The things represented by them are of immortal mould, as in this case the modern Jumpers testify. Ed.]

decency. Candidates for admission to the order were required to renounce Christ, and to spit upon his image; and when initiated, they paid divine honours to a gilded head of wood, or to a cat; were required to practise sodomy; committed to the flames such children as happened to be the fruit of their commerce with women; and committed other crimes, too horrid to be mentioned or even thought of. That there were impious and flagitious men in this, as well as in all the other religious [or monastic] orders, no one will deny. But that this whole order was so abominably corrupt, is so far from being proved by the records of the trial, which are now publicly extant, that the contrary rather is manifest from them. And if to this we add, that the accusations are evidently contradictory, and that many of these unhappy people most firmly attested their own innocence, and the innocence of their order, amidst the severest tortures, and even with their dying breath, it will appear most probable that king Philip set on foot this bloody tragedy to gratify his hatred against the order, and particularly against its general who had offended him, and to satisfy his avarice.

We have Peter du Puy's [or Puteanus] Histoire de la Condemnation des Templiers, with the records of the trial annexed; which, with his other writings, relating to the history of France, was published at Paris, 1654, 4to. A second edition of the work appeared at Paris, 1685, 8vo. and a third at Brussels, 1713. ii. vol. 8vo. The fourth and most ample was printed at Brussels, 1751, 4to, to which a great number of documents of different kinds were added. Any one by candidly examining the records and documents annexed to this book will clearly perceive, that injustice was done to the Templars.

There is, also, Nicolaus Gürtler's Historics Templariorum, Amstelod. 1703, 8vo; and the reader may likewise consult Stephen Baluze, Vita Pontif. Arenion. tom. i. p. 8. 11, 12, &c. Gerh. de Bois, Histoire de l'Eglise de Paris, tom. ii. p. 540. The principal cause of king Philip's implacable hatred of the Templars was, that in his war with Boniface VIII. these knights took sides with the pontiff; and furnished the pontiff with money to carry on the war. This was an offence which Philip could never overlook. More cannot be added in the present work.

# COUNCILS.

	A. D.		420
Rome	502	Narbonne	589
Agde	506	Rheims	627
Orleans	511	Toledo	633
Tarragona	516	Toledo	638
Gerona	517	Lateran	649
Epon	517	Chalons	650
Lerida	524	Merida	666
Valencia	524	Hertford	673
Arles	524	Toledo	675
Orange	529	Braga	675
Vaison	529	Hatfield	680
Toledo	531	CONSTANTINOPLE <sup>3</sup>	681
Orleans	533	Quinisext, or Trullan	692
Clermont in Auvergne	535	Toledo	693
Orleans	538	Bapchild	694
Barcelona	540	Toledo	694
Orleans	541	Berghamsted	696
Orleans	549	Rome	721
CONSTANTINOPLE <sup>1</sup>	553	Rome	743
Arles	554	Soissons	74
Paris	557	Cloveshoo	7+7
Braga	563	Verberie	755
Tours	567	Metz	750
Braga	572	Vernon	755
Auxerre	578	Compeigne	75
Mascon	581	Calcuith	787
Lyons	583	NICE II	787
Mascon	585	Friuli	791
Toledo	589	Francfort	794

<sup>Termed the second of Constantinople, and the Fifth General.

Termed the third of Constantinople, and the Sight General.

Termed the second of Constantinople, and the Sight General.

Termed by Romanists the Semi-General. By establishing image-we ship, it fixed upon their church is peculiar character.</sup> 

Eugenius, and thought himself more likely to succeed if he could back his application by one from the Frankish monarch. Lewis accordingly convoked his prelacy at Paris, and this body affirmed the principles that had already been sanctioned at Francfort, but Eu-

tolical tradition: a shrewd resolve secure of popular ratification. Cabassut, No-

has not been ascertained; nor is it noticed, any more than that of Andover, in editions of the councils. A record of them both, however, remains in the British Museum. See the Editor's Anglo-Saxon Church, pp. 188, 296.

Vercelli • 1050	LATERAN1	A. D. 1139
Coyaco 1050	Rheims	1148
Narbonne 1054	Tours	1163
Toulouse 1054	Clarendon	1164
Rome 1059	Cashel	1172
Tours	London	
Rome 1063		1175
	LATERAN	1179
Rouen 1072	York	1195
Rouen 1074	London	1200
Rome 1074	Avignon	1209
London 1075	Paris	1212
Rome	Montpellier	1214
Rome	LATERAN	1215
L'Islebonne 1081	Oxford	1222
Quedlinburg 1085	Narbonne	1227
Melfi	Toulouse	1229
Clermont 1095	Chateau Gontier	1231
Rouen 1096	Beziers	1233
Nismes 1096	Narbonne	1235
Rome 1099	Tours	1236
St. Omer's 1099	London	1237
Poitiers 1100	Campinacum '	1238
London 1102	Tours	1239
Lateran	Worcester	1240
Toulouse 1119	Laval	1241
LATERAN' 1125	LYONS I.*	1245
London 1125	Beziers	1246
Westminster 1127	Valence	1248
Troyes 1127	Saumur	1253
Rheims 1131	Alby	1254
London 1138	Bordeaux	1255
Hondon 1,100	Doldchur	1200

<sup>\*</sup> There was also a council holden this year at Rome. Berenger found employment for both assemblies; and although no canons are extant from either, yet their condemnation of John Scot and Berenger makes them important. Henceforth the Roman church stood committed to transubstantiation.

2 Called the first Lateran, and the Nisth General.

Ninth General.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Second Lateran, and Tenth General.

<sup>2</sup> Third Lateran, and Eleventh General.

<sup>3</sup> This is merely styled the Fourth Lateran—General by Labbéand Cossart.

<sup>4</sup> Campinacum is thought to be Cog-

nac.

<sup>5</sup> Called *General*, because a pope, Innocent IV., presided. Labbé and Cossart, however, give it no numerical rank.

	coun	CILS.	717
	A. D.		A. D.
Lambeth	1261	Saltzburg	1310
Nantes	1264	Cologne	1310
Vienna	1267	VIENNE'	1311
London	1268	Ravenna	1311
Sens	1269	Ravenna	1314
LYONS II.*	1274	Ravenna	1317
Saltzburg	1274	Palencia	1322
Saumur	1276	Toledo	1324
Beziers	1276	Avignon	1326
Langen	1278	Lambeth	1330
Pontaudemer	1279	Rouen	1335
Avignon	1279	Chateau Gontier	1336
Reading	1279	Avignon	1337
Buda	1279	London	1342
Ravenna	1286	Noyon	1344
Bourges	1286	Paris	1346
Exeter	1287	Toledo	1347
Wurtzburg	1287	Beziers	1351
Saumur	1294	Angers	1365
Canterbury	1295	Lavaur	1368
Rouen	1299	Saltzburg	1386
Merton	1300	Palencia	1388
Compeigne	1301	London *	1396

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> This has no numerical rank assigned to it among *General* councils. Gregory X. presided.

<sup>7</sup> Clement V. presided: hence this council is termed *General*, but it stands without any numerical rank.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> This was the council that condemned eighteen articles taken out of Wickliffe's *Trialogus*. Thomas Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury, presided.

### POPES.

Name.	Official Designation	Accession.	Death.
3.00 mars		514	Aug. 6, 523
John		Aug. 13, 523	May 18, 526
Feix III		July 12, 526	Sept. 18, 530
Braniare II		Sept. 21, 530	Oct. 17, 532
Joint II		Dec. 31, 532	May 27, 535
Appens		June 3, 535	Ap. 22, 536
Si were		June 8, 536	June 20, 538
Vylins		•••••	555
Peagins		Ap. 11, 555	Mar. 1, 560
John III		July 18, 560	573
Benefit		June 3, 574	July 30, 578
Pragus		578	Jan. 8, 590
Gregory the Great		Sept. 3, 590	Mar. 12, 60 t
Sedimina		Sept. 13, 604	Feb. 22, 606
Beginne III		Feb. 19, 607	Nov. 10, 607
Braifice IV		Aug. 25, 608	May 7, 615
Pensient		Oct. 19, 615	Nov. 8, 618
Brazine V	• •••••	Dec. 23, 619	Oct. 22, 625
Hiermas		Oct. 27, 625	Oct. 12, 638
Services 1	• •••••	May 28, 640	Aug. 1, 640
J.22 IV	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Dec. 24, 640	Oct. 11, 642
Theodore	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Nov. 24, 642	May 13, 649
Martin		July 5, 649	Sept. 16, 655

Silverins was deposed by Belisarius, then besieged in Rome by the Goths, under a charge of conspiracy to betray the city to them. He was really the victim of the empress Theodera's enmity. By means of that princess, Vigilius was intruded into his see, and he was himself banished from Rome. He died a prisoner at Palmeruolo, an uninhabited island off the Latian coast. Some reckon the

accession of Vigilius from his deposition, others from his death. Bower, ii. 363 368.

<sup>2</sup> Severinus "was elected soon after the death of his predecessor, but not ordained till the 28th of May, 640, when the see had been vacant one year, seven months, and seventeen days." He could not earlier obtain the emperor's ratification of his election. Bower, iii. 21, 22.

Name.	Official Designation	. Accession.	Death.
Eugenius 3	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	June 1, 657
Vitalian		July 30, 657	Jan. 27, 672
Adeodatus		Ap. 22, 672	June 26, 676
Donus		Nov. 1, 676	Ap. 11, 678
Agatho		June 27, 678	Jan. 10, 682
Leo II		Aug. 17, 682	July 3, 683
Benedict II	•••••	June 26, 684	May 7, 685
John V	• • • • • • •	July 23, 685	Aug. 2, 686
Conon	•••••	Oct. 22, 686	Sept. 21, 687
Sergius	•••••	Dec. 15, 687	Sept. 7, 701
John VI		Oct. 28, 701	Jan. 9, 705
John VII		Mar. 1, 705	Oct. 17, 707
Sisinnius		Jan. 18, 708	Feb. 6, 708
Constantine	• • • • • • • • •	Mar. 25, 708	Ap. 8, 715
Gregory II	• • • • • • • •	May 19, 715	Feb. 20, 732
Gregory III	• • • • • • •	Mar. 18, 632	Nov. 27, 741
Zachary	• • • • • • • • •	Nov. 29, 741	Mar. 14, 752
Stephen II	• •••••	Mar. 26, 752	Ap. 29, 757
Paul	• ••••••	June 3, 757	June 28, 767
Stephen III	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Aug. 7, 768	Feb. 2, 772
Hadrian	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Feb. 9, 772	Dec. 25, 795
Leo III		Dec. 27, 795	June 11, 816
Stephen IV		June 21, 816	Jan. 24.817
Paschal	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Jan. 25, 817	Feb. 10, 824
Eugenius II	• ••••••	Feb. 14, 824	Aug. — 827
Valentine 4		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •
Gregory IV	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Jan. 25, 844
Sergius II		Feb. 10, 844	Jan. 27, 847
Leo IV.*	• • • • • • • •	Ap. 11, 847	July 17, 855
Benedict III		Sept. 29, 855	Ap. 8, 858
Nicholas		Ap. 24, 858	Nov. 13, 867
Hadrian II		Dec. 13, 867	Nov. 26, 872
John VIII	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Dec. 14, 872	Dec. 15, 892

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Eugenius was elected on the deposition of Martin under imperial authority. It is, therefore, questionable whether his pontificate should be dated from his predecessor's death or deposition.

sition.

4 "Chosen, as is commonly supposed, after a few days' vacancy—Valentine enjoyed his new dignity but

a very short time, according to some, scarce one month, according to others, forty days." Boner, iv. 219, 220.

<sup>5</sup> This pope has been canonised, and is consequently known as St. Leo. He appears to have been a very excellent person. His successor, according to mediaval legenda, was Pope Joan.

Name.	Official Designation.	Accession.	Death.
Marinus			
Hadrian III		******	
Stephen V.*			891
Formosus	********	******	Ap. 4, 896
Boniface VI.1		******	*****
Stephen VI.1			*****
Romanus			*****
Theodore II.4		******	******
John IX			*****
Benedict IV	********	******	******
Leo V			******
Christopher 8			******

6 " Called by some Martin II .- If he was chosen and ordained a few days after the death of Pope John, in December, 822, as we are told he was, and held the see one year and five months, his death must have happened in May, 884." Bouce, v. 57, 58.

The was chosen and ordained, so far as we can conjecture from the

far as we can conjecture from the duration of his pontificate, in the latter end of May, or the beginning of June, 884.—If Hadrian held the see one year and four months, as we read in most of the catalogues of the popes, his death must have happened about the month of September, 885." Ibid.

59, 60.

8 " That Stephen governed the Roman church nine years, and should be called, not the sixth but the fifth of that name, appears from his epitaph."

Ibid. 65.

9 "He is the first that was translated from another see to that of Rome, the preceding popes having been all chosen from among the presbyters and deacons of that church." Ibid. 66.

the Annals of Fulda, who lived at this time, to have died of the gout at the end of lifteen days. As he held the see so short a time, and intruded him-self into it by open force, Baronius, and after him some other writers, have

not allowed him a place among the popes." Ibid. 72.

<sup>3</sup> Stephen is known to have been pope before Aug. 20, 896, and Romanus, in October, 897. Ibid. 75.

" If he held the see but the months and twenty-two days, he may have died about the end of Jamer, 898." Ibid. 76.

" He held the see but twenty days."

Ibid. 76. to the most probable opinion, two years and fifteen days, and must, equently, have died about the because of August, 900, it being mandes fresome of his letters, that he was a possession of the see in July, 884

Ibid. 79.

6 "Benedict died, according to the most probable opinion, about the beginning of October, 903." Ibid. 84.

7 He was driven out of the see, and

put into prison, after about a mouth possession. He is said to have died of

grief in prison. *Ibid*. 85.

8 "All we know of him is, that is intruded himself into the see by open intruded himself into the see by open force and violence, that he treated be predecessor with great barbarity, and confirmed all the privileges that he predecessors had granted to the famous abbey of Corbie. The diplema confirming these privileges is dated VII. Cal. Jan. Indict. VII. that a, the twenty-fifth of December, 903. Christopher, therefore, had seized at the see before the twenty-fifth of December of the present year. But he cember of the present year. But he held it, as we read in Martinus Polo-nus, in Flodoard, and in most of the catalogues, only six, or at most, seven months." Ibid. 85.

Name.	Official Designation.	Accession.	Death.
Sergius III.º			••••
Anastasius III.1	• • • • • • •		
Lando <sup>1</sup>	*****		
John X.3			
Leo VI. <sup>4</sup>			
	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	•••••
Stephen VII	• • • • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
John XI.6		• • • • •	• • • • •
Leo VII.7			• • • • •
Stephen VIII.*	•••••	• • • • •	
Marinus II.º		• • • • •	• • • • •
Agapetus II.1			
Octavian 2	John XII.		
Leo VIII		Dec. 6, 963	Mar. — 965
John XIII		Oct. 1, 965	Sept. 6, 972
Benedict VI. <sup>3</sup>	• • • • • • •		
Donus II.4			
Benedict VII			
Peter 5	John XIV.	•••••	
John XV			
		Dec. — 985	996
Bruno	Gregory V.	996	Feb. 18, 999
Gerbert	Silvester II.	Ap. 2, 999	May 12, 1003

" "As he was ordained about the beginning of June, 904, his death must baye happened about the end of August, 911." Ibid. 87.

1 "Anastasius died, according to the computation of the best chronologers,

about the middle of Oct. 913." *Ibid.* 89.

2 " Held the see, as we read in Flodoard, only six months and ten days." *Ibid.* 

days." Ibid.

3 " He held the see, according to Flodoard, fourteen months, and somewhat more, and consequently must have

what more, and consequently must have died in June or July, 928.—John X. is the first pope that was seen at the head of an army." *Ibid.* 95.

4 "All we read of him in Flodoard, who lived in those days, is, that he succeeded John X. and governed the church seven months and five days."

bid.

5 "He must have died about the fifteenth of March, 931." Ibid. 96.

6 He was intruded into the see

when very young, and died in prison about 936. *Ibid.* 97.

7 He is thought to have died about July, 939. *Ibid.* 99.

8 He died about the close of 942. Ibid. 101.

Otherwise Martin III. He seems to have died in June, 946. Ibid. 102.
 Ordained before June 22, 946. He

retained the see above ten years. Ibid.

102. 104.

<sup>3</sup> "He took the name of John, that of his uncle, Pope John XI. and he is the first pope that changed his name." He was intruded into the see when about eighteen, and eventually deposed. *Ibid.* 104. 111.

<sup>3</sup> He was ordained after Nov. 28,

972, and was strangled in prison about leader who had gained the upper hand in Rome. *Ibid.* 122, 123.

4 "Hermannus Contractus does not

reckon Donus among the popes; but he is by all other writers placed in their catalogues immediately after Benedict VI." Ibid. 123.

"He exchanged" (his name) "on his promotion, for that of John, out of respect for the prince of the apostles. He held the see only eight months," *Ibid.* 125.

Name and Surname.	Official Designation.	Accession.	Death.
Jain XVL			Dec. 7, 1003
F			May - 1009
Peter *			•••••
Jain			1024
Jain XVIIL			1083
Thorphylast			• • • • • •
John Gracies '			• • • • • •
Striger'			Oct. 9, 1047
Preparates			Aug. 8, 1048
Brazzo			Ap. 19, 1054
Gebeinet			June — 1057
Frederic			Mar. 29, 1058
John Mincins 1			••••
Genci			July 22, 1061
Arseiz			Ap. 21, 1073
Historic			May 25, 1085
Desiderius			Sept. 16, 1087
Octabe			July 29, 1099
Rainerins			Jan. 25, 1118
John Cajetan		•	Jan. 29, 1119
Guido			Dec. 14, 1124
Lambert			Feb. 14, 1130
Gregory			Sept. 23, 1143
Guido del Castello.			Mar. 9, 1144
		-	·
Gerard Caccia- }	Lucius II	Mar. 12, 1144	Feb. 25, 1145

 $^4$  Elected after June 17, 1009, and shed in 1012.  $^+$  This pape was called to Porth, or Hogs Sweet, as we read in Demar, a cosemporary writer, and not Sergius II, as is said by Piatina, who will have that pope to have been the first who distiking his own name, such another. But that custom did not take place until long after the time of Sergies II. This, 145.

This pope sold the popedom to his successor, as it was generally said; but

One of Frisingen represents the transaction as rather favourable than otherwise to the latter, his object being merely to furnish a notoriously bad por tiff with such an inducement as should make him resign peaceably a post which he disgraced. *Hid.* 158, 159.

he discraced. *Heal*, 158, 159.

Though the election of Gregory was certainly null, he is reckoned in all the catalogues among the lawful popes, for no reason that I can see, but because the next Gregory called himself the seventh of that name." *Ibid.* 160.

A Saxon, bishop of Bamberg. Ib. 161.

Leo was the first pope that marked in his bulls the years of our Lord, the preceding popes using no other date but that of the indictions." He has been canonised, and his remains are

objects of religious worship. Ibid. 263.

Benedict X. was said to have owed his election to bribes, which rendered it invalid. He was, however, master of Rome, and his opponents were obliged to quit it: but after a possession of more than nine months, the council of Sutri deposed him, and being sensible of inability to maintain his ground, he left Rome for Tuscany, abandoning the papal chair to Nicholas 11. whom the council had elected. *Ibid.* 212, 213.

Name and Surname.	Official Designation	. Accession.	Death.
Bernard	Egenius III	Feb. 27, 1145	July 8, 1153
Courad	Anastasius IV	July 9, 1153	Dec. 2, 1154
Nicholas Break- spear 3 }	Hadrian IV		Sept. 1, 1159
Roland	Alexander III	Sept. 8, 1159	Aug. 30, 1181
Hubald Allucin-	Lucius III	_	Nov. 29, 1184
Humbert Crivelli	Urban III	Dec. 1, 1184	Oct. 19, 1187
Albert			Dec. 17, 1187
Paul			Mar. 27, 1191
Hyacinth Bobo	Celestine III	Ap. 14, 1191	Jan. 8, 1198
Lothaire Conti	Innocent III	Feb. 22, 1198	July 16, 1216
Centius Savelli	Honorius III	July 24, 1216	Mar. 18, 1227
Ugolino Conti	Gregory IX	Mar. 21, 1227	Aug. 21, 1241
Godfrey Castiglione	Celestine IV!	Oct. 22, 1241	Nov. 9, 1241
Anibal Fieschi	Innocent IV	June 28, 1243	Dec. 7, 1254
Raynald	Alexander IV	Dec. 12, 1254	May 25, 1261
John Pantaleon	Urban IV	Aug. 29, 1261	Oct. 2, 1264
Guido	Clement IV	Feb. — 1265	Nov. — 1268
Theobald	Gregory X	Sept. 1, 1271	Jan. 10, 1276
Peter de Tarantaise	Innocent V	Feb. 22, 1276	June 22, 1276
Ottobon Fieschi	Hadrian V	July 11, 1276	Aug. 18, 1276
Peter			May 16, 1277
John Cajetan			Aug. 22, 1280
Simon de Brie			Mar. 29, 1285
James Savelli			Ap. 3, 1287
Jerome of Ascoli			Ap. 4, 1292
Peter de Murrho			•••••

<sup>3</sup> The only Englishman ever elected pope. He was born in Hertfordshire, at Abbot's Langley, near St. Alban's. While young, he desired admittance into that monastery, but being repulsed, as insufficient, he went over to Paris, and wanting neither ability nor good fortune, he filled a succession of honourable posts that conducted him eventually to the papacy. ("housey's Hertfordshire, ii. 337.

<sup>4</sup> The red hat was first used by the cardinals under Innocent IV. "That mark of distinction he granted them in the council of Lions; but they first used it, as De Curbio informs us, the

used it, as De Curbio informs us, the year after the council, that is, in 1246, on occasion of an interview between the

pope and Lewis IX. of France. That the cardinals were allowed to wear red shoes and red garments in the time of Innocent III. raised to the see in

of Innocent III. raised to the see in 1198, appears from several writers who flourished at that time; but by what pope that privilege was granted them, is uncertain." Boser, vi. 254.

A hermit, originally meant for the church, and therefore liberally educated, who long led a life of great austerity in a cave on mount Murrho, the modern Magella, in the Farther Abruzzo. The long vacancy before his election came from the two powerful families of Orsini and Colonna, each of which was bent upon nominating the pope. While the dissension

Name and Statement			Death.
Benedic Lucia	Jamine VIII	Jan. 23, 1295	Oct. 11, 1303
Kernin January	Bennies VI	Oct. 27, 1303	July 6, 1304
lessan e inc'.	Cener T	Nr. 14, 1305	Ap. 20, 1314
in a land		Šept. 5, 1316	Dec. 4, 1334
ims Famus			Ap. 25, 1342
True Lagra	Commer VI	May 19, 1342	Dec. 6, 1352
SEEME ADDE:	imagent VL	Dec. 30, 1352	Sept. 12, 1362
Ville Street,	T-200 V	Nov. 6, 1362	Dec. 19, 1370
Less Bennine .			Mar. 27, 1378
Ter thousand		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	_
Elemina.	Trime VI	15, 1378 جيد	Oct. 15, 1389
Page Tomasli	Imilia II	Nov. 9, 1389	Oct. 1, 1404

## ADCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

Nation	سبوبه	STREET.	Death.	
- nonecons	J. R.	597	A. D. 605	
- All rights	_	<b>6</b> 05	Feb. 3, 619	
Nelius	_	<del>6</del> 05	Ap. 24, 624	
- Decis			<b>—</b> 631	
5 m cms		ଞା	<b>—</b> 653	

security meaning in a meaning pernot distributed a majority of the bod' immediated a secret into Being of the residence is according to professional digner. he did not at assist his accress making her he reserve which men dar memore and was readly breaght, after a test memore, is cardinate the permitted for his fermer submite. He

continued to he vicine sumand. He and the The I had 344.

Architecture of Suprement, and of a notice family in that years of France, but controlled with Philip the Fam. That moments had a powerful party in the concern what sampled violently for a Proper page. While its exer-mons were yet absence. Philip was precisely consumed about the election of De Con. He had immediately a meant is seems for exercise about con-source instance any pure any pickets at the color in one commentation of nam combinions, the archbishop was wer. As this was known to very its opposite party elected him,

and thus France acquired a hold upon the paracy which she long retained. Ties. 379.

Petrus Bejivetis, nephew to Clement VI. and made cardinal by him when hardly seventeen. Platina, 208.—Bewer calls him Peter Roger, and adds, that he was son of William Roger, lord of Beaufort.

\* The death of Gregory was fol-lewed by a most dreadful schism, commonly called in the history of the church the great reatern schiam. It began in the present year, 1378, by the election of Clement VII. in opposition se Urban VI. and lasted till the council of Constance in 1414. There were, during that time, two popes, the one residing at Rome or in Italy, and the other at Avignon. But which of the popes was the true one, and which the antipope, has not yet been decided." *Ibid.* vii. 36.

1 Consecrated as his successor, by Augustine.

Name.	Appointme	ent.	Death.
Deusdedit *		655	A. D. 664
Wighard		665	- 665
Theodore	Mar. 26,	668	Sept. 19, 690
Brihtwald	-	692	Jan. 9, 731
Tatwin		732	July 30, 734
Nothelm		736	<b>—</b> 739
Cuthbert		740	<b>—</b> 758
Bregwin		759	Aug. 24, 762
Lambert		762	Aug. 12, 790
Athelard		793	May 12, 803
Wulfred		806	Mar. 24, 830
Feologeld		830	- 830
Ceolnoth	Aug. 27,	831	- 870
Ethered	_	870	— 889
Plegmund		890	<b>—</b> 915
Athelm		915	- 924
Wulfhelm		924	<b>—</b> 937
Odo	_	938	<b>—</b> 957
Elsin	_	957	<b>—</b> 958
Dunstan		959	May 19, 988
Ethelgar		988	- 989
Sigeric		989	<b>—</b> 993
Ælfric		994	<b>— 1005</b>
Elphege	1	006	Ap. 19, 1012
Living	<b>— 1</b>	013	<b>— 1020</b>
Ethelnoth	1	020	Oct. 29, 1038
Eadsin	1	.038	Oct. 28, 1050
Robert of Jumieges *	<u> </u>	050	
Stigand 4	<b>—</b> 1	052	
Lanfranc	Aug. 29, 1	070	June 4, 1089
Anselm	Dec. 4, 1	093	Ap. 21, 1109
Rodulph		114	Oct. 20, 1122
	Feb. 2, 1		Nov. 20, 1136
Theobald	Dec. 13, 1	138	Ap. 18, 1161
	_		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> An Anglo-Saxon, whose real name was Frithona. Godein, de Provol. Cantab. 1743, p. 40.

<sup>3</sup> A Norman indiscreetly preferred by Edward the Confessor, and compelled, after a brief possession, to quit England.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Deprived by the Normans, either in 1069 or 1070, and dead in a few months afterwards. *Ibid*. 59.

<sup>5</sup> Made *Legatus natus* by Innocent II. a distinction retained by his successors. *Ibid*. 69.

Name and Surname.	Appointment.	Death.
Thomas Becket	June 2, 1162	Dec. 28, 1170
Richard	June 3, 1173	Feb. 16, 1183
Baldwin		
Reginald Fitz-Joceline	Nov. 27, 1191	Dec. 26, 1191
Hubert Walter	May 30, 1193	July 13, 1205
Stephen Langton	<b>— 1207</b>	July 9, 1228
Richard Wethershed		
St. Edmund	Ap. 2, 1234	Nov. 16, 1242
Boniface	<b>—</b> 1243	July 18, 1270
Robert Kilwarby 4	Feb. 26, 1273	
John Peckham	Mar. 6, 1278	Dec. 8, 1292
Robert Winchelsey		
Walter Raynold	Jan. 4, 1314	Nov. — 1327
Simon Mepham		
John Stratford		
Thomas Bradwardine		
Simon Islip	Oct. 4, 1349	Ap. 26, 1366
Simon Langham'		
William Whittlesey		
Simon Sudbury		
William Courteney		
Thomas Arundel		<u> </u>
	• •	,

# PRIMATES OF SCOTLAND.

	A. D.		A. D.
Turgot¹	1107	Robert	1122
Eadmer 2	1120	Arnold	1159

lived privately at Oxford, till he had the king's leave to go beyond sea." Collier, i. 561.—He died at Avignon, July 22, 1376. Godwin, de Præml. 116.

The principal episcopal see of Scotland was in early times at Abernethy, the Pictish metropolis, at the confluence of the Earn and Tay. Kenneth II. who reigned in the ninth century, transferred the episcopal see to St. Andrew's, and gave it a primacy over the now united nations of Scots and Picts, directing the incumbent to be styled Maximus Scotorum Episcopus.

<sup>6</sup> He resigned the see of Canterbury on his promotion to the dignity of a cardinal bishop, and went into Italy, where he died in a few months. Ib. 97.

7 "Pope Urban, who had lately translated Langham" (from Ely) " to the see of Canterbury, gave him a new mark of his esteem, and preferred him to a cardinalate," (Sept. 22, 1368,) "upon which the king, not being acquainted with this promotion, seized his temporalities. The archishop acquiesced under this hardship, resimmed his see" (Nov. 17, 1368) " and

### ARCHBISHOPS OF ARMAGR.

	A. D.		A. D.
Richard	1163	William Frager	1279
Hugh 3	1178	William Lamberton · · .	1298
Roger		James Bennet	1328
William Malvoisine		William Bell 4	1332
David Bernham	1233	William Landal	1341
Gameline	1255	Stephen de Pay	1383
William Wiseheart	1272	Walter Trail	

# ARCHBISHOPS OF ARMAGH.

	A. D.		A. D.
Senach	598	Celle-Peter '	750
Mac Laisir	610	Ferdachry	758
Thomian	623	Foendelach	768
Segene	661	Dubdalethy I	778
Flan-Febla	688	Affiat	793
Suibhney	715	Cudniscus	794
Congusa	730	Conmach	798

Scotland had no archbishopric until Patric Graham became bishop of St. Andrew's, in 1466. That prelate journeying to Rome for confirmation journeying to Rome for confirmation in his see, obtained the pope's autho-rity for erecting St. Andrew's into an archbishopric. This being resented by some at home, a further application was made to the pope, which ended in the erection of a second archbishopric at Glasgow. Before these archiepisco-pal sees were created, the archbishops of York had claimed Scotland, as pro-perly within their province; a claim said to have arisen, like that of England's civil superiority, from the inclusion of southern Scotland within the clusion of southern Scotland within the ancient kingdom of Northumbria. Turgot is not the first known bishop of St. Andrew's. The series begins in the ninth century, but until Turgot's time it labours under some confusion. Collier, i. 166. 681. Keith's Historical Account of Scottish Bishops, Edinb. 1834. p. 31. Russell's History of the Church in Scotland, Lond. 1834. i. 96. 118.

The monk of Canterbury who wrote the Historia Novorum. He is said to have returned into England because he could not be suffered to re-

ceive consecration from the archbishop of Canterbury. Another account makes him to have been actually consecrated in 1120. Keith, 7.

This was a disputed incumbency:

<sup>3</sup> This was a disputed incumbency:
John Scott, an Englishman, but archdeacon of St. Andrew's, having been unanimously elected bishop. The king, however, caused his own chaplain, Hugh, to be consecrated. After long opposition to his claims upon St. Andrew's, which were backed by the pope, John was provided for by means of the see of Dunkeld. *Ibid.* 13.

<sup>4</sup> Bell was elected to St. Andrew's, but being vigoronsly opposed, he jour-

but being vigorously opposed, he journeyed ineffectually to the papal court at Avignon. Confirmation was denied him. *Ibid.* 24.

St. Patrick heads the series, which

descends regularly from him, but there is little certainty in it before the seventh

is little certainty in it before the seventh century; perhaps, not so soon.

<sup>6</sup> "Or Suivney." The Whole Works of Sir James Wave, concerning Ireland, Dubl. 1739. i. 40.—This name is evidently the Success of modern Ireland.

<sup>7</sup> "Or Patricola, a servant of Peter's, the word Ceils signifying a sevent." Wave. i. 41.

Ware, i. 41.

	A. D.		A. D.
Torbach Mac-Gorman	807	Celsus Mac-Aid Mac-	
Nuad Mac-Segene	808	Mælisa	1116
Flanguss Mac-Loingle	812	Maurice Mac-Donald	1129
Artrigius	822	Malachy O Morgair	1134
Eugene Monaster	833	Gelasius Mac-Roderick	1137
Faranan	834	Cornelius Mac-Conca-	
Dermod O Tigernach	848	lede	1174
Factna	852	Gilbert O Caran	1175
Ainmire	874	Mælisa O Carrol	1184
Catasach Mac-Rabartach	875	Amlave O Murid	1184
Mælcob Mac-Crumvail	883	Thomas O Connor	1185
Mæl-Brigid Mac-Dornan	885	Eugene Mac-Gillivider	1206
Joseph	927	Luke Netterville	1220
Mæl-Patrick Mac-Maol-		Donat O Fidabra	1227
tule	936	Albert of Cologne	1240
Catasach II. Mac-Dul-		Reiner	1247
gen	937	Abraham O Conellan	1257
Muredach Mac-Fergus.	957	Patrick O Scanlan	1261
Dubdalethy II. Mac-Kel-		Nicholas Mac-Molissa	1272
lach	966	John Taaf	1305
Murechan	998	Walter de Jorse	1306
Mælmury, or Marian	1001	Roland Jorse	1311
	1021	Stephen Segrave	1322
	1050	David O Hiraghty	1334
	1065	Richard Fitz-Ralph	1347
Mælisa Mac-Amalgaid	1065	Milo Sweetman	1361
_	1092	John Colton	1382
Rector of Stepney, near L	ondon,	to have been the first Englishn	an ad-

dean of Lichfield in 1320. He seems vanced to the see of Armagh.

END OF VOL. 11.

GILBERT & RIVINGTON, Printers, St. John's Square, London.

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